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Number 1

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

NUMBER 8.

News and Views

The Victory. For countries, institutions, and persons, the time has passed when the question, "What did you do for the Great War?" can be answered in any way but one. The curtain has fallen on the last act of the stupendous drama. The actors have played their parts, the spectators are already dispersing. Thrice happy are those whose rôles in the tragedy have contributed something, much or little, to the climax. Pity, and self-pity, must be the lot of those who might have taken part, but stood aloof.

The number of these, in the portion of the American public to which the BULLETIN bears its special relation, is happily negligible. Harvard has been merely typical of the colleges of our country in giving everything it had to the furtherance of the cause. From the beginning of the war, the University itself has placed its resources freely at the disposal of the Government. The crippling of the teaching and administrative force has been counted among the honorable wounds of warfare. Graduates and students have flocked to the colors in thousands still to be counted with accuracy. The toll of death has been heavy; and in this day of rejoicing a peculiar sympathy of sorrow must go out to those who have lost their sons and brothers in the final hours of the fight, with victory clearly in view.

It has come, the day so long and ardu-

ously sought. The air is filled with the sounds of triumph. Every outburst of joy, whatever the crudity of its expression, speaks for a deep and true feeling. Brains have been pitted against brains throughout the war—and the victory has gone to the side with brains plus righteousness of cause. It is all an omen of the victory that awaits the forces of civilization, including the universities, our own by no means least, as they go forward into the future.

* * *

Soldiers and Citizens. The bell in Harvard Hall rang just as joyously on Thursday afternoon of last week as if the armistice agreement had really been signed, a company of future ensigns, breaking ranks in front of Matthews, cheered just as lustily. The outward physical Harvard, quite as completely befooled as the rest of the world by the premature report of the end, merely gave vent, with most of the American people, to the feelings of relief and rejoicing that the satisfactory conclusion of the war, on terms of outright victory, had been at length attained. Since the end was certain, it made no particular difference that it was celebrated, here and elsewhere, slightly ahead of time.

With the end of the fighting comes a challenge to educated men just as exacting as that of the physical conflict itself. To the earlier challenge the men of Harvard, and of all our universities, made a response which will stand eternally to their shining credit. They offered their very

lives without reservation, and the steadily mounting roll of the dead will record for all time the extent to which the offer met with a literal acceptance. It must not be forgotten that the thousands who return with their lives have been ready to lay them upon the same altar of devotion. The dead and the living alike have deserved and will receive all honor.

But the work of the living does not end with the silence of the guns. A period calling for the exercise of the highest qualities of training, and of breeding, still lies ahead. In many quarters, and with much apparent reason, predictions have been freely made that with the cessation of actual warfare, and the consequent removal of the incentives for effort, there will be a wide-spread and devastating slump in the morale of the men under arms. It is at this very point that the men who have had the advantage of mental and spiritual training in our universities must be expected to bring into the fullest play whatever qualities of leadership they may possess.

It is now for the educated men, if their training is really to justify itself, to exhibit something of that "three-o'clock-in-the-morning courage" which has saved many a time of inaction and waiting. The danger that demobilization and demoralization may become synonymous terms has been recognized for some time. In order to meet it the agencies for the welfare of our armed forces have laid elaborate plans for helpfulness through education, recreation, and many other instruments for good. The United War Work Campaign of the present week brings the urgency of the matter home to the entire American people. Here at Harvard the use of the Widener Library for the despatch of books to the front, the camps, and the ships represents a local participation in a national work of beneficence. In a word many pieces of the necessary ma-

chinery are already at work or stand geared for action.

All this apparatus, however, will fail of its purpose unless it can be made to operate in unison with a vast exercise of individual patience and understanding. In the colleges themselves, among both the teachers and the taught, these qualities will be sorely needed to extract from the S. A. T. C. organization all that it may be made to yield after its immediate object has ceased to exist and before the system of college education that is to follow the war can be established. From the multitudes of college graduates now under arms, and certain to be impatient in the near future to return to their normal pursuits, even a greater measure of restraint and sacrifice may well be demanded.

It is precisely because the sons of Harvard have shown so eager and knightly a spirit in turning themselves from citizens into soldiers that the opportunity stands before them to set a notable example through their conduct of the almost equally difficult process of turning themselves back from soldiers into citizens.

* * *

Dr. Putnam's Beneath these words we are **Last Address**, printing the address on "Our Attitude toward Life", delivered by Dr. James Jackson Putnam, '66, Professor Emeritus of Diseases of the Nervous System, in Appleton Chapel on October 25, ten days before his death. The chapel talks by members of the Harvard circle, not themselves preachers, are frequently little sermons of great value, perhaps the greater for their non-professional origin. In Dr. Putnam's address there is the peculiar interest that it was the last public word of a widely known and beloved Harvard teacher and physician actively associated with the Medical School for the forty years before 1912, when "Emeritus" was added to his title of "Professor." It is the word of one of the truest spirits,

and the strongest through its very quality of gentleness, that the Harvard of his own and succeeding generations has known. It embodies a philosophy of life which in its singleness of vision and purpose must

speak, to Dr. Putnam's many pupils and friends, clearly for the man himself, and to others for a grasp of spiritual realities on which it has never been more needful to lay hold than at the present moment.

"OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD LIFE"

ADDRESS BY THE LATE DR. JAMES JACKSON PUTNAM, '66, IN APPLETON CHAPEL, OCTOBER 25

FELLOW-students of this great University, which is dedicated to the promotion of knowledge and the conversion of knowledge into wisdom:

The terrific challenge of the war, and the equally terrific challenge of the approaching peace, are forcing all of us to consider the momentous question, what parts are we to play in the present and the coming crises? And behind this question there lies another; namely this, what is our attitude toward life in general and as a whole?

The great throng of those who, "with the rays of morn on their bright shields of expectation", have already gone across the seas, have given one answer to these questions to which no exception can be taken. Through their actions, namely, they have endorsed the proposition that a man's life, sacred though it is, should count for but little when weighed against his bare sense of obligation. To the soldier it may sometimes seem that this all-compelling obligation is to his commander only, or to the government of his country. But we know that it dates back to something which is in him, as much as it is in them; and that in fact it is of the stuff of which the universe is made and which is called "religion."

But the question still looms before us, which is at once easier and harder of solution than that offered to those who go to war. They know how to die as becomes the soldier; do we know how to live, to think, as becomes the citizen? Are we sailing or drifting? Can we sail? Or must we drift? Have we reckoned up the essential handicaps of our own natures, and come to terms with them? Are we prepared to rise to the full height of the sentiment expressed in the pledge which is said to have been found in the diary of an American private, dying at his post?—"America shall win the war. Therefore I will work, I will save, I will sacrifice, I will endure, I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost, as if the whole issue of the struggle depended on me alone."

The soldier's problem seems simpler than the citizen's, because the former, having acquiesced,

once for all, has only to obey. He has relatively little temptation to indulge in doubts and doubleness of purpose. Authority, for him, is all in all, yet authority based tacitly on his will, and to be exerted and accepted only within certain limits.

But if authority and singleness of motive are essential, cannot every one, in some sense, secure their aid? And if egoistic longings hold men back, cannot everyone learn to trace them to their sources and so, by understanding them, get rid of them?

Surely, yes, at least in increasing measure; but the attempt should not be made in any spirit of self-delusion. The task of preparation for good citizenship, for world-citizenship, is one of almost incredible difficulty, as is shown by the fact that it has been under consideration ever since civilization first began. The outlook has, however, been becoming better. The natures of communities and of men do improve,—side by side with, and through, each other and in spite of the tendency on men's parts, ever recurring in new forms, to let their passions dictate false policies to their wills. As this inward battle surges to and fro, the anxious combatants are often compelled to doubt whether the human will can change itself, even though it seems to do so. It is no small matter genuinely and consistently to obey one's conscience, and the problems of each moment are so difficult of solution that the underlying principles tend to be obscured.

Amongst these principles I count the following as especially important: the first is that besides the partial purposes or motives by which each man is obviously governed and which he accepts as characteristic of himself, there are two others that he does not so clearly grasp, but for which he should make himself responsible. One of these—which every one would fain ignore—represents his narrower, egoistic tendencies, solidly organized, very insistent, skilful in eluding detection. In the ignoring, the underrating of these tendencies lies one source of their strength and of men's undoing.

The other set of purposes, or motives, which

men likewise fail at first to grasp in their full bearing—though they belong to everyone as a birthright—are broad, inclusive, stimulating to unselfish devotion, and suited for uniting men to society and its needs, and to that ideal society which is held together by the bonds which may be called “religious.” That high-minded thinker, the late Professor Royce, used to designate these purposes as representing men’s “total wills” or “total meanings”, in contradistinction to their partial meanings.

Men’s partial meanings can be studied by ordinary knowledge; their total meanings can be grasped only through wisdom, or divined by instructed and purified intuition, or by purified and instructed love. These total meanings make themselves felt later in a man’s development than the partial meanings, but in fact they are really as primary and elemental as the partial meanings—not more “derived” than they, and just as natural. The Parthenon, though the work of man, is to be accepted as “of equal date with Andes and with Ararat.”

We need, now, not one only but both of these sorts of purposes, for our tasks of life. We need knowledge, skill, industry, and their fruits, the love of friends as such, the love of music in itself. But we need also reason and wisdom as beyond knowledge, the sense of obligation and of service, as beyond particular services, the love of friendship as beyond the love of friends, the recognition of all the noble sentiments which fine music stands for and evokes, as beyond and above music as such. These two kinds of benefits should not be confounded, but each should be welcomed and assigned its place.

Another important principle is that we should not let ourselves be deceived by our respect for so-called scientific laws into a denial of the power of intuition as, in a sense, beyond science, or into a denial of the validity of everything that on its face seems paradoxical. The reality of the spirit is a paradox; yet the spirit is the reality of realities. It is paradoxical that men should be asked to love their neighbors; for, it is thought, love cannot be constrained. And yet this miracle lies at the heart of Christianity and gradually, very gradually, reaches the hearts of men. It is paradoxical that the will, acting on itself, should reform itself. And yet the better part of human re-making comes into existence in this way, as men learn to realize the “total meaning” of their lives which is theirs to claim. So, too, it seems paradoxical that freedom should grow more genuine through obedience to law; yet it is true. It is also true that freedom can be used to destroy freedom; that the great gift of self-detachment can be used for concealing oneself from one’s own consciousness; and that the splendid power of imagination—through which we can illuminate the dark places in the real world—may be used, or misused, for building

unreal worlds in which men may seek refuge from their own sense of obligation, and likewise for formulating ideals which are never carried out.

Dante knew well these dangers and the disruption, alike of society and the mental unity of the individual, to which they lead. And he could realize and picture the help that Knowledge, as Virgil, could render him in understanding the meaning of Hell, the logical reward of disobedience, and the meaning of the Hill of Purgatory. But Dante realized also that Virgil must yield his place at last to Beatrice, the representative of Divine Wisdom.

Every man needs these two guides. Every one needs the lamp of keen and studious knowledge—knowledge of evil and weakness, and knowledge of strength and power—but likewise the lamp of wisdom and of love.

Bereft of either of these he might feel obliged to pray, “Father, forgive me, for I know not what I do.”

PROFESSOR REISNER’S WORK

The October number of the *Bulletin* of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts contains an illustrated article on the discoveries made at the royal pyramids at Nuri, Egypt, by the Harvard University-Museum of Fine Arts Expedition, of which Dr. George A. Reisner, ’89, is director.

Nuri was in the remote land of Ethiopia. The history of the region from 661 B. C. to about 250 B. C. has been greatly clarified by the discoveries of the royal pyramids which rise from the edge of the desert near the Nile in that ancient country long held to be a region of the gods. Ethiopia is the classical name of the region in northeastern Africa which borders on the Red Sea and lies between Egypt on the north and Abyssinia on the south. The map of Nubia shows Nuri across the river from Gebel Barkal.

This was the scene of the Harvard-Museum excavations of 1915-1916. In the large pyramid known as Pyramid I. was found a fragment of a stone figure on which was written the name of Tirhaqa. (See II Kings, chapter XIX., where Sennacherib before Jerusalem, “heard say of Tirhakah, King of Ethiopia, Behold, he is come out to fight against thee”). It was at once concluded that Pyramid I was the tomb of that Tirhaqa, one of the five kings of Ethiopia who ruled over Egypt, and this conclusion was subsequently justified.

More than 1,000 beautifully carved stone figures were found in this royal tomb. About 600 of them are in good condition. There were also two canopic jars, several stone vessels, and a number of gold ornaments. In the other nineteen pyramids of Nuri were found many objects which bore the names of kings, thus identifying the pyramids as the tombs of the various kings of Ethiopia.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Deaths in Service.

D.M.D. '97—HAROLD WATSON ESTEY, major, 101st Engineers, died of pneumonia, Oct. 28, in France. He had been detailed from his regiment to a French staff war college, and after completing the course of instruction was a regulating and liaison officer connected with the General Staff. In April, 1918, he was decorated by the French Government for extreme bravery under fire. His military service began in 1897 as a private in the 1st Corps of Cadets, Boston, in which organization he was captain of A company when war was declared; soon afterwards he was promoted to the rank of major. He had practised his profession in Boston since his graduation from the Dental School.

LL.B. '00—HARRY W. HAYWARD, A.B. (Trinity, Conn.), '97, one of the best-known officers of the National Guard of New York, who went overseas as a company commander of the 107th Inf., was killed during the fighting before St. Quentin while attempting to rescue one of his lieutenants. Captain Hayward was for years a member of the 7th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and served with that organization on the Mexican border in 1916. He was a member of the law firm of McLean & Hayward, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

'11—WILLIAM SANSFIELD MORRIS, M.D. '15, 1st lieutenant, M.C., died of influenza and bronchopneumonia, Oct. 11, at the Base Hospital, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. He lived in Fall River, Mass.

'12—CARL BIBB HUDSON, M.D. '17, 1st lieutenant, M.C., U. S. A., died of pneumonia on Oct. 2, in France. His home was at Montgomery City, Mo.

Law '09-11—THOMAS CARROLL CARVER, 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., died of influenza and bronchopneumonia, Oct. 16, at the Base Hospital, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. He lived in Worcester, Mass.

'13—ERIC ADRIAN ALFRED LINGARD, Law '13-15, ensign, U. S. Naval Aviation Service, died of pneumonia, Oct. 28, at Chatham, Mass., where he had been stationed for several months. Soon after the entrance of this country into the war, he joined the aviation school at M. I. T., and later completed his training at Pensacola.

'19—HAMILTON COOLIDGE, captain, A. S. (Acro.), was killed in action, Oct. 27, when his airplane was shot down by German fire near Grand Pré. He went to France a year ago, and was

first at the great American air training school and then assigned to one of the French aviation training groups for special instruction. His rank was 1st lieutenant when he went to the front last spring; he brought down his first enemy plane about four weeks later, west of Château-Thierry near Vaux. Since then he had been in many daring encounters. Capt. Coolidge is buried in the American cemetery on the edge of the Argonne Forest. He was a son of J. Randolph Coolidge, '83.

Unclassified '17-18—DONALD GILMAN TROW, of Sherburne, N. Y., 2d lieutenant, U. S. A., died of pneumonia following influenza, Oct. 23, at the MaGee Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa. During the summer of 1916 he was at the U. S. Boys' Training Camp at Ft. Terry, Plum Island. From the Harvard R. O. T. C. in 1918, he was recommended to the early summer officers' training camp at Plattsburg. He then enlisted in the U. S. army for two months to instruct the students in the late summer camp, after which, on Sept. 16, he received his commission, having made a high record. He was then detailed for service as an officer in the S. A. T. C. of the University of Pittsburgh, where he was in charge of 200 men.

Correction and Addition.

LL.B. '04—CHARLES HENRY HAINES was not killed in an aeroplane accident at Mineola, N. Y., on July 27, as was reported. Another man of the same name was killed.

Law '08-10—LESTER C. BARTON, 2d lieutenant, F. A., whose death in action in France has been reported, was killed July 18, in Belleau Wood, while in a forward observation post, acting as liaison officer to the infantry. He was buried in an American cemetery back of the woods which the French now call "Bois de Brigade de Marines" in honor of the Americans who fell there.

In Military or Naval Service.

'84—William F. Wesselhoeft, M.D. '87, has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, M. C. He is director of Base Hospital No. 44, and has been on duty in a mobile hospital near the front.

'85—Reuben Peterson, M.D. '89, is a major in the M. C., U. S. A. He has charge of the medical part of draft board work in Michigan, and is also active on other local committees.

'85—William S. Thayer, M.D. '89, who is abroad with the A. E. F., has been promoted to brigadier-general, M. C.

M.D. '89—John M. T. Finney, who is in France

with the A. E. F., has been promoted to brigadier-general, M. C.

M.D. '89—Allen Greenwood, formerly major with the A. E. F., has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, M. C.

'90—Thomas S. Bradlee has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, Q. M. C. He is on duty at Hdqrs. Eastern Dept., Governors Island, N. Y., as senior assistant to the Department Quartermaster.

LL.B. '90—Henry L. Stimson, formerly lieutenant-colonel, F. A., in France, has been recalled to the United States and promoted to colonel. He is in command of the 31st F. A.

'92—Joshua C. Hubbard, M.D. '96, has been promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel, M. C.

'92—A Campbell King has been promoted to brigadier-general, U. S. A. He was a major when he went to France and was one of the first American officers to receive the *Croix-de-Guerre*. He has been acting Chief of Staff, First Div.

'92—Edward W. Pinkham, M.D. '96, is a lieutenant-colonel, M. C., in command of the Base Hosp., Camp Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

'92—James O. Porter, lieutenant (s.g.), U. S. N. R. F., is in command of the 12th Regt., Naval Training Station, Pelham Bay, N. Y.

'93—Louis A. Frothingham, recently appointed a major in the U. S. A., has been ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Rees, military head of the Committee on Educational and Special Training, with headquarters in Washington.

'94—Charles Herrman has been commissioned a captain in the M. C., U. S. A., with orders to report for duty at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

'96—Arthur C. Train has been appointed major, U. S. A., M. I. D.

M.D. '96—Dudley N. Carpenter has been promoted to captain, M. C., U. S. N.

M.D. '96—Frank L. Pleadwell has been made a captain, M. C., U. S. N.

M.D. '97—Charles Dudley, Major, M. C., 46th Engineers, is on detached service as Chief of the Medical Service at the A. E. F. Camp Hospital, No. 43, France.

'98—Charles H. Colgate, Jr., is a captain, M. C., at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

'98—John W. Kilbreth, Jr., is a brigadier-general, U. S. A., General Staff, A. P. O. 728, France.

'00—Alanson Follansbee is captain of Co. E, 343d Inf., A. E. F.

'02—Benjamin W. Dudley has entered the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'02—Leon C. Hills is a 1st lieutenant of F. A., Casual Hdqrs., Camp Hill, Newport News.

'02—Charles H. Wilson is a captain in the Military Intelligence Div. of the General Staff at Washington, D. C.

M.D. '02—Frederick K. Shaw has been commissioned captain, M. C., and sent to Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

'03—William S. Bedal has been commissioned a major, J. A. G. D., and is assistant to the Judge Advocate of the Southern Dept. at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

'03—Phillips B. Robinson, killed by accident, Nov. 2, at Washington, D. C., had been promoted to captain in the Marine Corps. He was stationed at Hdqrs., Purchasing Div., Q. M. Dept.

'03—Ralph G. Wiggin is a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'04—Harold W. Fisher, 1st lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F., was slightly wounded in a recent battle and was sent to a hospital.

'04—Robert G. Fuller, captain, O. C., is on duty at the Scituate Proving Ground.

'04—William K. Gunn is major, 3d Bn., 802d Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

'04—Charles H. Lawrence, M.D. '08, has been commissioned a 1st lieutenant, M. C., and ordered to Base Hosp., Camp Jackson, S. C.

'04—John J. Rogers is a private in the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

A.M. '04—M.D. '11—Arthur E. Joslyn is a captain, M. C., at Camp Devens, Mass.

M.D. '04—Roscoe H. Philbrick is a 1st lieutenant, M. C., U. S. A.

'05—Gorham Brooks has been commissioned a 1st lieutenant, Q. M. C., U. S. A., and is stationed in the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

'06—Paul Bellamy is a candidate in 10th Training Btry., F. A., Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'06—Samuel B. Booth is chaplain of the Roosevelt Base Hosp. Unit in France.

'06—Morgan W. Jopling is a 1st lieutenant, O. C., and is attached to the Purchase, Storage & Traffic Div., General Staff.

'06—Robert L. Mackay is a 1st lieutenant, O. C., and is serving as disbursing officer at the Cleveland District Ordnance Office.

'06—John Parkinson, Jr., is an ensign, U. S. N., in service overseas.

'06—Joseph H. Plumb, 1st lieutenant, C. W. S., U. S. A., is at the Engineer O. T. C., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'06—Robert Withington has resigned as captain in the Am. Red Cross to become a 2d lieutenant of Inf., U. S. A., for liaison service.

LL.B. '06—Charles C. Auchincloss is a member of the 12th Training Btry., F. A., Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'07—O'Donnell Iselin has been promoted to captain, F. A., and is with the Fourth Sec. of the General Staff at General Hdqrs.

'07—Philip C. Lockwood is attending the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'07—William B. Long has entered the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'07—John Richards, 2d lieutenant, 369th Inf., A. E. F., has recently been slightly wounded.

'07—Frank S. von Stade, captain, Q. M. C. (Remount), is stationed at Ft. Keough Remount Depot, Miles City, Mont.

'07—Harrison Tweed is attending the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'07—Henry G. Tyer has entered the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'07—George Whitney is a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'08—William J. Nagle, who went overseas with the 77th New York Div. last year, has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, U. S. A.

'08—Ernest G. Stillman is a 1st lieutenant,

M. C., U. S. A., and is stationed at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.

'09—George B. Bacon has been made corporal in Co. C, 336th Bn. T. C., A. E. F.

'09—Courtenay Hemenway is a yeoman, 3d class, U. S. N. R. F., and is stationed in the office of the Inspector of Training, Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.

'09—Fitch A. Winchester was recently commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Inf., at Camp Lee, Va.

'10—Donald M. Baker has been promoted to captain, O. C., and is stationed at the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.

'10—Rowen C. Parker is with Base Hosp. Unit 102, A. E. F., Italy.

'10—Everett St. John, 1st lieutenant, Btry. D, 74th Artillery, C. A. C., is overseas with his regiment.

'10—David L. Webster has been promoted to captain, Air Service, U. S. A., Science and Research Div.

M.D. '10—Emery M. Porter has been commissioned a 1st lieutenant, M. C., and assigned to the Base Hosp, Camp Dix., N. J.

'11—Pierre S. Abreu, a pilot in the French Air Service, is at the front with Escadrille Spad 168, Groupe de Combat 16.

'11—Waldo C. Hodgdon is battalion adjutant, 8th Training Bn., with the rank of 1st lieutenant, Inf., at Camp Devens, Mass.

'11—Lawrence Ilfeld is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F. (Pay Corps), in the Purchase Div., Navy Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Washington, D. C.

'11—Theodore S. Kenyon, 1st lieutenant of Co. B, 306th Inf., was slightly wounded on the second day of the battle for the Argonne Forest, Sept. 27. He was leading his company in the storming of a trench at the time. A jagged half bullet was extracted from his left thigh. He is reported as doing well.

'11—Samuel K. Rindge is a sergeant, 131st Ordnance Depot Co., at Camp Kearny, Cal.

'11—Emerson G. Sutcliffe is a private in the M.D. and is stationed at U. S. Army General Hospital No. 31, Carlisle, Pa.

M.D. '11—Henry P. Cahill is a captain in the M. C., and is stationed at Base Hosp. No. 115, in France.

D.M.D. '11—Leon A. Storz, 1st lieutenant, D. C., is chief of dental service, U. S. A. Embarkation Hospital No. 2, Staten Island, N. Y.

'12—John E. Boit is a 1st lieutenant, U. S. A. Ambulance Service in France, in charge of Section 593.

'12—Francis C. Gray is a 1st lieutenant, Btry. F, 303d F. A., A. E. F.

'12—Walter S. Hood is a member of Co. 3, Engineers O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'12—Carl C. Perry is a private in the 27th Co., C. A. C., at Ft. McKinley, Me.

'12—Laurence C. Staples is a sergeant, supply co., 301st Inf., in France.

'12—Clifford A. Woodard is a sergeant major, Camp Hdqrs. Co., Personnel Sec., Camp Dix, N. J.

Ph.D. '12—Wilbert L. MacDonald is a lieutenant, 18th Canadian Inf. Bn., B. E. F., France. He was wounded in the battle of Amiens.

'13—Henry T. Allen, Jr., is now a 1st lieutenant, A. D. C., U. S. A.

'13—Laurence R. Atwood has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. C., at Ft. Monroe, Va.

'13—Willard J. Ball is a seaman, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., in the communication dept., Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.

'13—Roland B. Batchelder is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., and is stationed in Washington, D. C.

'13—Roger W. Bennett has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, 101st Inf., A. E. F.

'13—Harold F. Browne, 1st lieutenant, 353d Inf., is overseas with his regiment.

'13—James F. Brownlee is a 2d lieutenant, O. C., in France.

'13—Carey J. Chamberlin is a 1st lieutenant, 34th F. A., at Camp McClellan, Ala.

'13—Wickliffe P. Draper has been promoted to captain, F. A., and is stationed at the Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'13—Torry S. Ford, private, M. C., has received the *Croix-de-Guerre*.

'13—Warren K. Green, lieutenant, S. C., is in the Meteorological Div., A. P. O. 731, A. E. F.

'13—Byron W. Grimes is a lieutenant, (j.g.), U. S. N. R. F., stationed at the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

'13—Frederick C. Holbrook is a 2d lieutenant, 302d F. A., A. E. F.

'13—Albert D. Johnson has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant in France, and is with the 318th Engineers.

'13—John S. King is a 2d lieutenant, Btry. E, 13th Regt., 5th Brigade, at Camp Jackson, S. C.

'13—Constantine G. Kirov is a corporal in the 32d Co., 1st Bn. Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.

'13—Harold F. Leahy is a 2d lieutenant, Co. M, 343d Inf., 86th Div., A. E. F.

'13—William B. Nash was recently commissioned ensign, U. S. N. R. F., at the Officer Material School, Cambridge, Mass., and is awaiting orders.

'13—Daniel Needham is a captain, 101st F. A., A. E. F.

'13—Franklin H. Palmer is overseas as 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.)

'13—George M. Rushmore, who was wounded last July, is a sergeant in the M. G. Co., 38th Inf., U. S. A.

'13—George Sturgis, 2d lieutenant, Co. E, 301st Inf., is overseas.

'13—Herbert M. Warren is a 1st lieutenant, C. E., A. P. O. 705, A. E. F.

A.M. '13, Ph.D. '15—Harold E. Burtt has been commissioned a captain, A. S. (Aero), U. S. A.

'14—Herbert A. Cohn, 2d lieutenant of Co. C, 39th Inf., has been wounded, degree undetermined.

'14—James B. Conant is a major in the C. W. S., U. S. A., and is stationed at the American University Experiment Station, Washington, D. C.

'14—Edward E. Embree, corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, is at the O. T. C., Quantico, Va.

'14—William A. Hill, U. S. N. R. F., is attending the Officer Material School, Cambridge.

'14—Stephen T. Hopkins, lieutenant, 96th Aero Sq., has been reported missing in action since Sept. 12, when his machine was shot down

behind the German lines. It is supposed that he is a prisoner.

'14—Richard C. Leland, 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., has been ordered overseas.

'14—Robert H. Stiles, 1st lieutenant, U. S. Air Service, has been reported missing in action.

'14—Leon C. Stowell has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, O. C., U. S. A., and detailed with the 109th Ordnance Depot.

'14—Walter E. Wolff has been commissioned an ensign, for engineering duties only, U. S. N. R. F.

A.M. '14—Richard A. Newhall, Ph.D. '17, lieutenant, 28th Inf., U. S. A., was severely wounded at Cantigny and has been invalided home. He was cited for bravery in a divisional order.

A.M. '14—Henry T. E. Perry, Ph.D. '16, a private in Hdqrs. Co., 168th Inf., has been at a hospital at Royat near Clermont, suffering from shrapnel wounds. He was also gassed last summer.

'15—Munroe Cohen is now a private, 1st class, C. W. S., Development Div. Hdqrs., Cleveland, O.

'15—John S. Fleek is a 1st lieutenant, 158th F. A. Brigade Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'15—Hugo Francke is a 1st lieutenant, European Div., C. W. S.

'15—Edward S. Handy, 3d, is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., on duty with the Supervisor, Naval Auxiliary Reserve, New York.

'15—George C. Smith, Jr., is a private, E. O. C., at the Ordnance Office, Washington.

'15—Henry St. J. Smith is a 2d lieutenant, Royal Air Service, stationed in England.

'15—Philip H. Sherwood has been commissioned a major of Cavalry, unassigned. He is instructing in the Texas Nat'l Guard Training Sch., Leon Springs, Tex.

Gr. '15-16—Fred W. Blase is in Co. I, 335th Inf., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

LL.B. '15—Archibald D. Andrews is a student officer, O. T. Sch., Q. M. C., Camp Johnston, Fla.

LL.B. '15—Dwight L. Perry is a 2d lieutenant, 6th Bn., Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

D.M.D. '15—Charles B. Sawyer is on limited service with 107th Co., 26th Bn., Syracuse Recruiting Camp, Syracuse, N. Y.

'16—Francis C. Carleton has been promoted to a 1st lieutenant, F. A., and is an instructor at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'16—John R. Coffin is a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), 104th Aero Sq., A. E. F., France.

'16—Charles G. Edgarton, chief boatswain's mate, U. S. N. R. F., is attending the Officer Material Sch., Cambridge.

'16—Harold D. Hunt is a candidate in the 24th Co., Central O. T. Sch., at Camp Lee, Va.

'16—Newton E. Lincoln is a private in Co. B, 101st Engineers, A. E. F.

'16—Hall Nichols is a lieutenant, 219th Engineers, at Camp Humphries, Va.

'16—William B. Nichols is a coxswain, U. S. N. R. F., and is stationed at the Naval Training Station, Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.

'16—Robert C. Seamans is a yeoman, 1st class, U. S. N. R. F., in the Cost Inspection Dept.

'16—Richmond Young is a 1st lieutenant, Co. G, 163d Inf., A. E. F.

LL.B. '16—Spencer B. Montgomery is a captain, 303d F. A., A. E. F.

Law. '13-14—Robert Hale is 2d lieutenant, Board of Contracts and Adjustments, A. P. O. 702, A. E. F.

'17—Thomas J. Abernethy, lieutenant, 147th Aero Sq., has received the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in action near Vourbin, France, July 15.

'17—Will M. Bliss is a 1st lieutenant, C. A. C., Btry. E, 67th Artillery, A. E. F.

'17—Henry B. Cabot has been promoted to captain and assigned to the 318th F. A., A. E. F.

'17—Leopold J. Ferstein has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the Heavy Coast Artillery at Ft. Monroe, Va.

'17—Aristides A. Fragopulos is a private in the C. W. S., at Cleveland, O.

'17—Harold E. Gates is a member of Co. Q, 1st Regt., Camp Dewey, Ill.

'17—Frank J. Heinz is a 2d lieutenant, Inf., 7th Training Bn., 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Dix, N. J.

'17—Charles Higginson is a lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N. R. F., stationed on the U. S. destroyer "Cassin."

'17—Charles H. Hodges, Jr., 1st lieutenant, 337th Inf., is overseas with his regiment.

'17—Roger D. Hunneman has been promoted to captain, C. A. C., and assigned to the 33d Artillery as personnel adjutant.

'17—Arthur C. Keck is sergeant-major, 3d Bn., 52d Pioneer Inf. in France.

'17—Robert K. Leavitt, 1st lieutenant, 302d Inf., A. E. F., has been attached to the colonel's staff as regimental gas officer.

'17—Kenneth P. McDearmott, radio electrician, (wireless telegrapher), U. S. N. R. F., has been transferred to the Officers' Training Class at San Pedro, Cal.

'17—Henry W. Minot, 1st lieutenant, Co. 3, 303d Inf., is in France with his regiment.

'17—John E. P. Morgan has been commissioned a lieutenant in the U. S. N.

LL.B. '17—Ralph J. Bollman is with the A. E. F. in France.

LL.B. '17—Paul Carrington has been commissioned 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), and ordered to report at Brooks Field, Texas, as flying instructor.

'18—Roger Batchelder is a candidate at the Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'18—Richard W. Clarke, 1st lieutenant, 331st M. G. Bn., is overseas.

'18—Harold T. Davis is attending the Gas Defense School, C. W. S., at Camp Upton, N. Y.

'18—Roger S. Hewett is a 1st lieutenant, Engineers, U. S. A., and is stationed at Washington Barracks, D. C.

'18—Harvey M. Lange, who has been instructing at the School of Fire, Ft. Sill, Okla., has been promoted to a 1st lieutenant, F. A., U. S. A.

'18—David M. Little, Jr., ensign (T), U. S. N., has been assigned to the Officer Material Sch., Cambridge, as tactical instructor.

'17—Frederick H. Stephens is an ensign at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Miami, Fla.

'18—Winthrop E. Sullivan, 2d lieutenant, 110th Inf., Co. D., A. E. F., has been wounded in the right thigh.

'18—Clinton P. Wallace has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., and stationed at Camp Lee, Va., as assistant to the Sub-Depot Quartermaster.

M.D. '18—Mervin Freeman is in France with the A. E. F.

Dent. '15-17—Ronald M. King is a sergeant, 1st class, M. D., U. S. A., on duty with Base Hosp. No. 5, in France.

Law '15-17—Edward A. McLaughlin, lieutenant, C. A. C., who returned recently from France, is an instructor at the Coast Artillery School at Ft. Monroe, Va.

'19—Alfred Cohen is at the Central O. T. Sch., Camp McArthur, Tex.

'19—Philo B. Lange is a 1st lieutenant, 2d F. A., 8th Brigade, A. E. F.

'19—Kenneth H. Lanouette, 2d lieutenant, 126th M. G. Bn., who was seriously wounded at Château-Thierry, has been sent back to this country.

'19—John L. Leighton, ensign, U. S. N., has been appointed an aide on the staff of Admiral Sims.

'19—Barroll McNear is a 2d lieutenant in the naval section of the Royal Air Force.

'20—William P. Bell is a 2d lieutenant, Inf., U. S. A., and has been assigned to duty with the S. A. T. C. at Columbia University, New York.

'20—Henry D. Costigan is a candidate in the 27th Co., Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'20—Charles W. Eliot, 2d, has returned from service with the Red Cross Ambulance Section on the Italian front, where he received the *Croix-de-Guerre* for gallant conduct. He is now in the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'20—Paul K. Fisher has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Inf., U. S. A., and assigned as instructor at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Inst., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'20—Rettig A. Griswold is a lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, on coast duty in England.

'20—Alexander E. Kirk is a private in the 27th Co., Central O. T. Sch. for infantry officers at Camp Lee, Va.

'20—Francis M. MacDuffie, formerly sergeant in Btry. C, 101st F. A., A. E. F., has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant.

'20—Albert Palmer, 2d lieutenant, Inf., U. S. A., has been assigned to duty as instructor of musketry at N. H. State College, Durham, N. H.

'20—Everard D. Seely, lieutenant, Inf., who was wounded, June 11, in France, is now convalescing in U. S. General Hosp. No. 1, Bronx, New York City.

Dn. '17-18—Fred G. Rollins is a lieutenant, D. C., at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

'21—Paul C. Cabot is attending the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'21—John Cowles is a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'21—Nelson R. Knox has been accepted as a candidate for the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'21—Francis U. Perry is a candidate in the

27th Co., Central O. T. Sch., at Camp Lee, Va.

'21—George M. Weeks, Jr., has been accepted as a candidate for the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Spec. '17-18—Elmer F. Ende is a private, Co. C, 324th Field Signal Bn., A. E. F.

'22—Charles C. Cabot is a member of the Harvard Unit S. A. T. C., Marine Section.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'91—Wyman K. Flint is Red Cross field representative, and Red Cross liaison officer for New Hampshire; also chairman, State Emergency Health Comm. of N. H.

'93—Francis S. Blake is a captain, Canteen Dept., Am. Red Cross, France.

'95—Edwin G. Merrill has entered the service of the U. S. Food Administration and has gone to London for work in connection with the Allied Food Council.

'97—Edward G. Butler is a captain in the Am. Red Cross, in England.

'99—Otis J. Carlton is a 1st lieutenant and bn. adjutant, 1st Bn., 16th Inf., Mass. S. G.

'02—Leo S. Hamburger is chairman of the Legal Advisory Board and secretary of the War Relief Comm. Div. 21, Mass.

'03—Philip Adams is in the Allotment and Allowance Section of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

'05—C. Ashton R. Sanborn is a 1st lieutenant attached to the Am. Red Cross Commission to Palestine.

'05—W. Prentice Sanger is executive secretary and chief of staff for the Committee on Training Camp Activities in Washington, D. C.

'07—Malcolm C. Ware is a private in the 1st Motor Corps, Mass. S. G. He has been active in the Liberty Loan campaigns.

'09—William F. Howard is a 2d lieutenant, 4th Co., 9th C. A. C., N. Y. G.

'10—Winsor B. Day is a captain and district chief, Winchester Area, Am. Red Cross, London.

'13—John F. Dwyer is a production engineer in the Ord. Dept., with headquarters at Bridgeport, Conn.

'14—Arthur H. Doyle is a Knights of Columbus secretary at Camp Jackson, S. C.

'14—Paul K. Randall is Deputy Fuel Administrator for Westchester County, N. Y.

'15—Jacob L. Barowsky is chairman of the Holyoke, Mass., Jewish Welfare Board.

'15—Henry Gilman is a consulting chemist on gas investigations, Bureau of Mines.

'15—Charles H. Russell, Jr., third secretary of legation, Berne, Switzerland, is a member of the American and German commission in respect to prisoners of war, in session there.

'16—Louis P. Hammett is in charge of organic chemistry work at the general laboratories, Bureau of Aircraft Production, Signal Corps.

'16—Robert G. Richards is assistant to the Secretary of the U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

'17—William R. Ashford is doing Intelligence work for the United States Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

'17—Harold L. Dayton is with the U. S. Shipping Board, Sea Service Bureau, Boston, Mass.

THE HARVARD BUREAU IN PARIS

THE following Harvard men registered in Paris at the Harvard Bureau of the American University Union in Europe from August 29 to September 19, inclusive:

AUGUST 29.

Edward B. Towne, '06, M.D. '13, Palo Alto, Cal. Capt., Med. C., Mobile Hospital No. 6.

Perry G. M. Austin, '13, Santa Barbara, Cal. Chaplain, Am. Red Cross. Place de la Concorde, Paris.

Samuel B. Booth, '06, Germantown, Pa. Chaplain, Am. Red Cross. Place de la Concorde, Paris.

John L. Bremer, '96, M.D. '01, Cambridge. Major, Am. Red Cross.

Arthur E. Whittemore, '17, Hadley Falls. 1st Lieut., B Co., 168th Inf.

AUGUST 30.

Fred R. Ayer, '02, Bangor, Me. Lieut.-Col., Ord. A. P. O. 717.

W. Russell Bowie, '04, A.M. '05, Richmond, Va. Chaplain, Base Hospital No. 45.

Henry B. Gardiner, '13, Cambridge. Capt., 302d Mach. G. Btl.

William A. Peckham, '14, Newport, R. I. 1st Lieut., 302d Mach. G. Btl.

Arthur Dixon, '16, Chicago, Ill. 2d Lieut., 149th F. Artil.

William H. Cantwell, '17, Buffalo, N. Y. Ensign, Naval Avia. 4 Place d'Iena, Paris.

William C. Sanger, Jr., '16, Sangerfield, N. Y. 1st Lieut., Inf. Office of Military Attaché, Am. Embassy, Paris.

AUGUST 31.

Douglas W. Swiggett, '06, Milwaukee, Wis. 2d Lieut., 54th Coast Artil.

Templeton Briggs, '09, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1st Lieut., 322d F. Artil.

Elihu H. Kelton, '19, Hubbardston. 1st Lieut., U. S. Air Service.

T. Brooke Price, LL.B. '15, Charleston, West Va. Ensign, U. S. N. 4 Place d'Iena, Paris.

Graham Glass, Jr., '11, Portland, Ore. 1st Lieut., 348th F. Artil.

Francis M. Weld, '17, Readville. 1st Lieut., 311th F. Artil.

Alexander Biddle, '16, Philadelphia, Pa. 2d Lieut., 310th F. Artil.

Richmond Young, '16, Boston. 1st Lieut., Inf. A. P. O. 727.

Endicott G. Putnam, '17, Brookline. 2d Lieut., 152d Brig., F. Artil.

Walter A. Lane, M.D. '99, Milton. Capt., Med. C. Base Hospital No. 7. A. P. O. 717.

Arthur E. Kennelly, Harvard Faculty, Cambridge. Liaison Officer, Sig. C.

Lee H. Graham, Gr. Bus. '17, Hartland, Vt. 1st Lieut., U. S. Air Service.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Stephen T. Hopkins, '14, Newtonville. 2d Lieut., Sig. C., U. S. Air Service.

Bertram Williams, '18, Cambridge. 1st Lieut., Sig. C.

Donald G. Graham, Law '19, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 1st Lieut., U. S. Air Service.

William P. Hunt, '16, Cambridge. F. Artil. School. A. P. O. 718.

SEPTEMBER 2.

A. Davis Weld, '18, Boston. 1st Lieut., 163d Inf. A. P. O. 727.

Louis A. Perkins, '18, Windsor, Vt. 2d Lieut., 12th Mach. G. Btl.

Elmer Newton, '15, Boston. Sergt., Convois Service. A. P. O. 717.

Richmond Young, '16, Boston. 1st Lieut., 163d Inf. A. P. O. 727.

W. Wallace Alward, G.S. (Arch.) St. John, N. B. Lieut., 170th Siege Btry., Royal Garrison Artil., B. E. F.

Robert Baldwin, '17, Cambridge. 1st Lieut., Inf.

Thomas J. D. Fuller, Jr., '15, Cambridge. 1st Lieut., U. S. Air Service.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Stedman B. Hoar, '15, Concord. 2d Lieut., F. Artil. A. P. O. 718.

Dominic W. Rich, '18, 2d Lieut., Avia.

Luther W. Smith, '19, Roxbury. Ensign, Naval Avia. 4 Place d'Iena, Paris.

Arthur A. Sayre, '17, Athens, O. Ensign, Naval Avia. 4 Place d'Iena, Paris.

Bennett Wells, '19, Montreal, Can. 1st Lieut., 147th Aero Squad., U. S. Air Service.

Dunlap P. Penhallow, '03, M.D. '06, Boston. Major, Med. C. A. P. O. 717.

Frank G. Fripp, '16, New York City. 1st Lieut., 311th Inf.

Reginald L. Robbins, '97, LL.B. '00, Milton. Y. M. C. A. 12 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.

SEPTEMBER 4.

John F. Brown, Jr., '18, Readville. 1st Lieut., U. S. Air Service.

Max H. C. Gersumky, '17, Winthrop. Lieut., F. Artil.

SEPTEMBER 5.

James H. Hodges, '14, Ph.D. '17, Sergt., Chemical Warfare Service.

Eric Parson, '10, Pinehurst, N. C. Am. Red Cross. 4 Place de la Concorde, Paris.

Walter E. Atkinson, Law '14, New York City. 2d Lieut., Marines.

Paul Jones, LL.B. '10, New York City. 1st Lieut., F. Artil.

SEPTEMBER 6.

William G. Rice, Jr., '14, Albany, N. Y. 1st Lieut., S. S. U. 594, par B. C. M.

W. Sloan Simpson, '99, Dallas, Tex. Lieut.-Col., 133d F. Artil.

Trevor Swett, '15, Roxbury. 1st Lieut., Inf. A. P. O. 710.

Charles Jones, '06, Union, N. H. Y. M. C. A. 13 rue Lafayette, Paris.

SEPTEMBER 7.

J. Coleman Jennings, '15, Washington, D. C. 1st Lieut., Avia.

Albert L. Strehlke, '19, Meeker, Col. S. S. U. 510, par B. C. M.

John W. Edwards, '18, Marion. 1st Lieut., U. S. Air Service. A. P. O. 723.

Harry C. McClelland, LL.B. '16, Woodbridge, Cal. 2d Lieut., F. Artil.

Timothy Brown, LL.B. '14, Madison, Wis. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F. U. S. S. "Reid."

Emmett K. Carver, '14, Ph.D. '17, Cambridge. Capt. Military Observer.

Zabdiel B. Adams, M.D. '03, Longwood. Capt., Med. C. Base Hospital No. 114. A. P. O. 705.

Frederick C. Bryant, '14, Newport, R. I. 1st Lieut., Eng. A. P. O. 717.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Malcolm P. Bail, '17, Dorchester. 1st Lieut., Inf. George A. King, Jr., '18, Washington, D. C. 1st Lieut., Co. G, 55th Inf.

Drake deKay '16, New York City. 2d Lieut., 39th Inf.

Eugene D. Morse, '19, Brookline. 2d Lieut., U. S. Air Service.

Samuel Sewall, '16, Minneapolis, Minn. 1st Lieut., Sig. C.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Paul H. Duff, Med. '20, Boston. Capt., Coast Artil. A. P. O. 723.

Boughton Cobb, '15, New York City. Ensign, U. S. N. Le Havre.

Ellis B. Soble, '15, Elmira, N. Y. Med. C. General Hospital No. 1, B. E. F.

Roger W. Eckfeldt, '13, Cambridge. Capt., 102d F. Artil. A. P. O. 705.

Vincent T. Rich, '19, New York City. Sergt., S. S. U. 633, par B. C. M.

Horace B. Davis, '20, Brookline. Friends' Unit. A. P. O. 55.

Russell P. Chase, '15, Melrose. S. S. U. 510, par B. C. M.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Paul B. Roberts, '14, LL.B. '17, Boston. Mobile Operating Unit. A. P. O. 702.

Joseph W. Macnaught, '15, Cambridge. 1st Lieut., Chemical Warfare Sect. A. P. O. 702.

George R. Young, '19, Cambridge. 2d Lieut., U. S. Air Service.

Robert J. White, '15, Watertown. Lieut., U. S. N. Brest.

Bronson C. Tucker, '18, Abington. S. S. U. 510, par B. C. M.

SEPTEMBER 11.

John F. Noxon, Jr., '19, Pittsfield. 2d Lieut., Tank C.

Albert F. McLean, '12, Somerville. Sergt., Motor Truck Co. A. P. O. 708.

John Alley, '08, Norman, Okla. Major, Inf. A. P. O. 726.

Warren O. Taylor, '15, Cambridge. 1st Lieut. Q. M. C. A. P. O. 702.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Edward Hutchins, '11, Boston. 1st Lieut., 103d F. Artil. A. P. O. 709.

SEPTEMBER 13.

John W. Edwards, '18, Boston. 1st Lieut., Avia. A. P. O. 724.

David R. Williams, S. T. B. '13, East Cleveland, O. Y. M. C. A. 12 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.

Harold F. Pierce, Gr. '15-17, Stafford Springs, Conn. Capt. San. C.

Warren O. Taylor, '15, Cambridge. 1st Lieut., Q. M. C. A. P. O. 702.

Arthur E. Strauss, '12, M.D. '17, St. Louis, Mo. 1st Lieut., Med. C. Hospital Centre, Nievre.

Fisher Ames, Jr., '92, South Duxbury. Am. Red Cross.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Robert W. Wood, Jr., '16, Baltimore, Md. Aspirant, R. Artil. C.

F. Livingston Parsons, '16, New York City. 2d Lieut., 84th Inf. Brig.

Samuel A. Levine, '11, M.D. '14, Boston. 1st Lieut., Med. C.

Cecil G. Fletcher, D.M.D. '14, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 1st Lieut., Dent. C. A. P. O. 727.

Everett Bradley, '13, Haverhill. 1st Lieut., 102d F. Artil.

A. Lawrence Hopkins, '05, Washington, D. C. 1st Lieut., Avia.

Clarence M. Brune, '90, London, England. Capt., Q. M. C., Hdqrs., 82d Div. A. P. O. 742.

Norman J. Bond, '11, Niantic, Conn. 2d Lieut., U. S. Air Service. A. P. O. 702.

Robert E. Dickerman, '18, Somerville. 115th Brig., 32d Regt., French Artil. School, Fontainebleau.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Clyde F. Vance, '13, Norwood. 2d Lieut., 308th Inf. A. P. O. 717.

Lewis K. Urquhart, '14, Lynn. 2d Lieut., F. Artil.

William W. Pinney, '18, New York City. 1st Lieut., U. S. Air Service.

Emmett K. Carver, '14, London, England. Capt. Military Observer.

Gardner Forster, '21, Milton. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Seymore Wadsworth, '21, Middletown, Conn. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Francis B. Lothrop, '21, Boston. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Fred W. Young, '11, M.E. '12, Winchester. 2d Lieut.

Neuton S. Stern, '12, Memphis, Tenn. 1st Lieut., Med. C.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Francis R. Austin, '20, Jamaica Plain. 2d Lieut., 109th Inf.

Walter J. McBride, Law '18, Ardmore. 2d Lieut., U. S. Air Service.

J. Amory Jeffries, '16, Boston. 1st Lieut., 23d Inf. A. P. O. 710.

Charles E. Masters, '21, Newton Centre. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy.)

Bryant Prescott, '21, New Bedford. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Howard H. Williams, '13, New York City. 2d Lieut., 11th Eng. (Ry.)

Alan D. Kinsley, '06, Newton. 1st Lieut., S. U. 631, par B. C. M.

Henry W. Patterson, '20, Wayland. Aspirant, French Artil. 13th Regt. Artil. C.

Bennett Wells, '19, Wayland. 1st Lieut., U. S. Air Service.

James H. Eaton, '21, Lawrence. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Kenneth Campbell, '21, Mt. Hamilton, Cal. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Grant M. Palmer, Jr., '21, Weston. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Alfred C. Berolzheimer, '13, Grand Rapids, Mich. 2d Lieut., Ord.

Barton J. Haggard, A.M. '13, Des Moines, Capt., 324th F. Artil.

Heary F. Gibbs, '20, West Newton. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

SEPTEMBER 17.

Winthrop E. Sullivan, '18, Watertown. 2d Lieut., Co. D, 110th Inf.

Alfred B. Frenning, '20, Belmont. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

John Fiske, '21, Cambridge. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Milton M. Pinkus, Elmira, N. Y. S. S. U. 510. Convois Autos, par B. C. M.

Frederick M. Estes, '16, Brookline. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F. U. S. Destroyer Flotilla.

Sydney A. Beggs, '10, A.M. '11, Woburn. 1st Lieut., Am. Red Cross. A. P. O. 731.

Charles S. Howard, '20, Boston. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

William H. Goodwin, '20, Boston. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Charles W. Eliot, 2d, '20, Cambridge. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Richard L. White, '20, New Britain, Conn. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Robert T. Whitehouse, Jr., '19, Portland, Me. Ensign, Naval Avia.

Noble W. Lee, Chicago, Ill. S. S. U. 622, par B. C. M.

SEPTEMBER 18.

W. Houston Kenyon, Jr., '21, New York City. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

George C. Noyes, '20, Jamaica Plain. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Richard B. Varnum, Jerome, Ida. 1st Lieut., U. S. Air Service.

Charles A. Page, '21, Boston. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Albert H. Hayes, '05, Pasadena, Cal. Am. Red Cross. 4 Place de la Concorde, Paris.

W. Richard Sears, Gr. (S. L. A.) '15-18, Woburn. 2d Lieut., 111th Inf.

F. Lawrence Carrier, '18, Colchester, Conn. U. S. Ambulance. Mobile Hospital No. 6. A. P. O. 702.

George N. Carpenter, '21, Castine, Me. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

A. Davis Weld, '18, Boston. 1st Lieut., 163d Inf.

Henry S. Villard, '21, New York City. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

Ambrose E. Chambers, '21, New York City. Am. Red Cross Ambulance (Italy).

SEPTEMBER 19.

Edwin H. Jose, '10, LL.B. '13, Cambridge. 1st Lieut., 303d F. Artil.

Sewall Cutler, '03, Brookline. 1st Lieut., Chemical Warfare Service.

Ralph H. Bailey, Southport, Ind. 2d Lieut., Chemical Warfare Service.

Raymond M. Greeley, '18, Chicago, Ill. Sergt., Mobile Hospital. A. P. O. 702.

Frederic A. Delano, '85, Chicago, Ill. Major, Eng.

Robert W. Withington, '06, Northampton. Capt., Am. Red Cross.

James C. Corliss, '14, Roxbury. 1st Lieut., 71st F. Artil.

Henry R. Kidder, '18, Southborough. 1st Lieut., 302d F. Artil.

Troward H. Marshall, Ph.D. '10, Rochester, N. Y. Foyer du Soldat. 12 rue d'Aguesseau.

Harvard Faculty in War Work

The following members of the Harvard Faculty are associated with the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training in connection with the Students' Army Training Corps:

Major R. B. Perry, Executive Secretary, Committee on Education; Major W. B. Munro, Assistant Educational Director, S. A. T. C.; Major Clarence C. Little, Commissioned Personnel Officer; Professor A. J. Inglis, Supervisor of Course Outlines; Professor J. H. Ropes, District Educational Director, New England District; Professor Clifford H. Moore, Assistant District Educational Director, New England District, in charge of inspection of War Issues courses; Professor W. E. Hocking, Assistant District Educational Director, New York District.

HARVARD MEN DECORATED

President Lowell has received from A. Piatt Andrew, A.M. '95, Ph.D. '00, who was in charge of the American Field Service in France, a panel containing the names of the volunteers in that service who were decorated by the French Army in the early days of the war, before the American troops had gone to France. The names of the following 44 Harvard men appear on the panel:

'93—William H. Kenney
A.M. '95—A. Piatt Andrew
'00—William deF. Bigelow
'01—William Meadowcroft
'03—Oswald Chew
'04—Edmund J. Curley
'04—William Swan
'07—Walter Lovell
'08—Austin B. Mason
'08—Waldo Peirce
'08—Edward Van D. Salisbury
'10—John d'Este
'10—Stephen Galatti
'10—Lovering Hill
'10—Henry Palmer
'10—Henry M. Suckley
'11—Charles Baird
'11—J. Marquand Walker
'12—John E. Boit
'12—Durant Rice
'12—Harold B. Willis
'13—John Munroe
'13—Daniel A. Sargent
'14—Graham Carey
'14—H. Dudley Hale
'14—William G. Rice
'15—Tracy J. Putnam
Law '15—Howard Lines
'16—William Emerson
'16—Paul B. Kurtz
'17—Paul C. Bentley
'17—Philip C. Lewis
'18—George M. Hollister
'18—Joseph Mellen
'18—Dominic Rich
'18—Durbin W. Rowland
'19—John W. Ames
'19—Harmon Craig
'19—Brownlee Gauld
'19—Vincent Rich
'19—Charles U. Shreve
'19—Walter H. Wheeler
'20—Valentine E. Macy
'20—Frederick Perkins

NEW CANTEN OPENED

A canteen, reading and writing room, and hostess house has been opened by the Phillips Brooks House Association in the house formerly occupied by the Speakers' Club, at 39 Holyoke St., just north of Standish Hall. The rooms are

for the special use of the military and naval men who live in the Freshman Dormitories or on Mt. Auburn St. and are consequently a long way from Phillips Brooks House. Mrs. C. B. Gulick will have charge of the new rooms.

'01 DINNER TO CAPTAIN C. J. SWAN

The Boston members of the class of 1901 had an informal dinner at the Harvard Club in that city on September 26 in honor of Captain Carroll J. Swan, 101st Engineers, A. E. F., who has recently returned from the front. In addition to the guest, the following members of the class were present: Burnett, Eastman, Emerson, Fish, Giddings, Harper, Hurlburt, Hyde, Ives, James Lawrence, John S. Lawrence, Erving P. Morse, Palmer, Proctor, Ratschesky, Reid, Samson, Shattuck, C. Fletcher Shaw, Wead.

Captain Swan spoke interestingly of his experiences in France, both in battle and on other occasions; one of his reminiscences was about a 1901 dinner which was held in the dug-out of Colonel Robert E. Goodwin, '01, at the front. After the dinner, Captain Swan addressed the members of the Harvard Club.

THE "FRANCO-AMERICAN MEMENTO"

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Since the publication of the article entitled "A Franco-American Memento" in your issue of October 24, it has come to my attention that the Harvard copy of Dumas's edition of Vattel's "Le droit des gens" had previously been the subject of publications of Thomas Willing Balch, '90. Now I find that some years ago he was instrumental in causing the book, the value of which he called to the notice of Mr. Lane at the Library, to be transferred to the Treasure Room. Mr. Balch published some account of the book and transcribed the French note which it contains in an article published in the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review* for December, 1915, and on December 27, 1917, read a paper containing a translation of that note before the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. The substance of that paper was published in the *Boston Evening Transcript* for December 29, 1917, and is about to be published in full in the proceedings of the Society.

If these facts had been known to me before writing my article, they would not have gone unacknowledged at that time.

DENYS P. MYERS, '06.

NECROLOGY

'62—HENRY SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER. Died at Philadelphia, Nov. 9.

Gen. Huidekoper was a distinguished American. He fought in the Civil War and lost his right arm at Gettysburg, where he was in command of his regiment. He was subsequently commissioned a colonel, and in March, 1864, was discharged on account of disability from wounds. He received one of the four congressional medals of honor which were awarded to veterans of the Civil War for conspicuously brave and gallant fighting. In 1870 he was appointed major-general of the 20th Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania. In 1874 he published a "Manual of Service" for the use of the Guards. In 1880 Gen. Huidekoper was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia, and he served until November, 1885; during his term he was under four Presidents and seven Postmasters-General. His administration of the office received marked commendation, and certain important recommendations suggested by him were adopted by the Department. From 1886 to 1888 he was vice-president and general manager of the Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co., now the New York Telephone Co., and subsequently he was a special agent of the American Bell Telephone Co., residing in Philadelphia. He was an Overseer of Harvard College from 1898 to 1910, had been president of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia and of the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia, and one of the commissioners appointed to erect a monument at Gettysburg in honor of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fought there. In 1865 he married Emma G. Evans, of Philadelphia; two children, a daughter and son, were born of the marriage.

'66—JAMES JACKSON PUTNAM, M.D. '70. Died at Boston, Nov. 4.

Dr. Putnam was a leading citizen of Boston and one of the distinguished neurologists of the country. He had been on the teaching staff of the Harvard Medical School from 1872 to 1912, when he retired from active service, neurologist of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and a consultant at many other hospitals, and was a member of many scientific bodies. He had also written extensively about the phases of medicine in which he specialized. In addition, he had a large private practice. Dr. Putnam was well known, moreover, for his interest in and work in behalf of many philanthropic, charitable, and welfare organizations. His death was wholly unexpected. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Marian Cabot, three daughters, and a son, Dr. James J. Putnam, Jr., '12, who is a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, U. S. A.

'70—WILLIS FARRINGTON. Died at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 10.

Farrington left College at the beginning of his

junior year on account of ill-health. Later he entered the plant of the United States Bunting Co., Lowell, Mass., and after a few years became superintendent of the mill. In 1874 he married Miss Anna Sweetser of Lowell. He was a member of the Lowell City Council in 1876.

'70—BABSON SAVILIAN LADD. Died at Boston, Nov. 3.

For four months after his graduation Ladd studied at the Harvard Law School, and later in the law office of Lathrop, Abbot & Jones, Boston. He was admitted to the bar March 27, 1875, and had practised in Boston almost continuously since that time. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Ella Cora Brooks, of Milton, and by two daughters, and a son, John W. Brooks Ladd, '11, who is in the national service.

'93—EDWIN BARTLETT BARTLETT. Died at West Manchester, Mass., Nov. 5.

In 1904 Bartlett went to Portsmouth, N. H., and became manager of the Eldredge Brewing Co. He was afterwards elected to the New Hampshire State Legislature. At the time of his death he was Boston manager of the Ludlum Steel Co., of Albany, N. Y. In 1904 he married Miss Susan Amory, of Boston, who died about ten years ago. In 1917 he married Miss Gertrude Cramer, who survives him.

'96-97—ROBERT JOSEPH FENELON COLLIER, A.B. (Georgetown) '94. Died at New York City, Nov. 9.

Collier was the editor of *Collier's Weekly* and president of the publishing house of P. F. Collier & Son. He had just returned from a trip of several months' duration at the front in France, where he had gathered material for his publications and directed his correspondents.

'97—ERNEST HAYCOCK, A.M. '98. Died at Wolfville, N. S., April, 1918.

After leaving Harvard, Haycock was appointed instruction in geology and chemistry in Acadia College, Wolfville. In 1900 he was appointed Professor of Geology and Chemistry at the same institution, a position which he held at the time of his death. Professor Haycock had written several articles on the geology of Nova Scotia.

'04—EDWARD PACKARD COLE. Died in Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 12.

He had been with the Central Oil and Gas Stove Co., Boston, and later in the Boston office of E. Naumburg & Co., bankers, of New York. In 1911 he married Miss Helen Porter Kingman, of Framingham, Mass.

'11—HENRY NOURSE BREHAUT. Died at Peabody, Mass., Oct. 31.

Brehaut was for a time with the DuPont Powder Co., but had been for several years head chemist at the plant of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., in Peabody. He was married about three years ago, and his wife survives him.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'84—Albert S. Perkins, A.M. '10, of the Dorchester High School, has been elected censor of the Greater Boston Classical Club.

'88—Clarence W. Gleason, A.M. '89, of the Roxbury Latin School, has been elected secretary of the Greater Boston Classical Club.

'88—Henry Pennypacker, head master of the Boston Latin School, has been elected president of the Greater Boston Classical Club which was recently formed by teachers and others interested in the study of the Classics.

'89—Clifford H. Moore, Professor of Latin at Harvard, has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Greater Boston Classical Club.

S.T.B. '94—Henry van Dyke, formerly United States Minister to the Netherlands and now a Navy chaplain with the rank of lieutenant commander, opened the United War Work campaign in Boston last Sunday morning, with a sermon in Trinity Church.

'95—Arthur Elson is an instructor in chemistry, physics, and mathematics at the Allen School, West Newton, Mass.

'96—Thornton Jenkins, A.M. '97, head master of the Malden High School, has been elected treasurer of the Greater Boston Classical Club.

'96—Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., of Boston, who has just been elected to his sixth term in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is a candidate for the speakership.

'97—Henry W. Foote, A.M. '00, S.T.B. '02, has been elected a member of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute, of which James E. Gregg, '97, is principal.

'98—William B. Lloyd, LL.B. '02, was the Socialist candidate for United States Senator from Illinois in the recent election.

'99—Thomas Nickerson is manager of the Seattle, Wash., branch of the Walworth Manufacturing Co., of Boston.

'00—Ernest Cary, A.M. '01, Ph.D. '03, is an instructor in mathematics at the Thacher School, Ojai, Cal.

'01—A. Paul Keith, who died in New York City, Oct. 30, made a bequest of \$25,000 to his class. The sum will be paid in 1926, when the class will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its graduation.

'01—Alexander H. Rice, of the Faculty of Boston University, has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the recently-formed Greater Boston Classical Club.

'02—George M. Sheahan was married, Nov. 2, to Miss Marie Magee of Quincy, Mass. Sheahan

is a captain in the Medical Corps and is now at Camp Lee, Va.

A.M. '02—Arthur L. Eno is Assistant Professor of English at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

'03—A son, Robert Coolidge Carter, was born, Nov. 2, to Robert C. Carter and Marion (McLoom) Carter.

'03—Dallas D. L. McGrew's address is: care of the International Banking Corporation, 55 Wall St., New York City.

'04—Alton T. Roberts has moved from Marquette, Mich., to Portland, Ore. His address in the latter city is: Box 952.

LL.B. '04—Channing H. Cox, of Boston, has been elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

'05—The engagement of John A. Greene to Miss Margaret Despard, of New York, is announced. Greene is a captain, U. S. A., and is now in France.

'05—A son, McAllister Lewis, was born, Sept. 3, at Akron, O., to Sherman L. Lewis and Helen (McAllister) Lewis.

'05—Palfrey Perkins, S.T.B. '09, of Weston, conducted evening prayers in Appleton Chapel, Nov. 4, 5, and 6.

'06—Warren W. Reed, A.M. '13, is an instructor in English language and literature at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

Med. '06—Dr. Henry A. Christian, Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physics at Harvard, is a member of the New York state influenza commission, recently appointed by Gov. Whitman.

'07—Albert F. Hurlburt is Professor of French at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

'07—Knower Mills is an instructor in English and Latin at Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn.

'09—Henry Meston Sheahan, naval correspondent of the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Outlook*, has contributed articles on the navy to the November numbers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *North American Review* and the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

'09—Charles R. Small, A.M. '15, Ph.D. '18, is director of the Norfolk House Centre, Boston, an educational institution formerly called the South End Industrial School.

'09—Horace S. Waite, '09, was married at Benfieldside, Shottery Bridge, England, Oct. 30, to Miss Frances Margaret Peile, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peile of Holly Lodge, Ebchester.

A.M. '09—George A. Underwood, Ph.D. '14, is

head of the Romance Language Department and an instructor in French and Spanish at Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, Ia.

'11—Arthur Beane, who has been Graduate Secretary of Phillips Brooks House from the time of his graduation from College until last September, is in charge of the employment bureau of the Slatersville Finishing Co., Slatersville, R. I. At the end of the war he will resume his work in Cambridge.

'11—Henry G. Doyle has in the *Catholic Historical Review* for October an article, "Borinquen", and a translation of an "Episcopology of Porto Rico."

'11—Lieut. Robert H. Thompson was married, Nov. 2, to Miss Clara Heyl Cary of Chicago, Ill.

'11—Hervey E. Wetzel, who recently died of pneumonia in the Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly, France, left a bequest of \$100,000 to the Fogg Art Museum.

'12—Edwin S. Blodgett is superintendent of the United States Employment Service office at Stamford, Conn., and has recently issued a pamphlet on "How Stamford is Meeting Her War Labor Problems."

'12—Gerard C. Henderson was married at Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, to Miss Mary Guild Taussig, daughter of Professor Frank W. Taussig of Harvard University.

'13—F. Haven Clark is with Stone & Webster, 147 Milk St., Boston.

'13—Grover C. Loud is Assistant Professor of Journalism at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.

'13—Andrew R. McCormick is a clerk in the office of the Naval Attaché, American Embassy, Madrid, Spain.

'13—Paul B. Halstead, formerly with Charles Head & Co., bankers, Boston, is with the National Industrial Conference Board, Boston. His home address has been changed to 37 Walnut St., Watertown, Mass.

A.M. '13—Barthallow V. Crawford, Ph.D. '18, is an instructor in English at Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.

'15—Erving P. Hayes is an instructor in science, English, and mathematics at the Morristown School, Morristown, N. J.

A.M. '15—Edgar Williams is an instructor in English at Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

Gr. '15-16—William S. Haldeman, S.B. (Univ. of Pa.), '14, is an instructor in chemistry in Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.

'16—Edward T. O'Neil is with the Standard Woven Fabric Co., Walpole, Mass. His residence address is Folan Block, Norwood, Mass.

'16—Livingstone Porter was married at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, Oct. 23, to Miss Florence F. Swan, daughter of Archdeacon George E. Swan.

'16—Harold M. Thurston has been appointed Graduate Secretary of Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, to succeed Arthur Beane, '11.

'17—Walter Silz is teaching German and French at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.

Ph.D. '17—Charles R. Owens is an instructor in the Classics at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.

'18—Edward C. Brown is teaching mathematics in the Apprentice School of the General Electric Co., West Lynn. His address is 74 Franklin St., Marblehead, Mass.

'18—Harry Mazer is in charge of the classical department at the Urbana University School, Urbana, Ohio.

'18—Willard Q. Stanton is an instructor in history at Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass.

Ph.D. '18—John C. Hodges is Assistant Professor of English at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.

Ph.D. '18—James T. Marriner has received an appointment in the diplomatic service of the United States, and has been assigned to the legation at Stockholm.

Ph.D. '18—Arthur F. White is an instructor in English at Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.

'20—William L. Wescott is with the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Boston. On account of physical disability he has been rejected for active military service.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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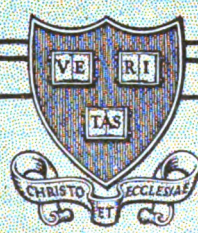
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



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Number 9

THE NEW WORLD
AND THE COLLEGE STUDENT;
PRESIDENT LOWELL'S
ADDRESS TO FRESHMEN

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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News and Views

The S. A. T. C. and the Future Near and Far. At the time of the writing of these words it is impossible to do much more than guess at the future of the S. A. T. C. in the colleges of America. The present indications appear to be that the Government, having promised, on the one hand, free education to qualified students for the period of one year, and, on the other, the financial support of the colleges for the same period through payment for the instruction and maintenance of these students, cannot readily bring the S. A. T. C. organization to an end before the college year is done. Sending the students on to Officers' Training Camps, when the need of officers is automatically reduced by the end of the war, is another matter; so is the necessity of making some special provision for those who would not have entered the colleges at all but for their standing two months ago as the only avenues to commissions. It is so reasonable that these men, whose relation with the colleges is largely factitious, should return to their normal pursuits without unnecessary delay, that we can hardly imagine their figuring much longer as an element in the general problem.

With or without them the problem is sufficiently complicated. It would have been impossible to apply suddenly, and under widely varying local conditions, a general system of Government control and co-operation without encountering many local

difficulties. The War Department is now said to be working out its plans for the remaining three-fourths of the college year—a period long enough for military and academic authorities each to accommodate themselves to smooth trotting in double harness, if any such locomotion must continue until next Commencement.

Now that the fighting in Europe is ended, the problems of education fall more truly into their permanent place. This is not to say that they lose importance. On the contrary the very question of the S. A. T. C. is declared at once to bear a close relation to so large a question as that of universal military training. If military service is to be permanently prescribed for all Americans, an enormous number of officers will be needed, and the natural inquiry follows, where, if not in the colleges, are they to be trained? Yet this is by no means the last word. If a League of Nations is to emerge, as many hope and believe it will, out of the coming Peace Conference, will not the military program of every nation involved be conditioned by the terms on which the League is established; and, if this be so, must not our own national plans derive their final form from needs not yet determined?

These questions are asked not with any intention of following them with definite answers—those will call for the collective wisdom of civilized mankind—but merely to suggest that so immediate a problem as that of the Harvard S. A. T. C. is closely related, in these days of intertwining inter-

old to the new. One may well ask, shall we go back to everything as it was?

Professor Robinson of the English Department has significantly said that just as there was no royal road to learning under the old order, so there can be no democratic short cut under the new. The tradition of Harvard may be trusted, through whatever changes the future may hold, to keep sound learning and training for sound citizenship as the goals to which it must strive.

* * *

The College Student's Moral Equivalent for War. We shall miss the war. Already there

is a let-down in all the brave activities to which we kept spurring one another in the name of patriotic duty. We need not save peach-pits any longer, and we have to be warned not to stop saving food. Is it any wonder that the high privates in the S. A. T. C. are beginning to slump in their college work? As one of them muttered when his French teacher berated the class for lack of preparation, "*La guerre est fini.*"

The greater war, of course, goes on—the eternal war against ignorance, wrong, and ugliness; but enlistment for that conflict is not by conscription. Voluntary induction into that permanent students' training corps of which the object is human progress, must depend, as always, on personal motives, usually very much mixed. The immediate pressure of a great common cause has been removed.

To be sure, the training of workers for the tasks of peace and reconstruction calls far more insistently for studious effort in college than did ever the training of officers for the Army and Navy. Military education was a graft on the college tree; and the purposes to which the college will now soon revert are more permanent than that one purpose to which it has narrowed nearly all its work during the national crisis. Still, it will take some reflection

for most students to see that they ought henceforth to put forth even greater effort than before. They will miss the compulsion of a goal directly before them.

One great advantage the giving up of the S. A. T. C. will bring with it. Students will once more have time to study. Whatever of interest and zeal the military régime has induced, it has certainly interfered seriously with the economy of the students' life. Formations, guard duty, special assignments, and the routine of life in barracks have broken up the academic day. There is nothing in marching to lectures, "supervised" study, and military procedure in class to compensate for the lost freedom of the usual college schedule. Those who thought that military discipline would make study in college more "efficient" were entirely mistaken.

The S. A. T. C., it must be said, had little chance to prove itself as an arrangement for military training at colleges; no doubt it would have shaken down and shown its value for that special purpose. It has shown already, however, that the conduct of college work under military conditions is difficult, and largely disappointing in its results. The great revelation of the S. A. T. C. has not been the value of the military regimen, but the interest inspired by the common cause. If we can keep the compelling directness of the war-time motive and restore the peace-time freedom for effective study, we may look forward to a period of unusual achievement in college instruction.

* * *

The suggestion from a correspondent of the *BULLETIN* to mark the college rooms of men who have fallen in the war with special tablets of commemoration is one which should recommend itself strongly to the Harvard public. Already the Harvard Memorial Society has placed in the entries of many buildings a list of the

former occupants of all their rooms. This has added either interest or distinction to residence in any dormitory, the first, of course, somewhat more frequently than the second. The proposed tablets would serve a peculiarly poignant purpose, through helping to render imperishable the personal memory of young men who gave their very lives to secure the future of the world. Whether the project may best be realized through the Memorial Society or by some other agency, it seems well worth immediate consideration.

* * *

An Athletic Spectacle. The Army-Navy game in the Stadium two weeks ago may not have taught Harvard anything in particular about football, but it was full of suggestion with regard to the possibilities of an athletic contest as a spectacle. The cheering and singing of the Radio students set a standard of effectiveness

and musical quality which a body of Harvard "rooters", to the best of our knowledge and belief, has never attained; nor has any "stunt" compared with the "Radios'" imitation of waves rolling up and down their section of the Stadium been seen in that structure. The singing of the "Long, Long Trail" and "Keep the Home Fires Burning" by the entire assembly between the halves of the game, under the direction of a military "sing-leader" and a Camp Devens band, was another revelation. Best of all, perhaps, was the "chariot race" of relay squads from the S. A. T. C. and the Radio School, a match involving a large number of not too highly trained athletes and affording an uncommon amount of amusement and interest. The "good fun" of the whole occasion was really memorable. Is not this something which can be carried bodily from war-time into the period of peace?

SHALL HARVARD BE REFORMED?

THE perils of war are over; now we must face the perils of peace. The first thing we know someone will start reforming Harvard College. The process will be exhilarating for those who take part; they will want to be thorough, so they won't want to stop until there is nothing left. That is the trouble with "sweeping reform"—it is like peeling an onion. If you do a really conscientious job, when you get all through you have to go out and pick a new vegetable. Are we likely to find a new vegetable growing in our back yard which will have the flavor and the nutriment of the old?

However illogical and antiquated and absurd it may seem to the modern "efficiency expert", Harvard has a strong and distinctive savor, which, even if it does bring tears to the eyes of some, would be sadly missed from our national stew. For

it is not only potent and lingering, it is nourishing and wholesome.

To drop the onion—Harvard has endured; through successive generations Harvard has appealed to all sorts of Americans, from the sons of the Pilgrims to the sons of exiled Russian Jews; and Harvard has "made good." Harvard men have succeeded in every imaginable occupation; in times of crisis, especially, they have come to the front. The record of Harvard men in the present war, in American and Allied armies and navies and ambulance corps, in government departments and on state boards, in Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. work, and in Liberty Bond campaigns, would justify the existence of the College, even if there were no positive evidence of its value from two and three-quarters centuries preceding.

But, says the reformer, how do you know

that these men owe their success to Harvard? It has been the custom in this country for young men who, by their natural endowments, their social and financial advantages, and other favorable antecedents, are likely to succeed, to spend three or four years at Harvard or at some similar institution. Would not these same young men have attained greater, surer, more genuine success if they had spent the same amount of time and energy at some school more efficient, more modern, more intelligently planned?

That is the old dilemma—does the patient recover because he takes the medicine, or because his constitution is so strong that not even the medicine can kill him? There is no satisfactory answer; statistics may confirm, but they can never convince. All we can say is that the medicine seems to have helped a great many men of very different types under a variety of circumstances. Men who have taken it have been glad they did, and have recommended it to their sons; men who have not taken it have been sorry they didn't, and have recommended it to their sons. The sons still flock to the dispensary, from Texas and Canada and Japan as well as from Massachusetts and New York.

But, says the reformer, how can you make such claims for a mixture that is always changing, for a compound that long ago ceased to follow any prescription and has been taken in every conceivable form and dose, with no constant ingredients, with nothing, in short, to identify it except the label?

Again we answer, we do not know. Maybe the virtue is in the label. Maybe the virtue is in the faith of the recipient—there is theological support, if not medical, for that explanation. Maybe there is some inconspicuous ingredient, some mere "trace", that is constant; perhaps it is a secondary substance, an accessory, that imparts the essential quality. Good beer, they say, depends not on the hops or the malt, but on the water, and good wine not on the grapes or on the process of manufacture, but on the soil. We do not know, we have no theory, but there is something that we like, that we value, that we believe in; we refuse to sacrifice it for the sake of mere logic.

Before the reformer can interpose

another "But", we ask a question of our own. What is it that you would substitute? What is it that you offer, not grafted on the old stock, not grown from the old soil, but imported, roots, earth, and all? It is a system, based on a theory; its place of origin, we suspect, is Germany. At any rate it is alien. Imported growths have a way of harboring parasites and pests; they also have a way of running wild in new soil, reverting to something crude and undesirable, something rank and destructive.

The Harvard that we have, we know, though we cannot explain it or analyze it. It has grown up out of the earth from which we ourselves have sprung, or into which we have struck living roots. Whatever else it is, it is American, and we are prouder today of all that is American than we ever were before. It may be wasteful, untidy; no doubt it needs pruning. But let it grow. It has shown capacity for growth in the past. It is vigorous, not decadent; beneficent, not noxious. It is adaptable; there is no reason to doubt that it will fit itself, now as always, to new conditions and new tasks. Never has its place been higher or more national than it is today; never has it faced opportunities so vast and splendid. This is no time to cripple it by cutting away anything that has been useful, for what has been useful hitherto may well be developed into greater usefulness henceforth. The problems that face us are new, no doubt, but whatever the future brings will be an outgrowth of the past, and it is the wisdom and the power which the past has stored that will solve the problems of the future.

DEGREES CONFERRED

By special vote of the Corporation and Board of Overseers, the following degrees were conferred on October 14:

M.D.—Francis Jervois Callanan, '14, George Henry Jackson, Jr., William Bartholomew Young, '13.

D.M.D., as of the class of 1918—Samuel Berger, Elmer Reinhold Bolinder, George Lawrence Dwyer, Roy Everett Ellsworth, Nathaniel Fuller, Francis James Garry, Charles Calvert Gilkey, Russell Norman Hopkins, Frank Ephraim Lapidus, John Joseph Murphy, Joseph William Nevins, Robert Gordon Rae, Andrew Athy Rafferty, John Gilbert Ray, Waldo Frank Reiser, William Jacob Talcoff, George Henry Taylor, Marc Joseph Weisman.

THE INFLUENZA AT HARVARD

COLLEGE opened September 23, at which time the influenza epidemic was increasing. During the first week of College no measures were taken toward prevention of the spread of the disease, except for inspections for it among those having their physical examinations for the S. A. T. C. On September 29 it was thought wise to try isolation, quarantine, and inspection measures, and these were begun and carried out on the following day with the help of picked medical students. At first about half of the men lived in College dormitories, and the others at home or in boarding-houses, often some miles from Cambridge. Later almost all lived in College dormitories, being gradually assigned quarters after first being put in a special quarantine dormitory, one of the freshman dormitories. These buildings with their dining halls were of the greatest value in the work.

It was possible to arrange for the

Abstract of a paper prepared for *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, by George R. Minot, A.B., M.D., assistant professor of medicine, and Robert F. Loeb of the fourth-year class of the Medical School.

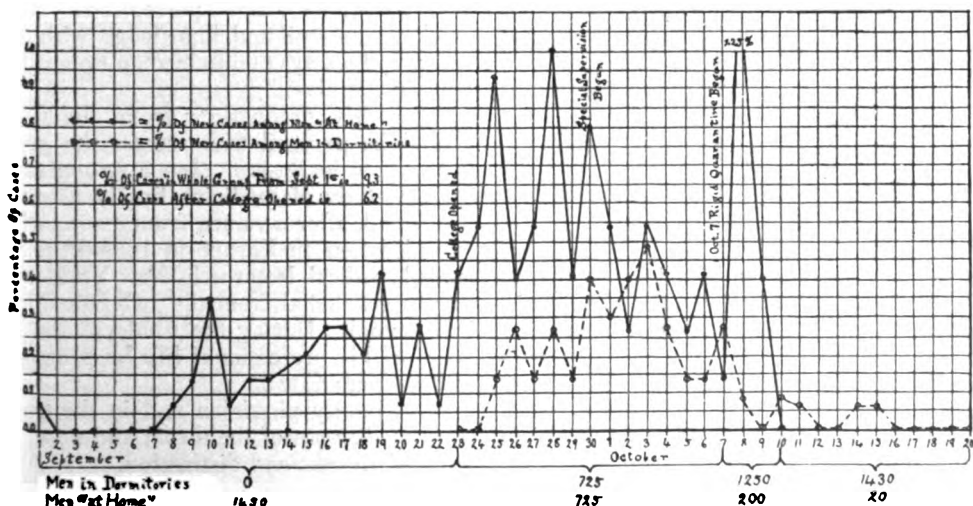
TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF CASES AMONG A TOTAL OF 1,450 MEN.

	To Sept. 24	Sept. 24 to Oct. 2	Oct. 2 to Oct. 10	Oct. 10 to Oct. 21	Total
Before college opened	46	—	—	—	46
Cases among men "at home"	—	41	18	1	60
Cases among men in dormitories	—	12	14	4	30
Total cases	46	53	32	5	136
Per cent. of the 1,450 men living "at home"	100	50	23	2	—
Per cent. of the 1,450 men living in dormitories	0	50	77	98	—

methods employed because most of the men were organized into companies as candidates for the S. A. T. C. and were thus somewhat under military control, and actually under it as soon as they were inducted after October 10. The men living at home, on account of travelling, were naturally exposed to the public, though during the day they were under the same supervision as those living in dormitories.

The figures of the incidence of the disease among 1,450 men are shown in the

SOLID LINE SHOWS PERCENTAGE OF NEW CASES AMONG MEN LIVING AT HOME; DOTTED-LINE PERCENTAGE OF NEW CASES AMONG MEN LIVING IN DORMITORIES



accompanying table and chart. From these it may be seen that there was a considerably larger proportion of cases among the men definitely exposed to the public than among the men housed together and exposed somewhat at first to the public and later practically not at all. Also they show that after medical supervision of the men was well under way there was no increase of cases. It is

to be recognized, however, that the disease was on the wane, which fact may have wholly accounted for the drop.

It seems probable that the detailed supervision and the arrangements for living in separate rooms helped to prevent the spread of the disease, so that it did not occur in anywhere nearly so great a percentage of the men at Harvard as in some army cantonments and naval stations.

DR. HORACE P. FARNHAM, '43

THE recent gift of a portrait of Dr. Horace P. Farnham, '43, to the Harvard Medical School by his niece, Mrs. H. R. Kunhardt, of New York, is noteworthy as a token of the enduring loyalty to Harvard in the families of many of its graduates. The portrait was given



as the accompaniment of a bequest to the University of \$12,000 from Dr. Farnham's widow, Eliza Cary Farnham, as a memorial to her husband. Mrs. Farnham's will provided that the income of the bequest should be used to maintain in the Harvard Medical School two Horace Putnam Farnham Scholarships for the assistance of meritor-

ious students of limited pecuniary resources.

Dr. Farnham was born in Salem, Mass., in 1822. He graduated from Harvard College in 1843, from the Harvard Law School in 1846, studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York during the year 1857-8, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia, in 1860. He died in 1886.

Dr. Farnham came of old New England stock, being a lineal descendant of Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. Of Dr. Farnham's college career the following statement is made by his biographer: "He was frank, genial, open-hearted and a universal favorite. Many of the friendships and associations formed in his college days continued unbroken throughout his life time His perceptions were quick, he assimilated knowledge with facility, and always maintained an honorable rank in his class."

After his graduation from the Law School he pursued with success the practice of law in Boston. But a strong taste for the study of medicine finally asserted itself, and, after a return from a somewhat extended tour in Europe in 1855-6, he attended medical lectures in New York, and finally graduated from the Jefferson Medical School. During the whole of the 25 years of his professional life he practised in New York City.

As a family physician and in the treatment of diseases of the throat and nose, he attained success and distinction.

He was a member of many national and local medical societies, but his chief interests were centered in the New York Academy of Medicine of which he was vice-president. The record of his career as a practitioner in New York shows him to have been able to profit by the educational ground-work he had received at Harvard, which strengthened and broadened his natural power for observation and judgment. He was gentle and courteous in his manner and popular with both his patients and his colleagues. Possessed of a cheerful and enthusiastic temperament, he brought hope and comfort to the sick room. His career was shortened by a painful disease which he bore with much patience and heroism.

He was doubtless one of those who, possessing that inestimable quality of being able to look upon the bright side of the things of this earth, valued highly the opportunities he had enjoyed at Harvard. And thus it came to pass that, although Dr. Farnham had passed through many vicissitudes during the educational portion of his career and was brought in contact, later in life, with the many and varied interests of active service in a great metropolis, he never wavered in his interest in his Alma Mater.

The donor of the portrait thus fittingly expresses the motive of the bequest: "My uncle was always fond of, and interested in, Harvard and all its branches, and my aunt left this sum in his memory to his first college and the one he loved the best."

PHI BETA KAPPA

The winter meeting and dinner of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa will be held at the Colonial Club, 20 Quincy St., Cambridge, on Wednesday, Dec. 4—the meeting for initiation of new members at 6.30, and the dinner at 7 P. M. Professor G. L. Kittredge will preside. The price of the dinner is \$2.00. Evening dress is not required.

Members of other chapters who may be in this vicinity will be welcome. They should communicate in advance with the Secretary at the Harvard College Library.

Notice of the dinner has been sent by mail to all members in the neighborhood of Boston. It is hoped that many others will see this announcement in the BULLETIN and come if they can.

WILLIAM C. LANE,
Corresponding Secretary.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES MEETING

The Association of American Universities will hold its 20th Annual Conference at Harvard University on December 4 and 5. These dates have been set in order that the members of the British Educational Mission, made up of seven representatives of British Universities, may be present and participate in the discussions. Inasmuch as the chief object of the Mission in visiting this country is to promote a closer relationship between the British and American universities and colleges, the invitation to attend the meeting has been extended to 160 universities and colleges in addition to those holding membership in the Association. The British mission will thus have an opportunity to meet many representatives of American higher education.

Since the dormitory and dining hall facilities at Harvard are taxed to the utmost with the military forces in training there, the headquarters of the Association will be at the Hotel Somerset. The meetings will be held in the Faculty Room in University Hall on Wednesday, December 4, and at the Harvard Medical School on Thursday, December 5. President and Mrs. Lowell will entertain the delegates at luncheon on December 4, and in the afternoon of that day there will be an official inspection of the Widener Library. On the evening of the 4th, the delegates will be the guests of the University at a dinner to be given at the Harvard Club of Boston.

Dean and Mrs. Edsall will be the hosts at luncheon at the Harvard Medical School on the 5th, and at the conclusion of the meeting there will be an informal smoker at the Harvard Club of Boston on Thursday evening. The topics to be discussed at the general sessions of the meeting are as follows:

1. The Organization and International Relationship of the Universities and Colleges.
2. The Effect of the War on Education.
3. The Future Place of the Humanities in Education.
4. The Students' Army Training Corps and the Future Military Training of Students.

United War Work Drive

Members of Harvard University contributed \$36,727 in the recent United War Work Drive. The amounts obtained from the different branches of the University were:

Regular students,	\$11,245.42
Marines,	426.50
Naval Unit,	709.88
S. A. T. C.,	3,521.00
Total for students,	\$15,902.80
Faculty,	20,824.24
Grand total,	\$36,727.04

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

"LIBERAL CLUBS"

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

As one who sees real reason for the existence of University "Liberal Clubs", and especially a Harvard Liberal Club, though it be said both with high hopes and some regrets,—I should like to call the attention of Harvard alumni, who think of Harvard with feelings different in very kind from those they hold for their old nursery or the jolly prep athletic field, to the following quotation. The words which I feel so well express the *raison d'être* of a university liberal club movement, are taken from the memorandum of the Garton Foundation on the Industrial Situation after the War. This report contains more sound economics and political wisdom than half a dozen "ec." or "gov." college courses familiar to us of the last generation—possessing the courage and the life which they lack; above all that cracker to the whip which they must be given—concrete proposals for action to be advocated because worth advocating; a report, not revolutionary perhaps, but in spirit approaching greatness.

Not the least interesting aspect of this report, however, is the fact that the trustees who sponsor it are the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M. P.; the Rt. Hon. Viscount Esher, G. C. B.; and Sir Richard Garton. To the eyes of liberals will quickly rise those corresponding figures who would retain their spiritual and actual trusteeship of Harvard—men of a type whose attitude on issues industrial, national, or international has often made us blush for our University's name. But if the gentlemen in England can make such progress towards the light, perhaps in America too their brothers may be led to drink again from the deep streams of fundamental democracy—where they now wind broad through their own rich delta of industry. The quotation is as follows:

"*The Universities.*—Much more could also be done to bring the University life of

the country into closer touch with the professional and industrial classes. A University should not only be a training ground for the recognized professions, but a centre of research in connection with the industries of the country. Moreover, it has a distinctive and peculiar part to play in what has come to be termed the work of adult education. It should form a meeting place for those engaged in every department of life, and the natural home of the thought and discussion of the country on public affairs. Used in this spirit, the Universities should go far to redeem the country from the shallow and sectional discussions which have disturbed it in recent years."

ARTHUR FISHER, '15.

Philadelphia,

November 8, 1918.

THE S. A. T. C. AND THE COLLEGES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The BULLETIN's editorial of October 31, "Will the S. A. T. C. Reform the Colleges?" asks some very pertinent questions that should be discussed before the answer is given by history.

It is improbable that Harvard or other colleges will next year feel it necessary to assist the War Department to the extent they have been glad to do this year. By that time there will either be a peace providing, as stated in the fourth of the American peace conditions, "that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety,"—or there will not be. As that point is one of the 11 still uncontested by either side, one may assume that something will be done about realizing it. If so, regularly-organized training camps will take care of the soldiers-to-be, and the sailors too, and the colleges will be devoted to other duties. If the point fails of realization, then the training of soldiers will have a permanent establishment commensurate with the

magnitude of the business. In either case, the colleges are likely to be left out of the system.

That is not to say, however, that the influence of the S. A. T. C. may not be profound upon college conditions. Military drill may linger with official sanction or under voluntary auspices. It is both interesting and purposeful, as many who have experienced it feel. It is good exercise and, properly established, might go some distance toward solving that old problem of changing college athletics from a class of gladiators and one of spectators into a single free-for-all.

The three-term plan has most obvious advantages now and may prove to have them for the future. One thing that the war has taught people generally is the necessity for knowledge of innumerable kinds. After the war, the youths who would like to take a portion of a college course restricted to their interests will probably be much more numerous than ever before. Young men who have elected not to go to college find in practical life that they lack parts of a complete mental equipment. They do not care for a college degree, and, if they have energy or persistence, they sometimes have remedied their deficiencies in night schools or extension courses. They have not cared or been able to quit work a year to take special courses in college. If the three-term plan were a permanent fact in colleges, boys who wanted a specific course could arrange with employers for an extended vacation and get the knowledge they wanted under genuine college auspices. Employers themselves might find it advisable to encourage such temporary matriculations in college.

Another effect of the three-term plan would be to render regular college work more definite. My own experience with college courses a dozen years ago under the two-term plan was, that, as the mid-years and finals came on, my mind somewhat resembled a lumber room, and it was mostly luck, or at least chance, if I found at hand the facts I needed in the examination room. Mentally the three-term plan might help the student to clear his decks and do his work, as it were, in smaller compartments.

But, as your editorial points out, the dis-

tinutive thing about the S. A. T. C. régime is the compelling motive for faithful effort. It is only too clear that the average student is in college primarily because his father sent him there or because he needs a degree for his chosen life work. A college career in normal times has been too much of a hurdle that a youth had to get over before entering "real life."

Has not the war itself created possibilities that may continue the line of compelling motives into other channels? Before the war Germany was the only integrated state. In our other countries we all shifted for ourselves, and became as narrow and selfish individually as our respective natures allowed. We were more or less coral atoms and had about as much conception of our relation to the whole island as those atoms have.

Now the war has brushed away innumerable difficulties to viewing the world and our individual part in it as a whole. According to American state papers "a general association of nations must be formed", and France, Great Britain, and Germany, have taken the proposal seriously enough to study it through official commissions. Before the war there were 53 international institutions of official character administering as many services that were extra-national, such as postal and telegraph arrangements, sea-safety patrol, agricultural statistics, etc., etc. Now there exists the Supreme War Council, subordinate to which are organizations controlling the naval, military, finance, maritime transport, munitions, food and war-trade arrangements of 24 governments. The Inter-ally Council on War Purchases and Finance has been voting American supplies to the Allies at the rate of \$500,000,000 per month for a year. Coupled with the proximate realization of a league of nations, these institutions are going to integrate the world after the war to a remarkable extent. They are sure to undergo development.

Effects upon social conditions are bound to come as a result of this and a result from them should be an instinct of service toward the community, large and small, that was notably lacking only a few years ago. The young collegian, always the individual most sensitive to social conditions, should enter college in such a world

atmosphere with a feeling that he was preparing himself to be a definite cog in a machine which he admires. If he is imbued with that conviction, his work will be purposeful.

DENYS P. MYERS, '06.

November 9, 1918.

TABLETS OF COMMEMORATION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have been thinking a great deal lately, as that list of names of Harvard men who have made the Great Sacrifice has grown longer, that some method peculiar to ourselves as Harvard men, should be devised that a record of those men and their achievements should be kept forever before us. By this I do not mean the public in general; that will be taken care of, but for ourselves as one great family, that we shall never forget the great deeds of our brothers and that the undergraduates may have their example continually before them, that it may be woven into the fabric of their being as Harvard men.

For these reasons it has seemed to me

that a tablet could be placed in the room that was last occupied by each man who has made the Great Sacrifice, the design and wording of which could be left to others more able than myself; but let it be a simple statement of fact that in this room between such and such periods lived John Jones who died, say at Château-Thierry, as Captain John Jones of the American Expeditionary Force on such and such a date.

My idea is this, that living in the room where was bred the noble spirit of such men, with this simple reminder constantly before them, future generations of Harvard men would go out with the high resolve of setting their Alma Mater's glorious standards even higher.

FRANK P. PARKER, JR., '02.

Endorsed by

JOHN PRICE JONES, JR., '02.

P. M. HOLLISTER, '13.

ATREUS VON SCHRADER, '09.

ROBERT C. BENCHLEY, '12.

GROSVENOR FARWELL, '09.

BAYARD F. POPE, '09.

New York,

November 14, 1918.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—A. G. D., Adjutant General's Dept. A. S., Air Service. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. C. W. S., Chemical Warfare Service. E. O. C., Enlisted Ordnance Corps. M. C., Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Dept. O. C., Ordnance Corps. Q. M. C., Quartermaster Corps.

Deaths in Service.

'05—HARRISON BRIGGS WEBSTER, M.D. '09, major, M. C., and regimental surgeon for the 47th Inf., was killed in action in France, Oct. 7. He went to Plattsburg, then was sent to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Later he was in charge of Ambulance Companies A and B at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and went overseas last May. His home was in Castine, Me.

'11—CARL ABELL DUDLEY, lieutenant, Co. C, 306th M. G. Bn., was killed in action Sept. 15, in France. He entered the service late in 1917, trained at Camp Upton, L. I., and received his commission in the fall. He sailed for France with the 305th M. G. Bn. late in March, 1918,

but was afterwards transferred to the 306th. He lived in Boston.

'15—PHILIP WINSOR, a private in the U. S. A. A. C., died of pneumonia in France, Oct. 24. Early in the war he went overseas for ambulance work with the French Army, and made a splendid record during a long term of service. Returning to this country at about the time the United States entered the war, he took a course at Plattsburg, but, in order to return to France as soon as possible, he enlisted in the army, and sailed overseas, June 20, 1917. He was cited for the *Croix de Guerre*. He was a son of Robert Winsor, '80, and lived in Weston, Mass.

LL.B. '15—BRANTON HOLSTEIN KELLOGG, cap-

tain, 7th Inf., was killed in action, Oct. 12, in the Argonne section, France. He attended the Plattsburg training camp in 1915-16, was commissioned 2d lieutenant, and later 1st lieutenant. He returned to Plattsburg in 1917, to instruct, and was promoted to captain in November of that year. On Jan. 3, 1918, he was placed in charge of embarkation work at Camp Merritt, N. J., and went overseas Aug. 2. He was for some time an instructor at an officers' training school in France, and was then assigned to the 7th Inf. He went into action about Oct. 1, in the Argonne section. His home was in Brookline. In June of this year he married Miss Ruth Greenough, a daughter of Charles P. Greenough, '64.

Div. '13-14—WILLIAM HENRY JAMES WILLBY, of Kearney, Neb., died at sea, Oct. 4, of influenza, while en route to France as a chaplain for the A. E. F. He had recently graduated from the Training School for Chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and, while awaiting his departure for France, had been on duty in the office of the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J. The Chaplain there writes: "Everybody here loved him and realized that he would splendidly measure up to the great field of service awaiting him."

'17—GARDINER THOMPSON, a lieutenant in Co. B, 104th Inf., was killed in action Oct. 18. He received his commission at Plattsburg, was assigned to Camp Devens, Mass., and sailed overseas with the 76th Div. last June. It is thought that he was killed in the St. Mihiel sector, as the 76th Div. was fighting there at the time of his death. His home was in Newburyport, Mass.

'18—MALCOLM COTTON BROWN, 1st lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, was killed July 23, in an aeroplane accident at Brockworth, England. On Jan. 12, 1918, he received his commission as 2d lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, and in February went to England. He completed his training for service pilot, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant early in June, having taken all his courses in the shortest time on record. He was appointed to Sq. 90, and was waiting for scout machines with the rest of the squadron at Brockworth, when, in a practice flight, a defective plane collapsed, and he was killed. His home was in Hinsdale, Ill.

Additions and Corrections.

Law '08-10—LESTER C. BARTON, whose death has been reported, was killed July 21, not July 18, as was stated in the BULLETIN of Nov. 14.

'11—WILLIAM SANSFIELD MORRIS, M.D. '15, whose death was reported in the BULLETIN of Nov. 14, died at his home in Fall River, Mass., and not at Camp Johnston. He had obtained leave of absence from Camp Johnston, where he was instructor of Medical Training Co. No. 1, to attend his sister's funeral, and at that time contracted influenza which developed into pneumonia.

In Military or Naval Service.

'81—William Freeland is an instructor in seamanship and mathematics at the Naval Sch., Norfolk, Va. He entered the service in September, 1917, as a cook, 3d class, on the U. S. S. "Josephine." In the following March he was rated as cook, 2d class; in May, commissary steward of board U. S. S. "Arthur"; in July, chief commissary steward; and last August he was promoted to instructor.

'85—Winthrop Chanler is a captain and aide on the staff of an American general, A. E. F., France.

'88—Wilder D. Bancroft is a lieutenant colonel, C. W. S.

'95—Asa W. K. Billings, lieutenant commander, U. S. N. R. F., is at U. S. Naval Hdqrs., London.

'95—A. Carleton Potter, M.D. '99, has been commissioned a captain in the M. C., and ordered to Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

'95—James M. Washburn is a captain, M. C., at Evacuation Hosp. No. 42, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

'96—Robert W. Bull has been commissioned captain, C. E., and is on duty with the 56th Engineers at Washington Barracks, D. C.

'96—Gilbert N. Lewis is lieutenant colonel, C. W. S.

'97—M. Frederick McAlpin is a captain, C. A. C., 37th Regt., Camp Eustis, Va.

'97—Archibald G. Thacher, major of the 2d Bn., 306th Inf., A. E. F., is on his way to this country. He was cited for gallantry in the attack on St. Juvin, Oct. 14, and recommended for promotion to lieutenant colonel.

'98—Charles H. Colgate is a captain, M. C., in France, with Sanitary Train 11.

A.M. '98—Chauncey M. Goodrich has been promoted to major, C. E., and is stationed at the General Engineer Depot, Washington, D. C.

'99—Howard E. Shore is captain of Co. B, 511th Engineer Service Bn., A. E. F.

'99—W. Sloan Simpson has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, 133d F. A., A. E. F.

'00—Edmund Grinnell is on Submarine Chaser 690.

'00—David L. Williams has been commissioned a captain, M. C., and ordered to the Yale Army Laboratory Sch., New Haven.

'01—Walter Channing, Jr., has been promoted to major of Inf.

M.D. '01—Nathaniel P. Breed, major, M. C., is with Base Hosp. Group, Convalescent Camp No. 16, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

'02—William D. Jamieson is a machinist's mate, 1st class, U. S. N. R. F.

'02—Carleton R. Metcalf, M.D. '06, who has been in Europe for eighteen months in the M. C., has recently been promoted from captain to major.

'02—Allen G. Rice, M.D. '05, captain, M. C., has been appointed instructor in the Army Sch. of Anatomy and Military Surgery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

'03—Herbert R. Burgess is a captain of Inf., 89th Div., 4th Army C., A. E. F.

'03—Oswald Chew is assistant liaison officer, 11th Region, with the rank of 2d lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F.

'03—Grenville Clark, formerly major of Inf., attached to the A. G. D., Washington, D. C., has been promoted to lieutenant colonel.

'03—John C. Dudley is a 2d lieutenant, Co. A, 109th Engineers.

'03—Edward C. Fitz is attending the Naval Sch. for Ground Aviation, at the Great Lakes Training Camp.

'03—Weston B. Flint is a major in the 74th Inf., 12th Div., Camp Devens, Mass.

'03—William L. Hanavan is a captain and personnel officer in the 9th Inf., A. E. F.

'03—Charles A. Hartwell is a candidate in the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'03—Ferdinand F. Hedemann is a lieutenant, U. S. N.

'03—Henry E. Kelly is a chaplain, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.

'03—John A. Knowles is a captain, 326th Inf., A. E. F.

'03—Daniel W. Knowlton has been promoted to captain, 11th F. A. Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.

'03—Victor C. Mather is a captain in the Remount Service of the Quartermaster's Dept., A. E. F.

'03—Stephen H. Noyes is a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), and commanding officer of the 12th Aero Sq., A. E. F.

'03—Francis W. Peabody, M.D. '07, major, M. C., is with the A. E. F.

'03—William T. Ruhl has entered the O. T. Sch. for the Motor Transportation Service, at Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md.

'03—Lauriston Ward is a 1st lieutenant of Inf., in France with the 76th Div.

'03—Robert K. West is captain, Co. A, 41st Engineers, A. E. F.

'03—James L. Willard is a captain, 303d Inf., 76th Div., A. E. F.

'04—Payson Dana, who enlisted as a private in the C. W. S., is a candidate in the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'04—Gerrit Forbes, captain, A. S., A. E. F., is American liaison officer, 7th French Region.

'04—Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., major of F. A., is with the 303d Regt., A. E. F.

LL.B. '04—Donald S. McWilliams, 1st lieutenant of Inf., is an intelligence officer in the Air Service, in France.

'05—John A. Greene, Jr., captain, U. S. A., has been in France a year as aide to the commanding general, 42d Div.

'05—George G. Smith, M.D. '08, is a captain, U. S. A., in the office of the Camp Surgeon, Camp Humphreys, Va.

'05—Norton Wigglesworth, who has been promoted from captain to major after a year's service in France with the 101st F. A., has returned to the United States and has been assigned to the 34th F. A. at Camp McClellan, Ala.

'06—Charles L. Ames is major, 338th F. A., A. E. F.

'06—George R. J. Boggs is a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'06—Sheridan R. Cate, U. S. N., is at the Great Lakes Training Sch.

'06—James O. Foss is a 1st lieutenant, C. W. S., Gas Defense Div.

'06—Paul L. Hammond is a lieutenant (a.g.), U. S. N., on the U. S. S. "Evans."

'06—Charles S. Lewis, Jr., 1st lieutenant of Inf., has been sent to the U. S. Army Hospital, Cape May, N. J., for treatment of wounds received in action in France.

'06—Martin R. Porter is a quartermaster, 3d class, U. S. N. R. F., on the U. S. S. "Montclair."

'06—Elliott B. Robbins is a candidate in the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'06—F. Carroll Taylor is a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Gr.Sc. '06-07—James F. Connor is a lieutenant commander, U. S. N. R. F., in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C.

'07—Harold B. Eaton, M.D. '15, lieutenant, M. C., is with the 9th Inf., and has been cited and recommended for the *Croix de Guerre*, for bravery during the July offensive.

'07—Ernest H. Gruening is in the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'07—Thomas E. Hambleton has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, and is attached to the A. G. D., General Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'07—Pierre R. L. Hogner has been commissioned 1st lieutenant, O. C., and is stationed at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

'07—Sylvanus G. Morley is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'07—Frank C. Tenney is a 1st lieutenant in the 103d Trench Mortar Btry., A. E. F.

'07—Walter G. Thomas is a 1st lieutenant, 505th Aero. Sq., Roosevelt Field, L. I.

'07—Warren D. Thompson is in the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'08—Dwight S. Brigham, formerly a major in the Dept. of Light Railways, A. E. F., is now a lieutenant colonel, C. E.

LL.B. '08—Charles W. Whittlesey, lieutenant colonel of the 308th Inf., commander of the "Lost Battalion" in the Argonne Forest, has returned to the United States as an instructor at Camp Dix, N. J.

'09—Daniel H. Burnham has been commissioned a captain, Q. M. C.

'09—F. Morton Smith, U. S. N., is stationed at the Provision and Clothing Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'09—Paul D. Turner, commanding officer of the S. A. T. C. at Central Normal College, Danville, Ind., has been promoted to 1st lieutenant.

'10—Willard E. Brunson is a private in the 45th Co., 12th Bn., 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.

'10—Leavitt Le R. Edgar is a 1st lieutenant, Q. M. C.

'10—Arthur W. Fletcher is in Btry. A, 59th F. A., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

'10—John S. Harrold, quartermaster, 3d class, U. S. N. R. F., who has been on a mine sweeper has been ordered to the Officer Material Sch., Pelham Bay, N. Y.

'10—Frank S. Spring has been promoted to captain, S. C.

- '10—James Taussig, Jr., has been promoted to captain, C. A. C., 53d Artillery, A. E. F.
- '11—J. Wolfe Finkel is a candidate in the first Training Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Taylor, Ky.
- '11—Charles E. Magoun is a 1st lieutenant, M. C., at the Base Hosp., Camp Bowie, Tex.
- '11—John C. Shaw, Jr., has been promoted to major of Inf.
- '11—Perry D. Smith, major of Inf., is assistant senior instructor at the Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.
- '11—James E. Turnbull is a petty officer, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F.
- '12—John A. Daly is in the Hdqrs. Det., 5th Brigade, U. S. Marine C., A. E. F.
- '12—Charles F. Lewis has been promoted to captain, O. C., and is stationed at St. Louis, Mo.
- '12—William H. Mansfield, 3d Service Co., S. C., is attending the Radio School for Officer-Candidates at Yale University.
- '12—John W. McKinnon, Jr., is a corporal, 39th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.
- '12—Robinson Murray is a captain, 38th Inf., A. E. F.
- '12—Roy A. Wheeler is a corporal, E. O. C., Co. B, Barrack 115, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
- '13—Burr L. Chase is a navigation officer and is attached to the U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
- '13—Frederick C. Crawford, U. S. N. F., F. C., has been detailed to the U. S. N. Aviation Det. Ground Sch., Minneapolis, Minn., for training as a student flight officer.
- '13—Nevil Ford is an ensign, and is stationed at the New Navy Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- '13—Ira B. Gorham is a candidate in the 8th Observation Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
- '13—Ernest W. Jackson is battalion supply sergeant, Supply Co., 73d Inf., 12th Div., Camp Devens, Mass.
- '13—Ralph B. Romaine has been promoted to lieutenant (s.g.), and is in command of the U. S. S. "Douglas", in European waters.
- '14—George L. Aspinwall has just received his "wings" at San Antonio, Tex. He attended one of the Plattsburg camps and was commissioned a captain, but subsequently had to resign on account of ill health. He then enlisted as a private in the A. S. (Aero.).
- '14—Robert N. Kastor has been promoted to captain, Inf., and is chief bayonet instructor at the Central O. T. Sch., Camp Gordon, Ga.
- '14—Armin Klein, M.D. '17, 1st lieutenant, M. C., is orthopedic surgeon at the Ordnance Training Camp, Camp Hancock, Ga.
- '14—Spencer O. Shotter is a 2d lieutenant, reserve military aviator, A. S. (Aero.), and is stationed at the Air Service Depot, Garden City, N. Y.
- '14—Donald T. Thomson is overseas as sergeant, C. A. C., 48th Regt.
- '14—Samuel D. Weissbuch is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.
- '15—H. Starr Ballou, Jr., is a sergeant in Co. H, 74th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.
- '15—Michael H. Cochran is a 2d lieutenant, C. A. C., Btry. D, 33d Regt., at Camp Eustis, Va.
- '15—Charles R. Codman, 2d., lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.) made his escape from the German prison camp at Rastatt, Duchy of Baden before the armistice was signed. He had been a prisoner since Sept. 16.
- '15—Harry E. Fannon has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, C. W. S., and is in command of Co. L, 3d Bn., at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
- '15—Sidney F. Greeley is the captain in command of Btry. B, 333d F. A., A. E. F.
- '15—Edward G. Kennedy, C. A. C., is overseas with the 73d Regt.
- '15—Warren W. Mansfield, Jr., 1st lieutenant, F. A., is at the Sch. of Fire, Ft. Sill, Okla.
- '15—Louis Porter is a lieutenant in the T. C., at Gettysburg, Pa.
- '15—Ernest G. Swigert is a lieutenant, A. S., at Payne Field, West Point, Miss.
- S.M. '15—Hugh G. Pastoriza, captain, O. C., is overseas. His address is care of Chief Ordnance Officer, Field P. O. 717, A. E. F., France.
- LL.B. '15—Harry W. McLeod is a corporal in Co. G, 54th Inf., A. E. F.
- M.D. '15—Edward J. Cummings is a lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F.
- Gr. '15-16—Sidney C. Howard, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is a flight leader with the 20th Aero Sq., 1st Bombardment Group.
- '16—John L. Bigelow, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is in the transport service.
- '16—Gerald Courtney has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 102d M. G. Bn., 26th Div. He was also recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal.
- '16—James E. Farley, 2d lieutenant, F. A., has been assigned as instructor to F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
- '16—Talbot Flanders is overseas with the Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, 5th Artillery.
- '16—Robert F. Herrick, Jr., lieutenant, U. S. N., has been transferred from the U. S. S. "New York" to United States Naval Base No. 7.
- '16—David E. Judd, who has been serving in France as an ensign, U. S. N. R., F. C., has returned to this country, and reported for duty at the Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.
- '16—George H. Lyman, Jr., who is with the M. G. Co., 101st Inf., has been promoted to 1st lieutenant.
- '16—Carleton M. Magoun is a 1st lieutenant, 351st Inf., A. E. F.
- '16—J. William Miller is a private, Base Hosp. No. 44, A. P. O. 708, A. E. F.
- '16—William E. Nash is a sergeant, Interpreters' C., General Hdqrs., A. E. F., France.
- '16—Mitchell Park, lieutenant, Motor Transportation C., has left for overseas service.
- '16—George F. Talbot was promoted from ensign, U. S. N., to lieutenant (j.g.) in June, and lieutenant (s.g.) in September. He has just completed six months' service as torpedo and ordnance officer on the destroyer "Conyngham."
- '16—Melvin F. Talbot, lieutenant (s.g.), U. S. N. (Pay Corps), is on the U. S. Supply Ship "Buffalo."
- '16—George L. Williams, who went overseas in September, 1917, as regimental supply sergeant, 101st Engineers, 26th Div., has been commissioned 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C.

LL.B. '16—Thomas R. Armstrong is a captain, 2d Bn., 345th F. A., A. E. F.

M.B.A. '16—Glenn A. Bowers, 1st lieutenant, Q. M. C., is supply officer, 303d Motor Supply Train, A. P. O. 755, A. E. F.

'17—Lorenzo B. Day is a chief machinist's mate, U. S. N. R. F.

'17—Atherton K. Dunbar has been promoted to lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N.

'17—Thomas H. Eckfeldt, Jr., has been commissioned captain, and is with the 3d F. A., A. E. F.

'17—Thomas K. Fisher, who returned to the United States in May after serving eight months with the 150th F. A. in France, was recently promoted to captain and is an instructor at the F. A. Brigade Firing Centre, Ft. Sill, Okla.

'17—William A. O'Brien is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Washington, D. C.

'17—Harry H. Parker is a private, 1st class, M. D., at the Medical Supply Dept., Medical Det., San Antonio, Tex.

'17—Lester O. Simonds is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F. (Pay Corps), in the New York Navy Yard.

'17—David E. Snodgrass has been commissioned ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'17—Julian H. Spitz is a 1st lieutenant of Inf., and is assistant adjutant at Camp Stuart, Va.

'17—Herbert F. Sullivan, ensign, U. S. N. R., F. C., is a flying pilot at Hampton Roads, Va.

'17—Shepard F. Williams, Co. D, 315th Inf., has been promoted from 2d to 1st lieutenant. He was wounded in the thigh by a shell on Sept. 30, in the fighting about Argonne, but is reported to be recovering at a base hospital.

LL.B. '17—Roy F. Wrigley, 1st lieutenant, A. G. D., is assistant personnel adjutant for insurance, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'18—John W. Ames, Jr., artillery officer, 11th Regt. F. A. (75s), 6th Btry., French Army, was recently wounded in the right arm and hand. At last reports he was in a hospital at Aix-les-Bains.

'18—Reynold H. Brooks has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, 5th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

'18—Richard H. Cobb has been promoted to lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N., and is on foreign service.

'18—Richard C. Cooke, who has been on the U. S. S. "Proteus", has been promoted to lieutenant, (j.g.), U. S. N. R. F.

'18—Lyman O. Dudley, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been a prisoner at Karlsruhe. He had been flying at the front since about Oct. 1, and was attached to the 213th Aero Sq.

'18—James C. Duncan, Jr., has been commissioned 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.)

'18—Dwight K. Dunmore, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is signal officer on the U. S. S. "Louisiana."

'18—William Elliott, Jr., is 1st lieutenant and observer in the 90th Aero Sq., A. E. F.

'18—Arthur D. Fay is a 1st lieutenant, 49th Inf., A. E. F.

'18—Charles W. W. P. Heffenger, who has been at the O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va., has been transferred to the 8th Cav.

'18—Francis R. D. Holran, 2d lieutenant, 4th Inf., A. E. F., was wounded Oct. 6.

'18—John F. Howe, aspirant, French Artillery, has received the *Croix de Guerre*. He graduated last June from the Artillery Sch., Fontainebleau, with high honors, and had previously received the Fouragère for bravery in the engagement of July 18.

'18—Kinross M. Knox has graduated from the French Artillery Sch. at Fontainebleau, ranking fifteenth in a class of over 300. He is now attached to the 85th Regt., French Artillery.

'18—James Knowles, Jr., 1st lieutenant, 95th Aero Sq., has received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Mont Faucon, Oct. 9.

'18—Thacher Nelson has been promoted to captain and adjutant, 5th Pioneer Inf., U. S. A.

'18—John K. Olyphant, Jr., is captain of Co. K, 306th Inf., 77th Div.

'18—L. Mortimer Pratt, Jr., who is serving on the U. S. S. "New Mexico", has been promoted to lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N.

'18—Charles P. Reynolds has been promoted to captain, 101st F. A., A. E. F. He is operations officer at brigade hqrs.

'18—Alan Rosenberg, U. S. N. R. F., is attending the Officer Material Sch., Pelham Bay, N. Y.

'18—Thomas B. Scott, Jr., is a 1st lieutenant, F. A., Hdqrs., 152d Brigade, A. E. F.

'18—Robert E. Sherwood, private in the 5th Royal Canadian Highlanders, is at a War Hospital in Reading, England, recovering from injuries and the effects of gassing. About Aug. 8, Sherwood stepped into a camouflaged barbed wire trap and was badly cut about the legs, but, although gassed as well, continued in action as long as his unit was engaged.

'18—Thomas A. Smith, 2d lieutenant of Co. B, 23d Inf., 2d Div., was slightly wounded in the Champagne drive about Oct. 6.

'18—Richard Temple, who has been an ambulance driver for the Am. R. C. in Italy, is at the French Artillery Sch. at Fontainebleau.

'18—George C. White, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been stationed at Morrison, Va., awaiting further orders.

'18—Leon H. Zach, 2d lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F., has been a liaison officer in the Intelligence Bureau and has also taken part in the interpretation of aerial photographs and maps.

'19—Robert W. Sherwood is a private, 1st class, Central Medical Dept. Laboratory, A. P. O. 721, A. E. F.

'20—John A. Hambleton, who has been overseas for nearly a year, was recently promoted to captain, U. S. A.

'20—Julian B. Hatton entered the Central O. T. Sch. at Camp Lee, Va., in October.

'20—Henry M. Williams, Jr., 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is ordnance officer of the Aviation Embarkation Camp, Garden City, N. Y.

'22—Peirce L. Romaine is a candidate in the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'77—James Byrne, deputy commissioner and major, Am. R. C., was decorated an "Officer of the Crown of Italy", Nov. 13.

LL.B. '78—Martin A. Ryerson is State Director of War Savings for Illinois.

'84—Robert P. Perkins, commissioner for Italy and lieutenant colonel in the Am. R. C., has been decorated "Commander of the Crown of Italy."

'92—Guy Lowell, major in the Am. R. C., has been made an "Officer of the Crown of Italy." He left the United States for service in Italy, Dec. 6, 1917, and last March was decorated with the Italian Military Medal for valor.

'93—Charles B. Pike is civilian aide to the Adjutant General, U. S. A.; Western representative, Am. Field Service; Chairman, Military Training Camps Association, Central, Western and Southern Depts.

'93—Henry Ware is a member of the Local Draft Board, Brookline, Mass.

Law '92-93—William R. Hereford, major of the Am. R. C., in Italy, has been made a "Knight of the Crown of Italy."

Law '92-93—Hale Holden is Regional Director, Central Western Region, U. S. Railroad Administration, Chicago, Ill.

'96—Robert P. Bass is director, Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Div., U. S. Shipping Board.

'96—Alexander Holland, lieutenant, Am. R. C., is attached to the emergency service of the Dept. of Military Relief in London.

'96—Harry D. Kirkover, captain, Am. R. C., has arrived in Great Britain for field work in the Liverpool area.

'98—Samuel L. Fuller, deputy commissioner for Italy, and major, Am. R. C., has been made an "Officer of the Crown of Italy" by the Italian government.

'00—Albert M. Chandler has been made chairman of Four-Minute Men of Boston to succeed George U. Crocker, '84, who resigned.

'00—William W. Dixon is chief of personnel, Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill., and is engaged in the selection of secretaries for overseas work.

'00—James F. Hall has been commissioned 1st lieutenant, Am. R. C., and is assistant director of Camp Service in the Dept. of Military Relief, London.

'01—Lawrence Bullard is in the Am. R. C. Hdqrs. in New York City.

'03—Edwin H. Abbot, Jr., is in the legal dept. of the U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

'04—Kendall K. Smith has entered the Y. M. C. A. service for work in Greece.

'05—James Ford is manager of the Homes Registration and Information Div., Bureau of Industrial Housing, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

'05—Arthur W. Locke is assistant associate field director in charge of hospital service, Am. R. C., Camp Devens, Mass.

'06—Charlton B. Hibbard, formerly captain, Am. R. C., is in France as a member of the special mission to Europe, Bureau of Aircraft Production, U. S. A.

'07—Parker H. Daggett is acting District Educational Director, Collegiate Sec., 4th Dist., S. A. T. C.

'09—Henry B. Schwab has been promoted to captain, 9th C. A. C. N. Y. G.

'10—Edward E. Hunt, major in the Am. R. C., overseas since July 1917, was recently decorated

"Knight of the Crown of Italy" by the Italian Government.

'12—Samuel T. Farquhar is a private, Inf., unassigned. He enlisted for limited service and is a clerk with the Local Draft Board for Marin County, San Rafael, Cal.

'12—Arthur S. Fielding is with the Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Div., U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

'13—Elwyn L. Barron is Production Expert, A. S. (Pro.), Industrial Relation Sec., New York District.

'13—John M. A. Dougherty is in charge of the Wool Credit Sec. of the Clothing and Equipage Div., Credits and Finance Bureau.

'16—Joseph M. Waterman is an athletic director, Y. M. C. A., at Camp Lee, Va.

'18—Gaius W. Merwin is in the New England Div. of the Am. R. C., Dept. of Accounts.

'18—E. Winthrop Rossiter is a civilian employee in the Military Intelligence Dept.

'19—Richard S. Emmet, lieutenant, Am. R. C., is assistant to Major F. Harper Sibley, in the Dept. of Requirements.

'21—George N. Carpenter, who has returned from Italy, where he drove a Red Cross Ambulance during the summer, brought with him the Italian War Cross which he won for bravery under fire.

ALUMNI NOTES

'55—Major Henry L. Higginson celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday on November 18. The occasion was marked by the presentation of a large and sumptuously bound volume containing a manuscript letter from President Eliot in recognition of Major Higginson's foundation and support of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and more than 4,000 signatures of concert-goers and friends.

'78—Henry Osburn Taylor, Litt.D. '12, will give a series of lectures on "The Self-Expression of the Sixteenth Century", at the Lowell Institute, Boston, beginning Monday, Dec. 2.

'89—George L. Hunter has recently published two books, "Italian Furniture and Interiors", and "Decorative Textiles."

'91—George Tyson has been associated for several months with the District Capital Issues Committee of New England.

'92—Joseph Allen's address until Sept. 1, 1919, will be 47 Russell Square, London, W. C.

A.M. '93—Reginald A. Daly, Ph.D. '96, Sturgis-Hooper Professor of Geology at Harvard, is a member of the committee which will have charge of the courses of instruction to be maintained in Europe for U. S. soldiers until they return to this country.

'94—Oliver M. W. Sprague, A.M. '95, Ph.D. '97, Edmund Cogswell Converse Professor of Banking and Finance at Harvard, who has been carrying on reconstruction research work for the Council of National Defence, has recommended the appointment of a reconstruction commission to de-

velop a comprehensive program for the nation's conversion from a war basis to a peace basis.

'99—A daughter, Natalie Holden Lovejoy, was born, Dec. 18, 1917, to Joseph Lovejoy and Mrs. Lovejoy.

'99—Benjamin P. Merrick was married Oct. 26, at Muskegon, Mich., to Miss Roberta Mann.

'99—A daughter, Rosemary Shaw, was born, Jan. 8, 1918, to S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., and Mrs. Shaw.

'00—Foster R. Greene, after spending two-and-a-half years at Saranac Lake, N. Y., has resumed the practice of law in Fall River, Mass.

'03—A daughter, Carol Helen Bettman, was born, Nov. 2, to Captain Gilbert Bettman, U. S. A., and Iphigene (Molony) Bettmann.

'03—A son, Robert Coolidge Carter, was born, Nov. 2, to Fred L. Carter, Jr., and Marion (McLoon) Carter.

'03—Ralph G. Wiggin has been honorably discharged from the Army and has been appointed assistant to the manager of the foreign exchange department of the National City Bank, of New York City.

'04—Harold C. Chapin is Professor of Chemistry in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

A.M. '05—Rollo W. Brown, of the Department of Rhetoric in Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., has devoted much of his time during the past year to speaking throughout the Middle West on "Why France Has Held Fast." He lived in France during the year immediately preceding the war, and much of his writing and speaking has been on French educational and social life. He has published through the Harvard University Press, "How the French Boy Learns to Write." Late in the summer he was accepted for an officers' training camp, but the order to report did not arrive until the day when the armistice was signed.

'07—Francis B. Ellis was married, Oct. 12, to Miss Margaret Eveleth Francis, of Montclair, N. J.

'08—Meridith Langstaff was married, April 5, to Miss Esther Knox Boardman. Langstaff is a

captain, U. S. A., and is at present stationed in New Jersey.

'10—A son, Edward Everett Bennett, Jr., was born, Oct. 9, to Edward E. Bennett, LL.B. '13, and Margaret (Miller) Bennett. Bennett is assistant general attorney of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad.

'14—A daughter, Priscilla Davis, was born, Oct. 31, to George P. Davis, LL.B. '17, and Edith (Totten) Davis. Davis, who is an ensign, U. S. N., is radio officer on board the U. S. S. "Mississippi."

'16—Elias S. Pratt is an instructor in oratory at Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.

'19—The Lexington, Mass., *Minute Man* of Nov. 23, had an article by Roger S. Clapp, describing his work as a teacher in the U. S. Shipping Board School at Baltimore. He is the son of Robert P. Clapp, '79.

NECROLOGY

'13—JOSEPH LEWANDO. Died at Wolfeboro, N. H., Nov. 19.—He was in College only during the Freshman year of his class. He then took up business, first in Boston and subsequently in Wolfeboro.

'85—EBEN SUTTON. Died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12.—He had been for a number of years in the bond business in Baltimore.

'87—HENRY SCHOFIELD, LL.B. and A.M. '90. Died Aug. 15.—After his graduation from the Law School, Schofield went to Chicago and began the practice of law. In 1892 he was in the office of the Solicitor General of the United States in Washington. In 1902 he was Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago. He was also an instructor in the Law School of Northwestern University.

Med. '19—WILLIAM CHENAULT ARGO. Died at Brookline, Sept. 22.—Argo would have received his medical degree at some time in the current academic year if he had lived. His home was in Colorado Springs, and he was a graduate of Colorado College.

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M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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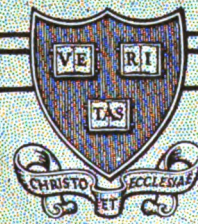
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DEMOBILIZATION OF STUDENT SOLDIERS

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918.

NUMBER 11.

News and Views

The New Mobilization.

The sudden demobilization of the S. A. T. C. of the country, affecting between five and six hundred colleges and universities and approximately 160,000 students, gives a wide application to the plaint of the young aviator: "Now I've just learned to fly, and the war has died on me!" The war has "died on" many aspirations, yet those who have held them must be shallow indeed not to rejoice that the end has come. Certainly the colleges are so rejoicing, and those who resort to them. These were the institutions and men that shook themselves cheerfully out of their familiar ways to meet the demands of a new crisis. They must now shake themselves back into something resembling their former paths; and they will do so with the greater zest as they come to realize more and more clearly that with the death of the war there is born an opportunity to be measured only by the possibilities of a new world.

The authorities of Harvard have been commendably prompt in preparing for this opportunity. Two weeks ago we made known the provisions of the various faculties for the registration of new and returning students liberated by the Government's curtailment of the Officers' Training Camps. Last week, at the eleventh hour of going to press, we printed a supplementary sheet which gave the readers of the BULLETIN the resolutions adopted by the Board of Overseers at its meeting of No-

vember 25 urging the general resumption of university studies as a patriotic duty. Since our last issue the orders for the demobilization of the Harvard S. A. T. C. have been received, and before Christmas that organization will be a thing of the past. By that time also the University will have carried out its processes for enlarging its present small body of regular students by the assimilation of the larger number now under arms. The halls of learning have no immunity from the general speed of passing events.

The impending changes are not altogether simple. A considerable financial problem is involved in them, since the University, in common with its sister-institutions, began its year under a definite contract with the Government for the maintenance of the student soldiers. In many quarters this contract was the salvation of the colleges. It cannot be justly terminated without careful provisions against the sudden converting of salvation into destruction. The details of the arrangements to be made are not yet announced, but the colleges seem justified in assuming that they will be equitable.

As for the dealing of the University itself with the students who, after a little more than two months, find their plans for the year completely upset—it is good to learn that a liberal disposition underlies the plans now going into effect. On a later page we are printing the figures that show the desires of the S. A. T. C. men with reference to continuing or discontinuing

their studies in Harvard College. Perhaps the sharpest question raised by these figures is that of the students who have not entered the College by its regular door, and would now like to remain here as students, but lack the means so to do. Fortunately the ranks of "unclassified" students may be filled from just such recruits as these, and the Price Greenleaf and other "aids" are available for their help. It is by no means to be expected that all of these men will justify themselves in the long run as members of the University. The line between the sheep and the goats may conceivably fall somewhere near the division between those who came to college through a keen desire to get into the fight and through a corresponding eagerness to escape the draft. But among them all there must be many for whom the rolls of the University should have a permanent place, and it is much to be hoped that the place will be opened to them.

In general the present indications are that after Christmas the College will be much like itself again. The year may none the less be regarded as a year of transition. It may also be made a period of great value to the University if the opportunity it presents for taking stock of inheritances and prospects and framing a clear policy for the years to come be vigorously seized.

* * *

The Passing of the S. A. T. C. There appears to be a general agreement, at Harvard and elsewhere, that as an instrument of education the S. A. T. C., now passing out of existence, has not been a success. Before it disappears from the Harvard landscape we should like to express again the belief, already set forth in these pages, that its general scheme was intelligently devised to meet a pressing emergency—that of the quick sifting out of sorely needed officer material. The difficulties have been that the scheme had

to be put into practice with extreme speed, before its machinery could be put to the smallest test, and that the sudden collapse of the war rendered it superfluous before it got a full chance to discover and mend its own shortcomings. In the very nature of the case it has been a difficult enterprise, packed with strange situations—not the least novel of which has been that of the Harvard commandant, Major Samuel A. Welldon, '04, of the Yale S. A. T. C. If the colleges return with a certain relief to their ways of doing things, it should not be without a hearty recognition of the difficult task of the army officers who have held academic sway through the autumn of 1918.

* * *

History of The Law School. Many of the brightest pages of Harvard history have to do with the Harvard Law School.

This department of the University planned to celebrate its hundredth anniversary in 1917. The outbreak of the war interfered with this project, as with so many others, except that a "Centennial History of the Harvard Law School", written and compiled by the Faculty, with the assistance of graduates, was issued, in the form of a substantial pamphlet, by the Harvard Law School Association. When it appeared, more than a year ago, it was hailed as a work of uncommon interest and value. It is now published as a book owing more than half of its more than 400 pages to seven Appendices of miscellaneous information regarding the School.

The first of these, entitled "Lives of the Harvard Law School Teachers", is a capital contribution to Harvard biography. Over one-fourth of the whole volume is devoted to these sketches of the men whose teaching has given the school its distinction. The accounts of them range from mere biographical notes a few lines in length to substantial memoirs of the earlier and later worthies, from Joseph Story

to Ezra Ripley Thayer, covering many pages each. The hand of the humanist appears in their preparation quite as clearly as that of the legal student. Bibliographical and other lists of permanent importance fill the remaining pages of the book.

The portraits and other pictures with which the book is adorned are for the most

part well chosen and well reproduced. It does seem to us, however, that "The Faculty of 1916" deserved better treatment than it received in the page of half-dollar-size snapshot photographs. Either Professor Hill or Professor Frankfurter, or both, might be excused for exclaiming, on first sight of the page, "An enemy hath done this!"

DEMobilIZATION OF THE S. A. T. C.



Radcliffe Heermance, A.M. '08, Commandant.



Carroll Dunham, '10, Adjutant.

OFFICERS OF THE HARVARD CORPS.

THE War Department has issued orders for the demobilization of the Harvard Unit of the Students' Army Training Corps. According to instructions, demobilization began Dec. 4, and will be completed on or before Dec. 21. In order to bring about the change with the least possible interference in the college work of the men who intend to continue in Harvard, the officers of the Unit have taken a census of its members, with the following results:

Men who do not wish to remain at Harvard University,	486
Men who are now candidates for degrees from Harvard University and are able to continue their studies at their own expense,	324
Men who are now candidates for degrees from Harvard University, but are unable to continue their studies at their own expense,	179
Men who desire to become candidates for degrees from Harvard University and are able to continue their studies at their own expense,	46

Men who desire to become candidates for degrees from Harvard University, but are unable to continue their studies at their own expense, 95

The figures given above include only the so-called College men, as distinguished from the men in the Medical and Dental

Schools who will be discharged first. Including the Marine Section, but not including the Junior Company, the strength of the Harvard Unit was 1,440 before demobilization began. The Junior Company has 95 men. Thus the total in the Unit was 1,535.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—A. S. (Pro.), Air Service, production. A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, flying. C. E., Corps of Engineers. E. O. C., Enlisted Ordnance Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. S. C., Signal Corps. U. S. N. R.-F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

Deaths in Service.

	Previously Reported	New Names	Total
Army and Navy,	201	12	213
Auxiliary Service,	21	1	22
Total,	222	13	235

'94—CHARLES FRANCIS MAURICE MALLEY, LL.B. '95, name recently changed to CHARLES O'MALLEY, died, Nov. 17, at the 26th General Hospital, Etaples, France. O'Malley had tried to enter the United States Army, but was rejected because he was over the age limit. In September, 1917, he joined the Maclean Kilties of America. He was at Valcartier Camp in Quebec and then at McGill Camp in Montreal, but soon went overseas. When the Kilties were distributed among various regiments, he was assigned as a private to the 20th Reserves, at Bramshott Camp, Hants, England. He had previously been in Co. B, 236th Overseas Bn. He went to the front soon after his new assignment became effective. Before the war O'Malley had practised law in Boston.

'99—MARSHALL SUMNER HOLBROOK, LL.B. '01, a major in the C. A. C., died of tuberculosis, Nov. 28, at Debarkation Hospital No. 2, Staten Island, N. Y. He had been for eighteen years a member of the Massachusetts Militia and had risen to the rank of captain in the C. A. C. He had been in France for about seven months and had taken part in the Château-Thierry and St. Mihiel drives, in each of which he was badly gassed. Tuberculosis developed and he was sent back to the United States, but he died about three weeks after arriving in this country. Before the war he practised law in Boston and lived in Arlington.

'08—MARSHALL SHOEMAKER WINPENNY, LL.B. '11, died, Oct. 21, of double pneumonia, at Red Cross Military Hospital No. 1, Neuilly, France. He sailed for France last July as a lieutenant in the Red Cross and was stationed in Paris as a legal aid to Maj. Perkins, Red Cross Commissioner to Europe. Winpenny was married just before he went to Europe. His home was in Philadelphia.

'16—ROBERT HEWINS STILES, of Fitchburg, Mass., previously reported missing since Sept. 16, is now reported dead. He was a 1st lieutenant and pilot attached to the 13th Aero Squadron. He entered the Air Service in the summer of 1917 and trained as a cadet in France. During a sudden attack by the Germans, about three or four miles southwest of Metz and along the Moselle River, he was separated from his unit.

'17—ADAIR PLEASANTS ARCHER died of pneumonia following influenza, Oct. 13, at Camp Grant, Ill. Archer was a member of the Harvard R. O. T. C. but was rejected for the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp because he was under weight. Soon afterwards he went into Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Lee, first as editor of *Trench and Camp* and later as manager of camp theatricals. In May, 1918, he was accepted for the officers' training school, first at Camp Devens and then at Camp Lee, Va. From Camp Lee he was sent to Camp Grant as a sergeant; he was soon made a 1st sergeant, and was recommended for a commission only a few days before he was taken ill. His home was in Richmond, Va.

'17—HAROLD NICHOLAS DONOVAN, lieutenant attached to the Intelligence Dept. of the 304th Inf., died from wounds, Nov. 10, in France. He had been a member of the Harvard R. O. T. C., and attended the second Plattsburg camp. He receiv-

ed his commission about a year ago and was then assigned to Camp Devens. He lived in Jamaica Plain.

'17—ALTON HOWE KIMBALL, JR., lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), was killed in an airplane accident overseas, Nov. 12. He enlisted, Nov. 3, 1917, at Cambridge, and immediately entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for training. His home was in Springfield, Mass.

LAW '18—WALCOTT BROWN HASTINGS, 1st lieutenant in the 127th Inf., was killed in action, Oct. 16, in France. He had been a member of the Harvard R. O. T. C., and was commissioned from the second Plattsburg camp in November, 1917. His home was in Holyoke, Mass.

'19—HENRY WHITE BROUGHTON, JR., a corporal in the 101st F. A., died of broncho-pneumonia, following wounds, Oct. 8, in France. He enlisted in July, 1916, and went to the Mexican border as a member of Btry. A, 1st Mass. F. A. He sailed overseas with the 26th Div. in September, 1917, and had received the *Croix de Guerre* and three citations for bravery. Corp. Broughton was wounded in action on Sept. 26. He was the son of Henry W. Broughton, '75, M.D. '79, and lived in Jamaica Plain.

'19—EUGENE DORR MORSE, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), was killed in an airplane accident, Nov. 6, at Clermont Ferrand, France. Lieut. Morse enlisted in the naval aviation service, May 21, 1917, and was a student aviator at Squantum, Mass. He was commissioned in the Air Service of the U. S. Army after completing the course in flying at Ellington Field, Tex., last spring. He went overseas late in August, 1918. His home was in Brookline.

'19—OSRIC MILLS WATKINS, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), died of pneumonia, Oct. 22, in France. During the summer of 1917 he was in the Boston office of the American Field Service, and in August of that year made a trip to France in the interest of that work, returning in September. On Oct. 3, 1917, he again sailed for France, via England, and enlisted in the Air Service there, Oct. 22, 1917. He trained at aviation instruction centres in France and Italy. His home was in Indianapolis.

'20—FRANCIS REED AUSTIN, 1st lieutenant of Inf., died of wounds in France, Nov. 11. He enlisted as a private, 1st class, and trained at Camp Upton, N. Y. Last April, Austin sailed for France with Co. D, 305th Inf., 77th Div. He was made a corporal, then a sergeant, and in July received his commission as 2d lieutenant. About Aug. 15, Lt. Austin was assigned to Co. C, 109th Inf., 28th Div. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant in October. He lived in Jamaica Plain.

Additions and Corrections.

'93—EDGAR SCOTT, whose death was reported in the BULLETIN of Nov. 7, died suddenly at Chaumont, France, on Oct. 20.

'11—ARCHIBALD LAVENDER SMITH, whose death was reported in the BULLETIN of Oct. 17, died in Tours, Aug. 21, not Sept. 21, as was stated.

'13—HYDE BUXTON MERRICK, who was unofficially reported dead, was killed in action, Aug. 14, and is buried at Tours, France.

Gr.Bus. '16-17—LLOYD ANDREWS HAMILTON's death in action has been confirmed. He was a 1st lieutenant and flight commander of the 17th Aero Squadron, and had been cited for the British Distinguished Flying Cross. While attacking a kite-balloon, Aug. 24, he was shot from the ground by an anti-aircraft gun.

'19—THEODORE RICEY HOSTETTER, whose death was reported in the BULLETIN of Oct. 31, was killed in action, Sept. 28, at Masnieres, France. He was a 2d lieutenant in the Royal Air Force.

In Military or Naval Service.

'88—Franklin G. Balch, M.D. '92, is a lieutenant colonel, M.C., Base Hosp. No. 55, France.

'89—James H. Proctor, major, Q. M. C., is in service abroad.

'90—Curtis H. Page has been promoted to major, O. C. He has been for some time in command of the 2d Regt. of ordnance troops.

'91—Hugh Tallant, captain, O. C., is commanding officer, ordnance repair shop, Camp Coetquidan, Morbihan, France.

'92—George F. Dow is a captain in the M. C., at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

'92—Philip L. Spalding, president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., has resumed his duties with that company. President Wilson accepted his resignation as a colonel in the Air Service. Spalding sailed for France Oct. 29, 1917. Much of his time was spent in administrative work in the Air Service in Paris. His duties took him to England also.

'94—Robert Homans, major, U. S. A., is at the Army General Staff College in France.

LAW '91-92—Robert A. Burbank has been commissioned a captain, Q. M. C.

'99—Benjamin H. Dibblee has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, F. A. He has been in charge of the civilian applications for admission to the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'99—Joshua B. Holden is a captain, C. W. S., at Camp Humphreys, Va.

'99—John Homans, M.D. '03, has been promoted to major, M. C. He is stationed at Evacuation Hosp. No. 3, in France.

'99—Henry M. Huxley, formerly captain, O. C., Engineering Bureau, Ordnance Dept., Washington, D. C., has been promoted to major.

'02—Walter Fischell, major, M. C., is medical director of the St. Louis Base Hosp. Unit, which has been in charge of British General Hosp. No. 12. His address is American Base Hosp. No. 21, A. E. F., France.

'02—Russell Sturgis has been a candidate in Observation Btry. 12, F. A., Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

M.D. '02—Frank W. Snow has been promoted to major, M. C., A. E. F.

'03—Edgar B. Van Winkle, Jr., has been com-

missioned 1st lieutenant, O. C., and is stationed in Washington, D. C.

'03—Ralph G. Wiggin, 2d lieutenant, F. A., was ordered to report at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Oct. 24. He received an honorable discharge on Nov. 5, and has returned to business in New York City.

'04—Warren P. Grant is the chaplain of the 306th Engineers, A. E. F., with the rank of lieutenant.

'04—Roy A. Sadler, M.D. '07, lieutenant, M. C., has been ordered to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

'05—Theron J. Damon is a captain, M. I. D., General Staff, Washington, D. C.

'07—John Early was a candidate in the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

LL.B. '07—H. Maurice Darling is a captain in the Army Service Corps.

'08—Arnold Fraser-Campbell, lieutenant (temporary captain), 8th Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was seriously wounded in action last March and lost his left arm, is still on sick leave. He has been cited several times, possesses two military crosses, and is entitled to wear three wound stripes and two service chevrons for active service.

'08—William P. Homans is a captain, 301st Ammunition Train, A. E. F.

'08—Eugene B. Strassburger has been a member of the 30th Training Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'08—Gordon Ware, 1st lieutenant and chief of Sec. 645, U. S. A. A. C., has received the *Croix de Guerre*. The whole section was cited.

'11—James K. Clement is a naval communication officer with the rank of ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C.

'11—Harold E. Donnell is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'11—Hanford MacNider has been promoted to major, 9th Inf., A. E. F.

M.D. '11—Frank R. Clark has been commissioned a captain, M. C., and stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., Co. 24, Bn. 6.

'12—Francis C. Gray is a captain, F. A., 76th Div., A. E. F.

'12—Ralph C. Piper, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been for the past four months aide to Captain Rush at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard.

'12—Sheldon H. Tolles, Jr., is a 2d lieutenant in the Corps of Interpreters, 86th Div. Hdqrs., A. P. O. 916, A. E. F.

'13—Ralph Beatley has been promoted to captain, C. A. C., 71st Regt., A. E. F.

'13—Dows Dunham is a 1st lieutenant in the Motor Transport Corps, A. E. F.

'13—Edward T. Pierce, Jr., has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Pro.).

A.M. '13—Lester R. Ford, Ph.D. '17, 2d lieutenant, F. A., has been director of the mathematics dept., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

LL.B. '13—Allen F. Klots, lieutenant, 305th F. A., has been wounded.

'14—Edward D. Coleman is a private, A. S. (Pro.), at the Standard Aircraft Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.

'15—Charles E. Almeda, private, E. O. C., Inspection Div., Metallurgical Sec., is engineer of

tests at the American Car & Foundry Co., Detroit, Mich.

'15—Bancroft Beatley has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, C. A. C., and is an instructor at the Brown University S. A. T. C.

'15—George C. Ludlow is a private in the M. D.

'15—H. Artemas Packard, 1st lieutenant, C. A. C., is in France.

'15—Birger V. Zamore has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, C. E., A. E. F.

LL.B. '15—Evans E. Bartlett, who has been in France with the E. O. C. since November, 1917, has been promoted to 2d lieutenant, O. C.

'16—Phillips Bradley, lieutenant, U. S. N., is paymaster on a U. S. transport.

'16—W. Joseph Littlefield, 1st lieutenant, O. C., has been transferred to the 85th F. A., 21st Brigade, 34th Div., Camp Sheridan, Ala.

'16—George Mair has been a member of Co. B, Training Sch. for Chaplains, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'16—Frank A. Williams has been attending an Army Candidates Sch. in France.

'17—Newton P. Darling has been promoted to lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. He is watch and division officer on the U. S. S. "Pennsylvania."

'17—A. Robert Ginsberg has been promoted to captain, C. A. C., and assigned to the Second Army Artillery Park.

'17—Charles H. Hodges, Jr., is a 1st lieutenant, 337th Inf., 85th Div., A. E. F.

'17—Rogers B. Johnson was recently assigned to Co. 4, Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'17—Stephen C. Lang has been commissioned a chaplain with the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was assigned to Camp Meade, Md.

'17—Francis T. Spaulding, sergeant, M. D., has been on duty at the training school for instructors in Reconstruction Service, Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y.

'17—William D. Swan, Jr., is a lieutenant, Btry. B, 302d F. A., A. E. F.

'17—James P. Warburg, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F. C., has designed a new aero compass which has been adopted for naval aircraft, and for heavy bombing machines. He has designed also compasses for scouting aeroplanes and kite balloons as well as a night altitude indicator for landing at night.

'17—James C. White has been promoted to lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N.

LL.B. '17—Moses Baturin is a private in the Personnel Dept., Columbus Barracks, O.

'18—Simon Albert is supply sergeant, Co. I, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'18—Emanuel Amdursky, who enlisted last March as a private in the M. C., Psychological Div., has been a member of the Psychological Examining Board, Camp Lee, Va.

'18—Donald Appleton, who has been since September, 1917, in France with the 101st F. A., has been ordered back to the United States and promoted to captain, 31st F. A.

'18—Franklin G. Balch, Jr., 1st lieutenant, F. A., is in France.

'18—Frederick Bôcher is a private in the M. I. T. S. A. T. C.

'18—Norman Brazier has been promoted to en-

sign, U. S. N. R. F., and is under instruction at the U. S. Naval Academy.

'18—John S. Browning, Jr., has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'18—Albert H. Bump, sergeant, 1st class, C. W. S., has been recommended for a lieutenancy. He was gassed while on duty in Washington in May, but in September returned to duty in gas offense research.

'18—Samuel Caploe, seaman, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., is a member of the U. S. Naval Unit, Harvard University.

'18—Raymond O. Chaffee, 1st lieutenant, F. A., is in the Air Service in France.

'18—Grant H. Code has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, 16th Inf., A. E. F.

'18—Alan A. Cook is a sergeant, Escadrille Spa 163, with the Fourth French Army. He was cited by General Gouraud, Sept. 2, 1918.

'18—James Cooper, who has been a 2d lieutenant, 110th Inf., A. E. F., has been ordered back to the United States and assigned as regimental intelligence officer, 383d Inf.

'18—Leo B. Drake is overseas with Base Hosp. No. 7.

'18—Harold E. Fales, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been stationed at Rockland, Me.

'18—D. Fraser Farwell, 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., is staff officer and assistant troop movement officer at the Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va.

'18—David H. Finck is a member of the U. S. Naval Unit, Harvard University.

'18—Warren H. Gardner is attending the Officer Material Sch., at Harvard University.

'18—Carl N. Gerdau, who enlisted as a private in the Q. M. C., has been transferred to the Motor Transportation Corps and promoted to sergeant, Repair Unit 311, Camp Holabird, Md.

'18—Edward P. Hamilton is a 2d lieutenant, 350th F. A., A. E. F.

'18—Walter P. Hardy, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is on the U. S. S. "Tucker."

'18—Charles L. Harrison, Jr., is 1st lieutenant, Co. H, 802d Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

'18—Frederick H. Harvey is a captain, A. S. (Aero.), A. E. F.

'18—Arthur H. Hayden, who enlisted in the U. S. N. R. F., afterwards completed the four months' training course at Annapolis, and is an ensign on the U. S. S. "Granite State."

'18—Lawrence Higgins is a 1st lieutenant, Historical Sec., General Staff, General Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'18—Harry Hoffman is attending the Officer Material Sch., Harvard University.

'18—Joseph Horblit is a private, 1st class, M. D., and is stationed at Hdqrs., Northeastern Dept., Boston, Mass.

Gr.Bus. '16-17—Raymond S. Hunt has been a member of Co. 5, Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'18—Horace S. Kenney, U. S. N. R. F., is in the U. S. N. Cost Inspection Dept. of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass.

'18—Edward Kuhn has been promoted to captain, Inf., and was adjutant at the Central O. T. Sch., Camp Grant, Ill.

'18—Paul MacFarland is a 1st lieutenant, Inf.,

and adjutant of 1st Bn., Hdqrs., 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.

'18—Frank O. Magie, Jr., is a lieutenant, Hdqrs., 171st Inf. Brigade, A. P. O. 916, A. E. F.

'18—Mahlon D. Miller is a private in Btry. D, 338th F. A., A. E. F.

'18—Henry P. Moore, chief boatswain's mate, U. S. N. R. F., is attending the Officer Material Sch., Harvard University.

'18—Harrison H. Mosher, who has been for some time assigned to the Tufts College Unit S. A. T. C. and was appointed adjutant in August, has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, Inf.

'18—John F. Mulcahy is 1st lieutenant, Co. K, 304th Inf., A. E. F.

'18—Alexander E. O. Munsell has been transferred from the Inf., and is now a private at Base Hosp. No. 7, A. E. F.

'18—Emanuel Nathan has been promoted to ensign, U. S. N. R. F., and is overseas.

'18—Newell E. Nutting is a yeoman, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., and is stationed at the Blake & Knowles Pump Works, E. Cambridge, Mass.

'18—William P. Palmer, seaman, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., is attending the Officer Material Sch., at Harvard University.

'18—Harold W. Quimby is a private in the S. C.

'18—Isadore Rosenfield is with the Northeastern Det., 472d Engineers, Boston, Mass.

Gr.Bus. '16-17—Edwin Rightmire has been training at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'18—Benjamin W. Sayer is attending the Officer Material Sch., U. S. N. R. F., 1st Naval District, Harvard University.

'18—Clinton B. Sherwood has enlisted in the U. S. N. R. F., and is stationed at the U. S. N. rifle range, Wakefield, Mass.

'18—Charles I. Silin has been in France as private in the U. S. A. A. C. since May, 1917.

'18—Preston W. Smith is a captain, C. E.

'18—Boris Stern is a private, 356th Inf., 89th Div., A. E. F.

'18—Arthur C. Sullivan is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., and aide to the commanding officer, Naval Detention Camp, Deer Island, Mass.

'18—John H. Ward, chief quartermaster, U. S. N. R. F., was about to enter the Officer Material Sch. at Pelham Bay, N. Y., when the armistice was signed.

'18—John L. Weld is a 1st lieutenant, U. S. A., Sch. of Fire, Ft. Sill, Okla.

'18—Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., has been promoted to lieutenant, U. S. N. He is in command of Submarine Chaser No. 94.

'18—Samuel E. Winslow, Jr., seaman, U. S. N. R. F., is attending the Officer Material Sch., at Harvard University.

'19—Ralph E. Allen, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is on Submarine Chaser No. 280, Balboa, Canal Zone.

'19—Stanley W. Birch is a corporal in the Motor Transportation Co., Hdqrs. Co., Motor Command No. 33.

'19—Francis B. Bradley has been promoted to ensign, U. S. N. R. F., and is at U. S. Naval Base No. 20.

'19—John D. Carscallen, 2d, has been promoted to ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C.

'19—John J. Cochran is a private with Base Hosp. No. 7, A. E. F.

'19—Garrett R. Foley was transferred last spring from the Foreign Legion, French Army, to the United States Army, and made sergeant-interpreter, Hdqrs. Co., 1st Army.

'19—Roger W. Killam has been promoted to corporal, C. A. C., 24th Co., Boston, Mass.

'19—Thomas E. Proctor, 2d, who was slightly gassed last summer, has returned to duty and is a sergeant, Co. D, 305th Engineers, A. E. F.

'19—Frederick G. White, sergeant, C. A. C., is attached to the 14th Co., Fort Heath, Boston Harbor, officers' training det.

'19—Thomas Worcester is a 2d lieutenant, M. G. Co., 379th Inf., Camp Sherman, O.

Gr.Bus. '17-18—Milford J. Baker served as an ambulance driver in Italy for the Red Cross from May to November, 1918. On October 10 he received from the King of Italy the Italian war cross and on October 13 from the Duke of Aosta the Cross of the Duke of Aosta. Baker is the only foreigner on whom the later decoration has been conferred; heretofore it has been given only to Italian officers.

'20—Richard H. Bowen is a seaman, 1st class, U. S. N. R. F.

'20—Loyal L. Foley, who has been overseas with the 101st F. A., was gassed in the region east of the Argonne near the Meuse River, late in October.

'20—Merrill T. B. Spalding, 2d lieutenant of F. A., arrived overseas early in November.

'21—John Gaston is a private in A Co., 8th Separate Bn. of Marines, A. E. F.

'21—Charles F. Havemeyer is a member of A Co., 8th Separate Bn. of Marines, A. E. F.

'21—James F. Leys, Jr., is a private in the Central Ontario Regt., C. E. F.

'21—Ralph R. Weaver is a cadet in the pilot wing of the Royal Air Force (Canadian contingent), Flight 2, Sq. A, Long Branch, Ont.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'89—James H. Ropes is district educational director, Collegiate Section of the Committee on Education and Special Training under the General Staff.

'95—Carl Dreyfus has been working in the office of the Quartermaster General, N. Y., as supervisor of purchases for the Clothing and Equipment Div.

D.M.D. '96—Edwin L. Farrington is a member of the Medical Advisory Board, District No. 20, Mass.

'97—Henry A. Butler is in France with the Am. R. C.

'99—Frank O. White is with the National War Labor Board in Washington, as assistant to the employer members.

'02—Harry M. Ayres is chairman of the Westport, Conn., Chapter of the Am. R. C.

LL.B. '02—John K. Clark is government appeal agent, Local Board No. 114, New York City.

'06—Hugh P. Greeley, M.D. '09, is contract surgeon for the University of Wisconsin S. A. T. C.

'06—Edwin M. Richards is treasurer of the Newton Committee on Public Safety and 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 11th Regt., Mass. S. G.

'10—Gordon G. Sampson is assistant to the district purchasing officer, North Atlantic District, Emergency Fleet Corp., Boston, Mass.

'13—Bishop S. Harrold is in the executive dept. of the Chemical Warfare Service, War Dept., New York.

'18—Joseph B. Abrams is a research chemist on high explosives, Ordnance Dept.

'18—Sherwood Rollins is 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the 2d Bn., 1st Regt., N. H. S. G.

Gr.Bus. '16-18—Paul L. Dildine is with the U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

PARIS PICTURES

The two ensuing passages are taken from letters recently received from William James, '03, while working in Paris with the Drafting Division of the Technical Section of the U. S. Air Service:

Paris, Sept. 29, 1918.

You ask me if I have heard guns. I might just as well have been in Irving St. as far as any experience of war is concerned—except for an occasional air raid which, as you know from the papers, we have been getting. They are wonderful sights when they come, as did the last one, on an absolutely clear still night. You hear the alarm guns followed by a most sustained and ungodly shrieking of sirens through which nobody could possibly sleep. You tumble out of bed and open the shutters and find the whole heavens slashed with searchlights, and between the countless stars there are countless others that just glint for a fraction of a second—the shells of the anti-aircraft barrage,—and the sound of that barrage, particularly when the guns near you open up, is fairly shattering. And there is another sound, high, thin, sustained, that your ear keeps straining for and losing and recovering, and that is sinister enough when you realize that it is the whirr of the German motors,—the sound of the Boches overheard and that their errand is the killing of women and children.

Oct. 20, 1918.

I took ——— to her hotel in the Boissy d'Anglais and afterwards in the wet fog explored the Place de la Concorde by myself. It was a wonderful sight. Hundreds and hundreds of German cannon of every size and description, from machine guns to the great Berthas, were arranged in every possible place for them. There were so many and such extraordinarily diversified types and yet they were all so manifestly related, that it gave a curious feeling that I have never had before save in a reptile house. Lizards, alligators, fat round horned toads, slim pythons, dinosaurs,—all so different but all of a family—cold-blooded, venomous, reptilian. And every minute there would roll forth from the gates of the Tuileries Gardens a French *camion* with a German gun in tow, bouncing and rattling, and

simply tear away into the darkness up the Champs Elysées to the Etoile where another arrangement of trophies was being made. This treatment robbed the guns of all dignity and the *camions* looked—well, one thought of the chariot of Achilles. And then, above the high parapet of the Tuileries Gardens I made out queer big many-colored shapes, enormous nightmare insects glaring down at the guns—and learnt that the gardens are literally full of captured planes.

LE HARVARD CLUB

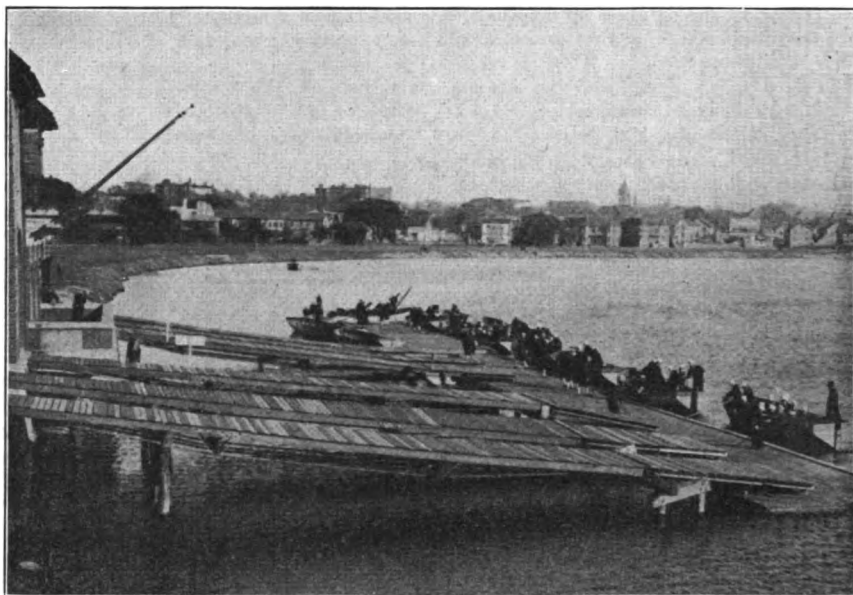
Le Harvard Club de Paris a donné hier son dîner annuel avec un particulier éclat. C'est que jamais les Harvardmen n'ont été plus nombreux en France. Ils sont tous devenus officiers. De la discipline de la grande université, ils ont passé avec une magnifique et jeune ardeur à la discipline militaire. Hier ils se retrouvaient ensemble dans une fête familiale. Ils étaient venus de tous les points ou leur services les retiennent : zone des armées, états-majors, camps, usines, ils étaient venus en grand nombre à cette réunion où figuraient les amis d'Harvard et où le président du dîner était entouré de lord Derby, ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Paris; de M. Sharp, ambassadeur des Etats-Unis; de M. Lucien Poincaré, recteur de l'Université de Paris; de M. Walter Berry, président de la Chambre de Commerce américaine.

Il y a longtemps que le Harvard Club a réuni à Paris des représentants américains et français des lettres, des arts, des sciences et du haut enseignement. Il y a longtemps qu'il s'intéresse à l'amitié des esprits et qu'il a facilité les relations intellectuelles entre les nations aujourd'hui alliées. M. James H. Hyde a pris voilà plusieurs années l'initiative de fonder ces conférences françaises à l'Université Harvard, qui ont si brillamment réussi: René Doumic et Gaston Deschamps furent parmi ces premiers pèlerins qui allèrent faire mieux connaître outre-mer ce qu'était la culture française, et tous les ans depuis cette époque un nouveau conférencier a passé l'Atlantique pour aller enseigner quelques semaines dans la grande Université américaine. M. J. H. Hyde, complétant son œuvre, eut ensuite l'idée de faire venir chaque année à la Sorbonne un professeur américain. Paris n'a pas oublié les visites qu'il a reçues de Barrett Wendell, de Coolidge, de Van Dyke et de Finley. Ces voyages, ces entretiens et ces relations spirituelles ont contribué de la manière la plus heureuse, dans le temps qui a précédé la guerre, à accroître la connaissance que l'Amérique et la France prenaient l'une de l'autre, à ruiner les légendes calomnieuses construites par l'Allemagne, et à faire fleurir l'amitié de deux peuples qui avaient déjà en commun des souvenirs historiques et des aspirations.

L'Université Harvard, aujourd'hui, a fourni des soldats. Les étudiants instruits de la guerre

moderne en Amérique par des officiers français sont devenus à leur tour des lieutenants et aussi des instructeurs. Le grand centre laborieux est devenu un grand centre militaire. L'Université Harvard se fait plus que jamais l'éducatrice d'une jeunesse solide, ardente et généreuse, toute prête au combat. Mais à l'heure où elle se sent le plus de muscle, elle n'oublie rien des idées qui dominent et qui règlent sa force; elle n'oublie rien des disciplines et des principes qui la gouvernent. Ces Harvardmen pleins de vigueur savent tout ce qu'ils doivent à la culture de la raison et des idées, et, au moment où ils connaissent le mieux le prix de la force, ils ne laissent rien diminuer en eux du prix qu'ils attachent à la spiritualité. Hier à la réunion du Harvard Club, M. Barnard qui en l'absence de M. J. H. Hyde retenu loin de Paris par ses fonctions dans la Croix-Rouge Américaine, présidait le dîner avec autant de bonne grâce que de bonne humeur, rappelait les relations qui ont uni Emile Boutroux et Henri Bergson à William James. Et quand M. Lucien Poincaré, dans une éloquente allocution, rendue particulièrement émouvante par l'accent de ce Lorrain, s'adressant à ceux qui ont repris Saint-Mihiel, annonçait que l'Université de Paris était profondément touchée que le président Wilson acceptât le titre de docteur *honoris causa*, toute cette jeunesse en uniforme faisait entendre une longue acclamation.

Quelle assemblée joyeuse et enthousiaste formaient ces centaines d'étudiants qui se retrouvaient dans les plus graves circonstances de l'histoire! Les chants de leur école et les chants de leur regiment naissaient spontanément de leurs poitrines. Il y avait parmi eux une gaieté spontanée où les coutumes de l'Université rejoignaient les coutumes nouvelles pour eux de la vie militaire. Il y avait en eux en même temps un généreux désir d'entendre redire quelle est l'œuvre à laquelle ils collaborent. Lord Derby, qui parle avec un rare bonheur et qui met autant d'esprit que de simplicité à très bien dire ce qu'il veut, a conquis cet auditoire chaleureux et a terminé son discours au milieu d'une véritable ovation. M. Sharp, avec une belle et vigoureuse clarté, leur a parlé de la guerre au milieu des applaudissements. Et le lieutenant-colonel Azan, qui a été leur instructeur très apprécié en Amérique, leur a rappelé en fort beaux termes les longs exercices de jadis dans les champs d'Amérique en même temps qu'il a célébré avec eux la réalité heureuse de la victoire. Toute cette magnifique jeunesse était là pleine d'ardeur et de volonté, confiante dans les volontés justes de son président et dans la force de ses armes, disciplinée et croyante, héroïque avec bonne humeur. Et tout en songeant à ces grandes choses, elle était heureuse d'y mêler familièrement la pensée qui, dans son cœur, est liée à celle du drapeau national, du simple et cher drapeau de l'Harvard Club. [*Journal des Débats*, Paris, Oct. 13, 1918.]



Naval Radio Students at the Weld Boat House



Rowing Upstream in Single Column

BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

HARVARD University is coöperating in the work of the American Library Association, which has organized a war service to provide libraries for the United States soldiers and sailors in camps, cantonments, and hospitals, and on board ships. Herbert Putnam, '83, Librarian of the Library of Congress, is general director of the service.

A brief statement of what has been accomplished by the organization is contained in the following paragraphs:

41 large camp library buildings have been erected in the United States.

43 large camp libraries have been established.

139 hospitals and Red Cross houses have been supplied with books.

243 librarians have been placed in service.

284 small military camps and posts have been equipped with book collections.

130 Naval Stations, 18 Marine Stations, and 232 vessels have been supplied with libraries.

1460 branch libraries and stations have been opened in Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts, barracks, and mess halls.

828,000 books have been shipped overseas.

540,833 books, largely technical, have been purchased.

2,662,550 gift books have been placed in service.

The statistics given above were collected several weeks ago, and the totals have considerably increased since that time, but the figures here printed give some idea of the magnitude and importance of the task performed by the American Library Association.

The books destined for overseas or for one of the cantonments in this country are collected at a dispatch office and thence shipped to their destination. The overseas dispatch office is maintained in the basement of the Widener Library at Harvard. The quarters are ample in size, well lighted, and well adapted for the use to which they are put. Dr. C. O. S. Mawson is the dispatch officer in charge. His energy and enthusiasm have been in large measure responsible for the success of the work in Cambridge. He says of the enterprise:

The Overseas Dispatch Office was established at Cambridge not merely because Boston is an important port of embarkation, but also because New England people could be relied upon to support by their services and material contributions any work that would help win the war. Were it not that Harvard University stands solidly behind us and has given us free of expense the magnificent headquarters in the basement of Widener Library, coupled with the fact that the wo-



Dr. C. O. S. Mawson

men of Greater Boston have rallied to our support with splendid zeal, a dispatch office on so broad a base and with a capacity that could take care of the entire overseas work of the American Library Association, could never have been maintained.

Our force consists of more than 500 volunteers who come in groups or singly and work morning, afternoon, and evening throughout the week. These groups represent units from Radcliffe, the Red Cross of Cambridge and Boston, the high school teachers of Greater Boston, the New England Telephone Co., and even willing sailors from the Navy Yard. These volunteers are willing to do anything they may be asked. Some of our most skillful packers are women. The sten-

ciling of boxes also is done by women. There is a fine patriotism running through the ranks of our volunteers. It is a spirit that is infectious and which is caught by everyone who spends an hour here.

The Overseas Dispatch Office is essentially the sole clearing house for all books collected in New England, yet, to meet the ever-growing demand from overseas, books must come from farther afield. As a matter of fact we are receiving books from the Middle West, the South, and even the Pacific Coast.

The output of the dispatch office in Cambridge has been at the rate of about 30,000 volumes weekly; the record was 47,600 volumes, shipped in the week from July 8 to 13 inclusive. The books which are sent overseas are packed in a standard-sized box, divided longitudinally with a shelf; when the box arrives at its destination one side is knocked off, and what is left forms a satisfactory case for the books while they are in use. Many of these little libraries have seen service in remote points at or near the front in Europe. Each volume contains a bookplate. The New England

bookplate has the legend: "Handle Carefully—Return Promptly—Give the Next Man a Chance." Most of the books are gifts; but about 10 percent. are new books purchased by the American Library Association from the funds at its disposal.

The standard case of books sent overseas contains about 56 volumes of fiction and 19 volumes of non-fiction. The fiction is selected with care; it must be the kind that entertains and cheers its readers. In the non-fiction department are books on living and thinking, religion, sociology, French and English language and literature, mathematics, science, the useful arts, poetry, drama, American and foreign history, biography, travel, and military or naval works, to accord with the destination of the collection.

The work of providing reading for the soldiers and sailors will continue long after the end of the war—until the men have been brought home from Europe and dismissed from the cantonments on this side of the ocean.

A RUSSIAN ELECTION POSTER

ON the opposite page is a reproduction of an election poster which was picked up last December in a Russian army camp northwest of Minsk, Russia. The poster is distinctly intended to win the votes of the land-hungry peasants: "Vote for the Party of the Social Revolutionaries" is the inscription on the side of the log cabin. Beneath the picture an appeal is set forth in the simple, homely expressions of the people, in the following sense:

"Do you know, *Starik*, what is written here. Indeed, this is what the Social Revolutionaries write telling how they want the land to be distributed in the Constituent Assembly."

"Well, just read this:

"The Social Revolutionaries in the Constituent Assembly will stand for the transfer of all lands without compensation to the working people,—in order that the land may be only for those who themselves

work upon it, in order that there may be no kind of purchase-sales of the land whatsoever."

"And so, *Starik*, this is what they truly say: it will be necessary to give us your vote for ballot No. 12."

This poster is one of several gathered by Thomas P. Martin, Archivist to the Harvard Commission on Western History, who went to Russia a little over a year ago on one of the auxiliary war work missions sent to that country before its disintegration. Incident to his work at the front and in garrison cities, Mr. Martin was able to gather, besides the posters mentioned, many election hand-bills, pamphlets, newspapers, etc. Historians may be particularly interested in an almost complete file of the Vladivostok press, March 1-August 14, 1918. It was during this period that the Bolsheviks assumed control of affairs in Vladivostok, that the Czecho-Slavs in turn overthrew the local Bolsheviks, and began

to fight their way back along the Trans-Siberian Railway against heavy odds of armed Austro-German war prisoners, to rescue their comrades in the interior. Then the Allies landed and began to render the Czecho-Slavs material assistance.

This collection and others brought back

by Harvard men returning from Russia in recent months—Professor A. C. Coolidge, and Assistant Professor Lord of the Department of History—supplement one another very well and together make a valuable addition to the Harvard collection on Slavic History and Literature.



HARVARD MEN AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Charles H. Haskins, A.M. (hon.), '08, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and Gurney Professor of History and Political Science, R. H. Lord, '06, Assistant Professor of History, and Roland B. Dixon, '97, Professor of Anthropology and Curator of Ethnology in the Peabody Museum, sailed this week for France as members of the American delegation to the coming Peace Conference. With others they have been working in connection with the committee headed by Sidney E. Mezes, '90, A.M. '91, Ph.D. '93, President of the College of the City of New York, for the study of historical and ethnological questions related to the terms of peace.

Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, sailed last week for Europe on a special mission for the State Department.

Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill, '00, chief of the Military Intelligence Bureau, is attached to the military staff of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, one of the five American delegates to the Conference.

COURSE AT THE SORBONNE

A course in American literature and civilization has just been established at the Sorbonne by the French Minister of Public Instruction. The course is designed to promote in the sphere of intellectual interests the same close and cordial relations between France and the United States that now bind the two republics together on other fields. It is hoped to transform this course into a regular professorship and equip it with funds for a library as well as to institute research travels in America.

Professor Charles Cestre, of the University of Bordeaux, has been appointed director of the course. Professor Cestre is well known at Harvard. He studied in the Graduate School from 1896 to 1898, and in 1897 received the degree of A. M. He spent a large part of the year 1917-18 in Cambridge as French Exchange Professor at Harvard, and subsequently took a trip to several of the large cities of the United States.

S. A. T. C. FOOTBALL

The Brown University S. A. T. C. football eleven defeated the Harvard S. A. T. C. team, 6 points to 3, in the Stadium last Saturday. Brown was much stronger than Harvard and would have won by a much larger score but for the excellent defensive work of the home team. Neither side was able to make a touchdown, and all the scores came through goals from the field; Gagnon of Brown kicked one in the second period, Hunneman of Harvard tied the score by an accurate drop-kick in the third period, and Gagnon made the deciding points in the last period only a few minutes before the end of the contest. It

was a hard-fought game. The summary follows:

BROWN	HARVARD
Brisk, l.e.	r.e., Dennis (Levine)
Shurtleff, l.t.	r.t., McManmon
Huggins, l.g.	r.g., Brown
Hoving, c.	c., Russo
Peterson, r.g.	l.g., Coleman
Johnstone, r.t.	l.t., Macomber
Weeks, r.e.	l.e., Daley
Samson, q.b.	q.b., Conlon
Marley (Pieri), l.h.b.	r.h.b., Gehrke
Gagnon, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Goldstein (Hoffman)
Greene, f.b.	f.b., Hunneman (Porter)

Score—Brown 6, Harvard 3. Goals from field—Gagnon 2, Hunneman. Umpire—F. W. Burleigh, Exeter. Referee—J. J. Hallahan, Boston. Head linesman—J. B. Pendleton, Bowdoin. Field judge—W. S. Cannell, Tufts. Time—15-minute periods.

The Harvard S. A. T. C. eleven played two games previous to last Saturday's; on Nov. 23 Harvard defeated Boston College, 14 to 6, and on Nov. 9 Harvard won from Tufts, 7 to 0.

Only a few regular Harvard students have played on the S. A. T. C. team; those in the line-up last Saturday were Coleman, '19, Hoffman, '19, Brown, '22, and Hunneman, '22. Daley, the captain of the team, was captain of a recent Dartmouth eleven. Most of the other players obtained their football experience in preparatory schools. Donovan, the professional trainer, has had charge of the coaching of the Harvard Squad. R. W. P. Brown, '98, L. H. Leary, '05, R. F. Guild, '06, and H. E. Dadmun, '17, have assisted Donovan from time to time.

MORRISTOWN SCHOOL

On June 7, Morristown School celebrated its 20th Annual Prize Night. For the first time the exercises were held in the gymnasium, the accommodations in the schoolroom, where they had heretofore been held, being no longer adequate. Walter Tuckerman, Harvard '03, the first graduate of the school, spoke for the "Old Boys", and Grinnell Willis, Harvard '70, the President of the Board of Trustees, gave a summary of the school's history. The essential facts are here given:

In the year 1897, three Harvard classmates of '88, T. Quincy Browne, Jr., Arthur P. Butler, and Francis C. Woodman, after nine years of varied experience in many parts of the world, found themselves masters in a boys' boarding school in Morristown. Before the year was over, the school, from financial mismanagement, failed, and the three men, inspired with the opportunity for useful service in making some direct contribution to boarding school organization and management that would otherwise be lost, decided to undertake the re-organization of the work. With the generous help of their friends, sufficient funds

were secured for the immediate requirements, and in the following autumn, Morristown School was opened with 23 scholars.

In the years that have followed, much has been accomplished. Its 20th year finds it with an enrolment of 122 boys. During the same time, the property of 20 acres has been increased to 80, and the funded debt has been reduced 35 per cent. In 1911 the School was placed on a foundation basis, thus insuring its permanency as an educational institution.

The School has graduated 103 boys, and 65 of them, nearly all officers, were last June in the service of the country.

NECROLOGY

'64—HARRISON LYMAN WATERMAN. Died at Ottumwa, Ia., May 20, 1918.—He was born in Croydon, N. H., Nov. 19, 1840. At the age of 17 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. After three years spent in school teaching on the Pacific Coast he returned east across the plains. He entered the Lawrence Scientific School in 1861, but left in September, 1862, and served a year with the 47th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. In 1863 he again entered the Lawrence Scientific School, and in 1864 he graduated with honors. In November, 1864, he enlisted in the first New York Volunteer Engineer Regiment. He was mustered out in August, 1865, with the rank of first lieutenant. In the same year Mr. Waterman moved to Iowa, and for four years was construction engineer for the Burlington Railroad in the building of that line across Iowa to the Missouri River. In 1870 he settled in Ottumwa, Ia., where he passed the rest of his life. He was engaged chiefly in the coal business; he had been vice-president and general manager of the Wapello Coal Co. and in charge of the coal interests of the Burlington Railroad since 1884. From 1880 to 1884 he was Mayor of Ottumwa and State Senator from Wapello County from 1893 to 1897. In 1910 he was appointed the first chairman of the board of trustees of the Ottumwa Water Works; the success of that public utility was in large measure due to his executive ability and business judgment. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the First National Bank of Ottumwa. Throughout his life Mr. Waterman was deeply interested in the welfare of his community and was a tireless worker in public affairs. He married Alice Hill of Wapello County on Oct. 9, 1879. Mrs. Waterman is still living, together with one son, Philip Hammond Waterman of Ottumwa. The grandchildren are: Harrison Bell Waterman, David Clay Waterman, and Alice Louise Waterman.

M.D. '78—CHARLES BRENTON MATHEWSON. Died at Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 19.

'85—EDWARD ISAAC KIMBAL NOYES. Died at Boston, Mass., Nov. 20.

'01—WILLARD GOULD HARDING. Died at Newton, Mass., Sept. 25.—For a time after his graduation he was a bookkeeper in the American National Bank, Boston, and afterwards was in the office of Hayden, Stone & Co., bankers and brokers, Boston.

'02—WILLIAM WILDER HALL died of pneumonia, Oct. 6, at Middleboro, Mass.—Hall entered Harvard as a special student in the Lawrence Scientific School, but remained only a few months. He then entered Haverford College. He had been in business in Lakeville, Mass., and on the Island of Anticosti.

'03—RALPH HAYCOCK, LL.B. '06. Died at Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 23.—He was admitted to the bar in 1906 and entered the employment of the Wilber Mercantile Agency of Boston. In 1909 he became credit and collection man for the Library Bureau, first in Boston and later in New York. In 1911 he took charge of the collection department of the McCaskey Register Co., of Alliance, O. Last June he entered the credit department of the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

'07—FRANCIS WALKER JOHNSON, LL.B. '10. Died at Swampscott, Mass., Sept. 29.—After graduation from the Law School, Johnson entered the law office of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Boston, and he was associated with that firm at the time of his death. He was a member of the Finance Committee of Swampscott, where he lived.

'09—FRANK CLARE. Died at Boston, Mass., Nov. 24.—After graduation, he entered the real estate business in Boston. Later he became an employee in the Federal Internal Revenue Department, but received leave of absence so that he might become secretary of the Draft Board of Division 5, Massachusetts.

A.M. '14—FRANKLIN LAFAYETTE MASTERSON. Died at Houston, Tex., Sept. 24.—He received the degree of A.B. from the University of Texas in 1911. During his term of study in the Harvard Graduate School he was superintendent of schools at Huntville, Tex., but was on leave of absence.

M.D. '14—KENNETH FIELD ALBEE. Died at Weston, Mass., Sept. 24.

ALUMNI NOTES

'80—Professor Albert Bushnell Hart had an article, "The New United States" in the October number of the *Yale Review*.

'89—An article, "Weather and the War", by Robert DeCourcy Ward, A.M. '93, Professor of Climatology at Harvard, was published in the *Youth's Companion* of Nov. 21.

'92—Joseph Allen has changed his address from 47 Russell Square, London, W. C., to 12 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, the headquarters of the Y. M. C. A.

'98—A story, "The Right Part", by Robert P.

Utter, Ph.D. '06, appeared in the *Youth's Companion* of Nov. 14.

'99—A daughter, Nancy Tucker, was born, Oct. 27, to Philip M. Tucker and Mrs. Tucker.

'05—Neil C. Ward has changed his address from Tropic, Cal., to 224 W. Huron St., care of Orange Crush Co., Chicago, Ill.

'06—A daughter, Emma Beryl Kabatchnick, was born, Nov. 20, to Myer Kabatchnick and Edna (Schulze) Kabatchnick.

'07—Frederic H. Lahee has resigned from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he has been assistant professor of biology, to become geologist for the Sun Oil Co., of Dallas, Tex.

'08—Everett N. Hutchins is assistant engineer on dry dock design with the Massachusetts Commission on Waterways and Public Lands.

'08—Dunham Jackson, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Harvard, was married, June 20, to Miss Harriet S. Hulley of De Land, Fla. Jackson, who is on leave of absence from the University, is a captain in the Ordnance Corps, Washington, D. C.

'09—A daughter, Helen Addison, was born, Nov. 14, to James Thayer Addison, and Margaret (Crocker) Addison. Addison is a chaplain in the 30th Engineers, A. E. F., in France.

'12—Frederick Lewis Allen, A.M. '13, was married in New York City, Nov. 29, to Miss Dorothy Penrose Cobb.

'13—Raymond A. Fitzgerald is an instructor in mathematics in the Rindge Technical School, Cambridge.

'13—Charles W. Foss is associate editor of the *Railway Age*. He has recently been in Washington as special correspondent for that publication, paying attention to the U. S. Railroad Administration.

'13—Arthur S. Francis is a member of the firm of Paul & Dixon, insurance agents, New Bedford, Mass.

'13—Otto R. Frasch is in the third-year class of the Harvard Medical School.

'13—Gordon F. Gallert is head of the men's department and employment manager of the chain of 35 retail shops of the Beck Shoe Co., New York City.

'13—E. Stuart Giles is in the fire insurance inspection department of the New England Insurance Exchange, 141 Milk St., Boston.

'13—Howard B. Gill is editor of *The American Contractor*. His business address is 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

'13—Alfred P. Gradolph is assistant to the comptroller of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

'13—Jay M. Halle is in the furniture business at 522 Prospect Ave., Cleveland.

'13—Francis W. Harvey is a civil engineer with Gibbs & Hill, consulting engineers, New York City. A son, Charles Stanley Harvey, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Sept. 2, 1918.

'13—The engagement of Hermann C. Schwab and Miss Katherine B. Bliss of New York City is announced. Schwab is a captain, U. S. A., and is stationed at Camp Devens, Mass.

'15—Philip Barnett is a special attorney on the legal staff of the Federal Trade Commission. He is in the New York office of the Commission at 421 New Post Office Building.

'16—The marriage of Phillips Bradley and Miss Rebecca Pickering of Salem has been announced. Bradley is a lieutenant in the Pay Corps of the United States Navy, and since May has been supply officer on a troop transport.

'16—Joseph S. Forrester has changed his address temporarily from 89 Levin St., Newport, R. I., to Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

'18—The engagement of John Winthrop Edwards and Mlle. Marcelle Moch, daughter of M. and Mme. Earnest Moch of Paris and Havre, is announced. Edwards is a lieutenant in the United States Air Service.

'18—A son, Mortimer Watson Pratt, was born, Nov. 22, to L. Mortimer Pratt and Margaret (Watson) Pratt. Pratt is a lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N.

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M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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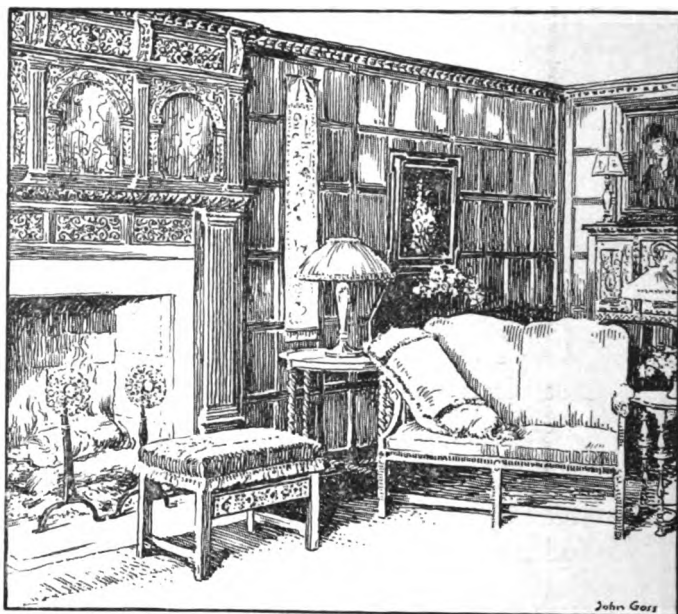
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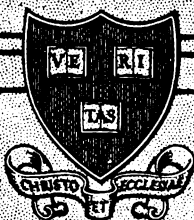


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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

December 12, 1918

Number 12

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

The Official Publication of the Harvard Alumni Association.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918.

NUMBER 12.

News and Views

The Harvard Books. The BULLETIN's lists of Harvard men in war service have been the chief glory of the paper now for many months. The long catalogues of names, each coupled with a piece of definite patriotic endeavor, have provided the reading which we knew the Harvard public would most warmly welcome through the time of crisis. Yet now and then lists of a character other than martial have appeared, by way of reminder that the normal interests of the University had not wholly perished from the earth. Such have been the book-lists, of which we are printing the latest example, the "1918 model", in this week's issue of the paper.

Even here the war has left clear traces. If the narratives of personal experience are not so noticeable in number as in the time when many Americans were observers of the fight—newspaper correspondents and the like—it is quite clear that the Harvard writers, outside the ranks of the fighters, have contributed in substantial force to the historical and philosophical study of the war. Hardly less notable will be found the number of books dealing, more or less directly, with religious and spiritual topics. Surely it is not fanciful to deduce from this showing the belief that the war has made thoughtful men more thoughtful with regard to the final issues of life. The slender representation of poetry and of fiction in the list suggests, as

previous lists have suggested, that these more creative forms of writing do not engage any considerable proportion of the Harvard producers of books. It would be interesting to discover what the corresponding lists from other colleges reveal in this particular. Still more important than the question of quantity in poetry and fiction, however, is that of quality—and upon this there is little light to be gained from mere catalogues of names and titles.

* * *

Quality in Writing. The book that stands at the head of the list we are printing this week—"The Education of Henry Adams"—has already won a distinctive place for itself in the field of American biography. Indeed its private circulation for eleven years before it was offered to the public had given it a sort of pre-natal reputation as a classic—if so taurine a manner of speech may be permitted. As a story of education the book is altogether extraordinary for its recital of influences which did not educate. If Harvard College had stood alone among those unrewarding influences, Henry Adams's fellow-alumni might well ask what was the matter with Harvard in his day. But since everything yielded the same dead sea fruit, it is fair to assume that this really extraordinary writer was one of those who are doomed to disappointment in life through an apparent expectation of getting more out of it than they are prepared to put in. Yet any such generalization about this volume—so rich in

personal and national backgrounds, in penetrating and humorous perceptions, in the essential quality belonging to the classics of its kind—would be utterly misleading if left to stand alone.

Another Harvard writer of rarely individual distinction, Mr. Justice Holmes, says something in an article on "Natural Law", in the November issue of the *Harvard Law Review* which is not without its bearing on the spirit that animates many portions of Adams's brilliant gospel of disillusion: "Now when we come to our attitude toward the universe I do not see any rational ground for demanding the superlative—for being dissatisfied unless we are assured that our truth is cosmic truth, if there is such a thing—that the ultimates of a little creature on this little earth, are the last words of the unimaginable whole."

Mr. Adams and Mr. Justice Holmes were in College together through the senior year of the first and the freshman year of the second. There was one thing which both of these men learned somewhere, and that was, to write. Henry Adams tells us where he did not learn a number of things; this thing that he did learn supremely well is left unascribed to any teaching. The fact is that there is probably no such specific accounting for it to be made. Professor Child was Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory while Henry Adams was an undergraduate, and may have helped him in his art of expression. Much of the effective influence was doubtless the atmosphere of books and good talk in which he grew up, his own early and later habit of constantly reading what was best in many branches of literature, and, finally, a capacity for real thought on his own part. For all this he may have owed much or little to Harvard College; apparently the debt was less rather than more.

One obligation he did recognize, and handsomely paid—a debt of gratitude to

the College for believing in him strongly enough to make him assistant professor of history from 1870 to 1877, a period to which he assigns the definition of "Failure", though his pupils have been rising up ever since to say that it was a time of the highest success. Thus Henry Adams writes of the relations between the College and himself: "Yet nothing in the vanity of life struck him as more humiliating than that Harvard College, which he had persistently criticised, abused, abandoned, and neglected, should alone have offered him a dollar, an office, an encouragement, a kindness. Harvard College might have its faults, but at least it redeemed America, since it was true to its own."

There is plenty of criticism of Harvard in this very book. None the less Henry Adams regarded himself as "its own", and did not scruple to say so—after the fashion of many of its outspoken sons.

* * *

Professor Morize. While there is much public talk about *rapprochement* between French and American scholarship and scholars, Harvard has done well to act in the matter by the appointment of Captain André Morize of the French Army to an assistant professorship of French Literature. Professor Morize, as we must now learn to call him, promptly made a special place for himself in the Harvard community when he came to Cambridge in the spring of 1917 as one of the younger members of the French military mission. His work with the Harvard R. O. T. C. has since then established him in the high favor of many of the younger sons of the University. His recent course of Lowell Institute lectures, and his many public appearances in Boston and elsewhere, have made him known to a large public as a thinker and speaker commanding serious attention. But beyond all the good academic reasons for attaching him permanently to the University, his remaining here

has a peculiar fitness through its linking of the future with one of the best pieces of war service performed by Harvard—its bringing of the first French officers to

America for the training of our soldiers. Nothing can be more fortunate at the present moment than making our comrades in arms our comrades in thought.

RECENT BOOKS BY HARVARD MEN

THE following titles and brief descriptive notes, drawn from publishers' announcements and other sources, represent a large portion of the production by Harvard men since the BULLETIN's last previous list was printed near the end of the academic year 1917-18:

'58—Henry Adams, "The Education of Henry Adams", Houghton Mifflin: an autobiography privately issued in 1907, now given to the public with an introduction by Senator Lodge.

'62—Henry M. Rogers, "Commandery of the State of Massachusetts", Atlantic Printing Co.: the annals of the Commandery from its institution in 1868 to May, 1918.

'66—Edward Waldo Emerson, M.D. '74, "The Early Years of the Saturday Club", Houghton Mifflin: a personal record of the group which made up the Saturday Club of Boston from 1857 to 1870.

'75—Charles Stewart Davison, "The Freedom of the Seas", Moffat, Yard: an historical argument emphasizing German maritime barbarities in the war.

'77—George Edward Woodberry, "Hawthorne: How to Know Him", Bobbs-Merrill: a new volume in the "How to Know the Authors" series.

'78—Edwin W. Morse, "The Vanguard of American Volunteers", Scribner: a book describing the part played by Seeger, Thaw, Lufbery, Chapman, Suckley, Farnsworth, Poe, Hall, McConnell, Cowdin, Prince and their associates in the early years of the war.

'80—Theodore Roosevelt, "The Great Adventure", Scribner: Colonel Roosevelt's latest expressions on the world war.

'82—Henry Dwight Sedgwick, "Dante", Yale University Press: a consideration of the great popular appeal latent in Dante's poetry.

M.D. '82—Orison Swett Marden, "Thrift", Crowell: a new book by the former editor of *Success*.

A.M. '83—Henry Churchill King, "The Way to Life", Macmillan: a book dealing with the teachings of Jesus as exemplified in the Sermon on the Mount.

'85—Loring W. Batten, "Good and Evil", Revell: a discussion of the problem of evil in the world by a professor of the Old Testament in the General Theological Seminary, New York.

S.T.B. '85—Alfred W. Martin, A.M. '86, "Psychic Tendencies of Today", Appleton: a discussion of spiritualism, psychic research, theosophy, Christian Science, and "new thought."

'87—M. A. DeWolfe Howe, "The Atlantic Monthly and its Makers", Atlantic Monthly Press: an historical sketch of the periodical published in Boston since 1857. "The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, an Historical Review, 1785-1816", privately printed for the Humane Society: the chronicles of an ancient society of which J. C. Warren, '63, is president, and W. C. Endicott, '83, secretary.

'87—Percy Mackaye, "Washington, the Man Who Made Us Famous", Knopf: a drama.

'89—George Leland Hunter, "Decorative Textiles", Lippincott: an illustrated book on decorative textiles for wall, floor, and furniture coverings.

'90—Thomas Willing Balch, "A World Court in the Light of the United States Supreme Court", Allen, Lane & Scott: a discussion of the hopes from a Supreme Court of the World, in the light of the example afforded by the Supreme Court of the United States.

'90—James Brown Scott, A.M. '91, (editor) "Case of the United States Against Germany", (three volumes), Oxford University Press: containing, "A Survey of International Relations Between the United States and Germany", "President Wilson's Foreign Policy", and "Diplomatic Correspondence Between the United States and Germany."

A.M. '90—Dr. George A. Barton, Ph.D. and A.M. '91, "History of the Religion of Israel", Macmillan: a sketch of the unfolding of the great religious ideas of the Hebrew people from the birth of the nation to the time of Christ.

'91—Charles Louis Slaterry (editor), "With God in the War", Macmillan: a collection of prose and verse picturing the aims of young men in modern democracies.

A.M. '91—William Lyon Phelps, "The Theatre

of the Twentieth Century", Macmillan: comment and observations on the contemporary English and American stage. "Archibald Marshall", Dodd, Mead: an essay on a contemporary, realistic novelist. "The Advance of English Poetry in the Twentieth Century", Dodd, Mead: a critical study of English, Irish, and American poets.

'92—David Gray, "The Boomerang", Century: a novel founded on the play of the same name.

'93—Ralph Bergengren, "The Comforts of Home", Atlantic Monthly Press: three essays from the Contributors' Club and additional chapters on domestic life. "Jane, Joseph, and John", Atlantic Monthly Press: an illustrated collection of verses for children.

'93—David S. Muzzey, "Thomas Jefferson", Scribner: the first volume in the "Figures from American History" series.

'95—Arthur Stanwood Pier (editor), "The American Spirit", Atlantic Monthly Press: a collection of letters from Lieut. Briggs K. Adams, '17, who met his death as a member of the Royal Flying Corps.

M.D. '95—Herbert J. Hall, "War-Time Nerves", Houghton Mifflin: a book for those who are affected by the tension of the times, or have to deal with such persons.

S.T.B. '95—Burriss A. Jenkins, A.M. '96, "It Happened 'Over There'", Revell: a novel of the war.

'96—Henry Milner Rideout, "Tin Cowrie Dass", Duffield: a story of the lost heir to an obscure East Indian kingdom.

'96—Arthur Train, "Mortmain", Scribner's: eight short stories by the author of "The Goldfish" and "The Earthquake."

'98—Robert P. Utter, Ph.D. '06, "Every-day Pronunciation", Harper: a new book by the author of "A Guide to Good English."

A.M. '98—W. L. Mackenzie King, Ph.D. '99, "Industry and Humanity", Houghton Mifflin: a discussion of the problem of industrial reconstruction.

'99—John A. Macy, A.M. '00, "James Walter Dodd", Houghton, Mifflin: a biographical sketch of a heroic pioneer in X-ray work.

'00—William Stearns Davis, A.M. '01, Ph.D. '05, Professor of History in the University of Minneapolis, (with two others of the same faculty) "The Roots of the War", Century: an outline of the circumstances that made possible Germany's attempt at world domination.

'00—Walter Pritchard Eaton, "Echoes and Realities", Doran: a volume of poems.

'00—Rupert Sargent Holland, "Lafayette, We Come!", G. W. Jacobs: a boys' book in the interest of the Franco-American entente.

'00—Reginald Wright Kauffman, "Our Flag Afloat", Bobbs-Merrill: an account of every branch of the service by an accredited correspondent with the United States Navy in French waters.

'00—Frank H. Simonds, "History of the World War, Vol. III, 1916", Doubleday: a history of the war on all fronts.

'01—Roland G. Usher, "The Story of the Pilgrims for Children", Macmillan: an introduction of Bradford, Brewster, Winslow, and Standish to young readers. "The Pilgrims and Their History", Macmillan: a new and critical study of the Pilgrims from the sources.

A.M. '01—Rufus M. Jones, "The World Within", Macmillan: a book dealing with the more essential aspects of the religious life.

A.M. '02—Ellsworth Huntington, "World Power and Evolution", Yale University Press: a discussion of present-day problems and those which will grow out of the war.

'03—Horace M. Kallen, Ph.D. '07 (editor), "The League of Nations To-day and To-morrow", Marshall Jones: a collective consideration of the subject by a body of university men and journalists. "The Structure of Lasting Peace", Marshall Jones: a book dealing with the possible settlements of the great conflict.

A.M. '04—F. Austin Ogg, Ph.D. '08, "The Old Northwest", Yale University Press: one of the "Chronicles of America" series. "The Reign of Andrew Jackson", Yale University Press: an addition to the "Chronicles of America."

'05—Daniel G. Mason, "Beethoven and His Forerunners", "The Romantic Composers", "From Grieg to Brahms", "Contemporary Composers", Macmillan: a series of studies of great creative musicians from Palestrina to the present day.

A.M. '05—Louville E. Emerson, Ph.D. '07, "Nervousness: Its Causes, Treatment and Prevention", Little, Brown: Vol. 5 in the "Mind and Health" series.

A.M. '05—Cyrus J. Macmillan, Ph.D. '09, "Canadian Wonder Tales", Lane: a collection of folk and fairy tales.

Gr. '05-06—Charles E. Payne, Professor of History in Grinnell College, (with Cecil F. Lavelle, Professor of History at Grinnell College) "Imperial England", Macmillan: an account of the development of the forces, motives, and aims that made the British Empire possible.

LL.B. '05—Charles E. Chapman, "The History of Spain", Macmillan: a history of the evolution of Spanish life, with special emphasis on the phases related to the development of Spanish America.

Ph.D. '06—Herbert Eugene Walter, "The Human Skelton, An Interpretation", Macmillan: a book by an Associate Professor of Biology at Brown University.

Gr. '06-09—H. Addington Bruce, "Nerve Control and How to Gain It", Funk and Wagnalls: a discussion of nervous troubles and their cause.

'07—Hermann Hagedorn, "Barbara Picks a Husband", Macmillan: a novel.

'09—Wilson Follett, "The Modern Novel",

Knopf: a study of the purpose and meaning of the English novel.

'10—D. Thomas Curtin, "The Edge of the Quicksands", Doran: a new book by the author of "The Land of the Deepening Shadow", showing the kind of an enemy with which we must make peace.

'10—Carroll J. Swan, "My Company", Houghton Mifflin: the first book by an American officer describing the activities of our American troops in battle.

Gr. '10-12—Donald B. MacMillan, "Four Years in the Frozen North", Harper: an account of the most important exploring expedition in the Northern Arctic region since the discovery of the North Pole, written by the leader of the expedition.

'10-12—Edwin C. Ranck, "With the American Army in France", Small, Maynard: an interpretation of the soul of Pershing's army in France.

Ph.D. '11—Solon J. Buck, "The Agrarian Crusade", Yale University Press: a volume in the "Chronicles of America."

'12—Henry H. Knibbs, "The Tang of Life", Houghton Mifflin: a romance of western life. "Songs of Men" (compiler with Robert Frothingham), Houghton Mifflin: an anthology of poems of sport, adventure, friendship, travel, and war.

'12—Edward J. O'Brien, (translator) "The Inferno", Henri Barbusse, Boni, Liveright: a translation of a novel by the author of "Le Feu."

'13—Samuel A. Eliot, Jr., "The Little Theatre Classics", Little, Brown: five classic one-act plays.

'15—Philip Ainsworth Means, "Racial Factors in Democracy", Marshall Jones: a study of the origin and growth of culture in civilization and its relation to democracy.

A.M. '15—B. Roland Lewis, "The Technique of the One Act Play", Luce: a study in dramatic construction, resulting from lectures and laboratory work, in the construction of the one-act play, by the Associate Professor of English at the University of Utah.

Ph.D. '17—Daniel S. Robinson, (translator) "Christian Belief in God", by Georg Wobbermin, Yale University Press: a German criticism of German materialistic philosophy.

'18—Roger Batchelder, "Camp Lee", Small, Maynard: a description of the camp at Petersburg, Va., by the author of "Camp Devens."

George Herbert Palmer, '64, A.M. '67, LL.D. '06, Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, Emeritus, "Formative Types in English Poetry", Houghton Mifflin: a consideration of Chaucer, Spencer, George Herbert, Pope, Wordsworth, Tennyson and Browning as contributors to the technique of verse and as portrayals and moulders of their times.

A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, LL.B. '80, "Greater European Governments", Harvard University Press: an extension of some of the material in

previous works on the governments of England, France, Italy and Germany, with new sections discussing the latest developments in the political systems of Europe.

Charles H. Grandgent, '83, Professor of Romance Languages, "The Power of Dante", Marshall Jones: a series of eight lectures given at the Lowell Institute.

George H. Parker, '87, S.D. '91, Professor of Zoölogy, "Primitive Nervous Systems", Lippincott: monographs on experimental biology and general physiology.

Ralph Barton Perry, A.M. '97, Ph.D. '99, Professor of Philosophy, "The Present Conflict of Ideals", Longmans: a study of the moral, emotional, political and religious implications of the war.

William Bennett Munro, A.M. '99, Ph.D. '00, Professor of Municipal Government, "The Government of the United States", Macmillan: a survey of the principles and the practice of American government.

William E. Hocking, '01, Professor of Philosophy, "Morale and its Enemies", Yale University Press: a study of the psychology of Morale.

Frederick W. C. Lieder, Ph.D. '07, (with Ray W. Pettingill, A.M. '09, Ph.D. '10) Instructor in German, "Manual of Military German", Harvard University Press: the first text-book to approach the study of German from the military point of view.

Roy Wilmarth Kelly, A.M. '16, (with Frederick J. Allen, Gr. '02-03), "The Shipbuilding Industry", Houghton Mifflin: an official publication of the shipbuilding industry by the director and assistant director of the Harvard Vocational Bureau, working under the authority of the "Fleet Corporation."

Harold Laski, Law, '16-17, Instructor in History, Government, and Economics, "Authority in the Modern State", Yale University Press: a radical revision of the idea of power.

George Hodges, Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Care, "How to Know the Bible", Bobbs-Merrill: one of the series, "How to Know the Authors."

Robert M. Johnston, Assistant Professor of Modern History, "General Foch—An Appreciation", Houghton Mifflin: a brief biography of the French General by a Harvard teacher now with the A. E. F. as major. "Captains of the Civil War", Yale University Press: a collection of military studies.

Edmund Earle Lincoln, Instructor in Economics, "The Results of Municipal Electric Lighting in Massachusetts", Houghton, Mifflin: a critical review of the literature of municipal electric lighting in the United States, together with much new material.

Bliss Perry, Professor of English, "The American Spirit in Literature", Yale University Press: a volume in the "Chronicles of America" series.

Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine, "Trench Fever, Report of Committee, American Red Cross" (with seven fellow-members of special commission), Oxford University Press: an extensive report upon the causes and treatment of trench fever, prepared for publication by Professor Strong.

Herbert Langford Warren, late Dean of the faculty of Architecture, "The Foundations of Classic Architecture", Macmillan: a book which traces the development of the styles of Egypt, Western Asia, and Greece to their culmination in the Athens of Pericles.

"The Centennial History of the Harvard Law School, 1817-1917": written and compiled by the Faculty, with the assistance of graduates, and published by the Harvard Law School Association.

PROFESSORS APPOINTED

The Corporation has appointed Lawrence Joseph Henderson, '98, M.D. '02, Professor of Biological Chemistry. Dr. Henderson was assistant in chemistry from 1897 to 1900, lecturer on biological chemistry during the year 1904-05, instructor in the same subject from 1905 to 1910, and since 1910 has been assistant professor of biological chemistry.

Professor Henderson is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Physiological Society, the American Society of Biological Chemists, and the American Chemical Society. He has published "The Fitness of the Environment", 1913, and "The Order of Nature", 1917, besides many papers in scientific journals on applications of physical chemistry to biology. He has recently been making important studies for the Government in bread-making.

André Morize has been appointed Assistant Professor of French Literature, the appointment to go into effect when he is relieved from duty in the French Army, in which he is a captain. Captain Morize, then a lieutenant, was one of the original group of French Army officers who came to this country in the spring of 1917 to give military instruction at Harvard. He has been connected with the University ever since that time. His academic record is as follows: *Bachelier ès Lettres* (University of France) 1900. *Licencié ès Lettres* (ibid.) 1906. *Agrégé des Lettres* (ibid.) 1907. Professor of French Literature, 1907-10, *Lycée de Montauban*;

Professor of French Literature, 1910-13, *Lycée de Bordeaux*; Associate Professor of French Literature, 1913-14, Johns Hopkins University; Lecturer on Military Science and Tactics and Member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, 1917-18, Harvard University.

These facts, given in the *University Gazette*, may be supplemented as follows: Captain Morize was born Sept. 18, 1883; his earlier studies were at the *Lycée de*



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Captain Morize.

Toulouse and the *Lycée Louis le Grand* in Paris; in 1900 he won the *Prix d'honneur* in the *Concours General* of the *Lycées* of France, a competition open to students of the whole country; at the University of Paris he worked under Lanson, Bédier, and Lefranc, and specialized in modern French literature, particularly that of the 18th Century.

His published books are: *L'Apologie du Luxe au XVIIIe Siècle*, 1 Vol., 1909; *La Formation du Goût*, 1911; *Le "Candide" de Voltaire*, 1912; *Correspondence Inédite de Montesquieu*, 2 vols., 1913. He has contributed besides to scholarly periodicals.

His military record is as follows: mobilized Aug. 2, 1914; at the front until April, 1917; wounded in Alsace, 1914; in the Mulhouse campaign (Aug. 1914), then the

Vosges, Arras, taking of Vermelles (Dec., 1914); in the battles of Loos, Notre Dame de Lorette, Neuville-Saint-Vaast, Souchez; at the Belgian front (Yser) Jan.-May, 1916; in the battle of the Somme, July, 1916-Jan., 1917; again at the Alsace front to April, 1917; decorated with the *Croix de Guerre*.

HONORS IN ENTRANCE "EXAMS"

By vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, June 2, 1914, the Committee on Admission were authorized to publish each year after the September examinations a list of those candidates for admission who passed their examinations with high grades, together with the names of the schools in which they received their training and the titles of any scholarships they may have received because of merit.

In accordance with this vote, the Committee on Admission present the following list for 1918, but are unable to include in this year's list any announcement concerning scholarships:

William Allen. Boston English High School.
John Sedgwick Barss. Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.

Rowland William Berkeley. Portsmouth (N. H.) High School and Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.

Cecil Crafts Cole. Craftsbury Academy, Craftsbury, Vt., and Phillips Exeter Academy.

Lawrence Melvin Conant. Montclair (N. J.) High School and Phillips Exeter Academy.

Max Davis. Boston Latin School.

Arthur Ravenel Duane. Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge.

Léon Dupriez, Jr. Collège St. Pierre, Louvain, Belgium, and Browne and Nichols School.

Robert Fairchild Elder. Lynn Classical High School.

Howard Elliott, Jr. St. Mark's School, Southboro.

*Oliver Hudleston Emerson. Punahow Academy, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Duncan Pomeroy Ferguson. Country Day School for Boys of Boston, Newton.

Elliott Morton Finn. Boston Latin School.

Jerome Crosby Greene. Milton Academy.

*Robert Gay Hooker, Jr. Santa Barbara School, Carpinteria, Cal.

Jacob Coleman Kelson. Springfield, Mass., Central High School.

Frederick Otto Koenig, Jr. Franklin School, New York City.

Frederick Lieberthal. Nicholas Senn High School, Chicago, Ill.

Frederick Theodore Pratt. Newton High School and Country Day School for Boys of Boston, Newton.

George Brooke Roberts. St. George's School, Newport, R. I.

Leon Arthur Salmon. Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William Thomas Salter. Roxbury Latin School.

George Albert Saxton. Boston Latin School.

Charles Alfred Spoerl. Richmond Hill High School, New York City.

Ralph Kemp Stretch. High School, Greenville, N. C.; High School, West Lafayette, Ind., and Lanier High School, Macon, Ga.

Roger Sumner. Country Day School for Boys of Boston, Newton.

Benjamin Trustman. Boston Latin School.

Leonard Wheeler, Jr. Worcester Classical High School and Phillips Exeter Academy.

*Edward Dewitt Vories. Hyde Park High School, Chicago.

*Did not enter Harvard in 1918-19.

THE BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY

Professor Kirsopp Lake, who is absent during the first half year at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, is collaborating with Dr. F. J. Foakes Jackson in a work to be called "The Beginnings of Christianity: A Series of Works by Various Authors." The preparation of this work was entrusted to them by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. in 1913, and its object is to carry on what was begun by the late Bishop Lightfoot in editing Christian documents historically as well as critically. Three volumes are planned, all on the Acts of the Apostles. In the first, which is to be called "The Background of the Acts of the Apostles", and will be published soon, the subjects of "The Jewish World", "The Gentile World", and "Primitive Christianity" are treated by the editors and contributing scholars, of whom Professor Clifford H. Moore of Harvard is one. Professor George Foot Moore has helped in the preparation of the first two volumes, and Professor James Hardy Ropes will collaborate with the editors in preparing the third volume, "The Acts of the Apostles: Text and Commentary."

Dean of the Graduate School

Professor Clifford H. Moore, '89, has been appointed Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, to act during the absence of Dean Haskins, who has gone to Europe as an advisor of the United States delegation to the peace conference in Paris.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air Service, production. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. A. G. D., Adjutant General's Department. C. E., Corps of Engineers. C. W. S., Chemical Warfare Service. D. C., Dental Corps. E. O. C., Enlisted Ordnance Corps. (j. g.), Junior Grade. M. G. Bn., Machine Gun Battalion. M. C., Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). O. C., Ordnance Corps. Q. M. C., Quartermaster Corps. S. C., Signal Corps. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.—F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve, Flying Corps,

Deaths in Service.

'84—THOMAS RODMAN PLUMMER, Buss. '92-93, 1st lieutenant, Am. R. C., died in France, Nov. 24. He entered the service of the Red Cross in December, 1917, was commissioned 1st lieutenant, April 15, 1918, and was put in charge of a French canteen near the front. His home was in Dartmouth, Mass.

'04—HOWARD DEHART HUGHES, captain, U. S. A., was killed in action, Nov. 2, in France, somewhere north of Verdun, during the last advance made by the American Army before the armistice went into effect. Before the war Hughes practised law in Seattle.

'06—NICHOLAS LECHMERE TILNEY, captain, Am. R. C., died of disease, Sept. 18, while serving in France. He had tried twice to enter officers' training camps, but was rejected because of injuries received in playing polo. He was a partner in a bond house in New York City.

'10—SAXTON CONANT FOSS, a private in Co. F, 9th Inf., A. E. F., died of wounds, Oct. 9. He enlisted June 3, 1917, at Boston, in the Regular Army, and had been overseas for a long time. His home was in Somerville, Mass.

'10—ALBERT ZANE PYLES, LL.B. '17, captain of Inf., A. E. F., died from wounds, Oct. 14. He was commissioned a 2d lieutenant of Cav., Oct. 30, 1916, was promoted to 1st lieutenant of Inf., Dec. 4, 1917, and attached to the Hdqrs. Co., 118th Regt. Later Pyles became intelligence officer, and, June 11, 1918, while in France, received further promotion to captain and adjutant. His home was in Washington, D. C.

'16—ALEXANDER RODGERS, JR., Law '15-17, a lieutenant in the A. E. F., died Oct. 24, of pneumonia, due to being gassed and exhaustion. His home was in Washington, D. C.

'17—LLOYD GEARY EVANS REILLY, 1st lieutenant and aerial observer, 99th Aero Sq., was killed in action, Oct. 31, in France. He enlisted April 23, 1917, as a private in Co. I, 1st Inf., Tennessee National Guard, which became the 115th F. A. He was detached the following September to at-

tend the School for Aerial Observers at Ft. Sill, Okla., and received the commission of 2d lieutenant, Jan. 14, 1918. In February he went overseas, and subsequently attended the School for Observers at the 2d Aviation Instruction Centre, France. On March 12, 1918, he was promoted to 1st lieutenant. Previous to the war Reilly had been in the cotton business in Mississippi and stock farming in Oklahoma.

Spec. '17-18—HERBERT ALPHONSE JANZLIK, a member of the S. A. T. C., Harvard Unit, died of pneumonia at the Stillman Infirmary, Cambridge, Nov. 30.

'21—ERNEST RALPH SUMNER, a cadet in the Royal Air Force, died of pneumonia, Nov. 7, at the Military Base Hospital, Toronto, Canada. He was accepted for the Royal Air Force last October, after having previously been refused admission on account of being under age; he was but 17 years and 7 months when finally admitted. He was ordered to Toronto, and had hardly been sworn in when he contracted influenza. His home was in New York City.

Additional Information.

'17—The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded posthumously to OLIVER AMES, JR., lieutenant and acting adjutant of the 1st Bn., 165th Inf., who was killed in action, July 29, at Meurcy Farm, the second day of the battle of Ourcq River.

In Military or Naval Service.

'86—Henry A. Griffin, captain, M.C., is at the Base Hosp., Camp Jackson, S. C.

'91—Dudley S. Dean is a captain of Engineers, Camp Humphreys, Va.

'92—Edward W. Pinkham, M.D. '96, lieutenant-colonel, M. C., is the commanding officer at Base Hosp. No. 105, A. E. F.

M.D. '94—Henry F. R. Watts, captain, M. C., is at General Hosp. No. 16, New Haven, Conn.

'95—Edwin W. Ryerson, M.D. '97, major, M. C., is director of the school of orthopedic surgery, and chief of orthopedic service, General Hosp. No. 14, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

'97—Lucius C. Tuckerman, major, Inf., is commanding officer, Oversea Casuals, Camp Merritt, N. J.

'99—Benjamin H. Dibblee, lieutenant-colonel, F. A., is in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery, Washington, D. C.

'99—Emanuel Lissner is a private, Co. C, 33d Engineers, A. E. F.

'99—Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., major, O. C., is division ordnance officer, 17th Div., Hdqrs., Camp Beauregard, La.

'03—Roger S. G. Boutell is a chief yeoman, U. S. N. R. F.

'03—Ralph B. Thomas is an acting sergeant, Personnel Office, Hdqrs., U. S. Army Training Detachment, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

'05—Chester B. Lewis, 1st lieutenant, C. E., is attached to the 564th Engineer Service Bn., Camp Shelby, Miss.

'06—Roger B. Emmons is a 2d lieutenant in the Railway Transportation Corps, A. E. F.

'06—Clayton French is a captain, C. W. S., and is at the Edgewood Arsenal, Baltimore, Md.

'06—Charles P. Greenough, 2d, is a 1st lieutenant, 310th M. G. Bn., 79th Div., A. E. F.

'06—Thomas G. Spencer has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, S. C., and is stationed at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J.

'07—Francis R. Appleton, Jr., has been promoted to major of Inf., and assigned to Hdqrs., 2d Army, A. E. F., as secretary of the General Staff.

'07—Wilder Goodwin, captain, 309th M. G. Bn., was wounded while fighting in the Argonne Forest, Oct. 21.

'07—Gugy A. E. Irving, Jr., captain, C. A. C., has been assigned to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

'07—Robert K. Tomlin, Jr., is a 1st lieutenant, C. E., A. E. F.

'07—Ray F. Weston is a bombing aviator with the rank of 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), assigned to the Aerial Gunnery School, San Leon, Tex.

'08—Rudolph Altrocchi, formerly a member of the Committee on Public Information, Rome, Italy, has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F. He has been assigned to liaison service in France.

'08—William H. Barrow, M.D. '16, 1st lieutenant, M. C., has been transferred from the medical department of the 104th Inf., A. E. F., to Base Hospital No. 1.

'08—Howland S. Davis has been promoted to captain, A. G. D., Hdqrs., 77th Div., A. E. F.

'08—Robert B. Deford, captain, Q. M. C., has been in France since September, 1917.

'08—Alfred Greenough has been promoted to lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F.

'08—Percival Gilbert, who enlisted, Oct. 28, as a private in the 808th Aero Sq., was honorably discharged, and commissioned, Nov. 9, as 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), Supply Sec., Finance Branch, Washington, D. C.

'08—Joseph Husband, ensign, U. S. N., is on the U. S. S. "Benham" in foreign waters.

'08—Bridgewater M. Langstaff, who was promoted to captain of Inf., last July, has returned to the United States and is temporarily in com-

mand of two companies of negro ordnance troops at Amatol, N. J.

'08—Edward G. Reed has been training for a commission in the U. S. N. R. F. C. at the Great Lakes Training Station, Ill.

'08—Francis L. Steenken, 1st lieutenant, C. E., is chief gas officer, Camp Dix, N. J.

LL.B. '08—Alfred Ely has been promoted to major, Air Service, and is stationed in Washington, D. C.

'09—M. Thomas Ackerland has been promoted to lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., Pay Corps, and is on duty as equipment officer at the U. S. Navy Provisions and Clothing Depot, Fleet Supply Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'09—Ralph Bradley, with the 14th Engineers (Railway), in France, has been promoted from captain to major.

'09—Harold I. Gosline, M.D. '14, captain, M. C., is chief of the laboratory, Base Hosp. No. 56, A. P. O. 785, A. E. F.

'09—Louis M. Nichols has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, U. S. A. He is in the Statistics Section, Purchase, Storage & Traffic Div., General Staff, Washington, D. C.

'09—Paul Withington, captain, M. C., is surgeon of the 1st Bn., 354th Inf., A. E. F.

'10—Nathan S. Davis, 3d, captain, M. C., is on duty at the Base Hosp., Camp Devens, Mass.

'10—Willard P. Fuller, captain, A. S. (Aero.), is on flying duty and assistant executive officer at Kelly Field, Tex.

'10—Frank W. Sullivan, who was wounded in the right shoulder in September, has been promoted to a captaincy and appointed an artillery teacher of officers at the Saumur Sch., France.

'10—Minton M. Warren, until recently on General Edwards's staff as topographical officer of the 26th Div., has been promoted to captain, 101st Engineers.

'11—Frederic M. Burnham, captain, Inf., is adjutant, Oversea Casuals, Camp Merritt, N. J.

'11—Kenneth McR. Clark has been commissioned a lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., Construction Corps, Aviation Sec., and attached to the office of spruce production, Little Bldg., Boston.

LL.B. '11—Morrill A. Gallagher, who has been in the 304th Inf., A. E. F., was recently promoted from 1st lieutenant to captain.

'11—Theodore S. Kenyon, who was wounded in the fighting in the Argonne Forest, was discharged from the hospital in Bordeaux, Nov. 18. He returned to his regiment, the 306th Inf., and at the same time was promoted to captain.

'11—John G. Rauch was a candidate in the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'11—I. Hayward Ulman is a seaman, U. S. N. R. F., and has been attending the Officers' Training Sch., Pelham Bay, N. Y.

'11—Lothrop Withington, 1st lieutenant, C. W. S., is attached to Hdqrs., 89th Div., A. E. F.

Gr. '11-13, '14-15—Gabriel Farrell has been commissioned chaplain, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, and assigned to the 19th Div., Camp Dodge, Ia.

'12—Norman A. Buckley, captain, A. S., is in command of the 20th Co., 3d Motor Mechanics Regt.; A. P. O. 713, A. E. F.

'12—Lewis J. Catheron, captain, C. A. C., is at the Heavy Artillery Sch., A. P. O. 733, A. E. F.

'12—Irring B. Dawes, who has been working in a civilian capacity with the Bureau of Aircraft Production, has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Pro.), and is the accountant in charge at the Sturtevant Aeroplane Co., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

'12—Raymond W. Reilly is a sergeant, Hdqrs., 31st Div., A. E. F., France.

'13—Bartlett Beaman, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is a pilot with the A. E. F.

'13—Hale G. Knight has been promoted to lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N. R. F., and placed in command of submarine chasers No. 419 and No. 420.

'13—George N. Thompson is a 2d lieutenant, Co. H, 71st Inf., Camp Meade, Md.

'14—Walter H. Gilday is a 2d lieutenant, C. A. C., 59th Ammunition Train, which mobilized at Ft. Adams, R. I.

'14—Alton C. Hawkes, lieutenant, C. E., has returned from France and is in a New York hospital recovering from wounds in the foot.

'14—Nicholas Roosevelt, captain of Inf., A. E. F., is in the south of France recovering from an attack of pneumonia. He had just been transferred from the Hdqrs. Co., 322d Inf., and made assistant chief of staff, 81st Div.

'14—Charles F. Toppan, who has been overseas for a year with the C. A. C., is now a corporal, doing radio work with the 31st Brigade.

Spec. '14-17—A. John Gallishaw, lieutenant, U. S. A., who was invalidated home from France, was detailed as a company commander in the Harvard Unit S. A. T. C.

'15—Robert L. Wolf has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. C., A. E. F., and assigned to the Saumur Artillery Sch. as an instructor.

LL.B. '15—Francis C. Wickes, captain, Inf., is serving with Army G 2-D, General Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'16—Elmer E. Hägler, Jr., is a captain, 59th Inf., A. E. F.

'16—J. Amory Jeffries, 1st lieutenant, Co. D, 23d Inf., who was wounded, Oct. 3, has left Red Cross Hospital No. 1 to return to his regiment.

'16—Robert Johnson is a 2d lieutenant, F. A., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'16—Henry L. F. Kregar is a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.)

'16—Frank E. Large is a cadet aviator, U. S. Marine Corps, at the U. S. Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

A.M. '16—Huntington Gilchrist has been promoted to captain, U. S. A., and assigned to the General Staff, General Hdqrs., A. E. F.

LL.B. '16—Frank L. Clark is a 1st lieutenant, 338th F. A., A. E. F.

LL.B. '16—Samuel S. Markham is a 2d lieutenant, 324th F. A., 83d Div., A. E. F.

'17—Walter L. Avery, lieutenant, 95th Aero Sq., 102d Pursuit Group, reported missing since Oct. 3d, was later reported a prisoner at Zwicken, Germany. He was attacked by enemy planes while on his way to destroy an observation balloon and was seen going down well behind the German lines. He has won the *Croix de Guerre* and the Distinguished Service Cross.

'17—James W. Feeney is assistant to the Division Quartermaster, 14th Div., Camp Custer, Mich., with the rank of captain, Q. M. C.

'17—José C. Harris, who went overseas as captain of Co. M, 303d Inf., has been in a hospital at St. Amand with pneumonia.

'17—Roger D. Hunneman, captain, C. A. C., has been transferred from the 33d Artillery to the 27th Artillery, and assigned to Btry. D, Camp Eustis, Va.

'17—Thomas Sanders, 101st F. A., has recently been promoted to captain. He has received the *Croix de Guerre*.

'17—William Sturgis, Jr., ensign, U. S. N., is stationed at Newport, R. I.

'17—Irring C. Whittemore has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, C. A. C., 55th Artillery, A. E. F. He has attended a gas school in France.

A.M. '17—Harvey J. Howard has been commissioned captain, M. C., and is stationed at the Medical Research Laboratories, Hazelhurst Field, L. I., N. Y.

LL.B. '17—Lawrence Clayton is a captain, 102d F. A., A. E. F.

D.M.D. '17—Raymond H. Watson has been commissioned 1st lieutenant, D. C., and is attached to Camp Hosp. No. 21, A. P. O. 720, A. E. F.

'18—Sidney W. Coe, chief boatswain's mate, U. S. N. R. F., is attending the Officer Material Sch., Harvard University.

'18—Lincoln H. Dean has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, F. A. He is an instructor at the F. A. Brigade Firing Center, Ft. Sill, Okla.

'18—Henry S. Ferriss is a private in the C. A. C.

'18—Robert L. Goodale is a member of the 8th Regt., F. A. Replacement Depot, Camp Jackson, S. C.

'18—Albert A. Granovsky, A. S. (Aero.) has been training at Eberts Field, Ark.

'18—William C. Guay is a sergeant, T. C., 331st Bn., Co. B, A. E. F.

'18—Winthrop W. Harrington is a private in the M.D.

'18—Howard E. Huckins, corporal in Co. G, 38th Inf., reached Briery, Lorraine, with the Army of Occupation, Nov. 18.

'18—Mack B. Kaplowitt, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been ordered to Miami for instruction in hydroplane work.

'18—Edmund Kiernan, private, M.D., is a member of Psychology Co. No. 1, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

'18—Bernard W. Knowlton has been at the Coast Artillery Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

'18—Philip F. LeFevre, 1st lieutenant, 807th Pioneer Inf., is overseas with his regiment.

'18—Laurence B. Leonard, a warrant officer in the Pay Corps, U. S. N. R. F., is assistant to the supply officer, U. S. S. "Harrisburg."

'18—Donald J. Mackenzie, seaman, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., is attending the Officer Material Sch., Harvard University.

'18—Lloyd B. Means, 1st lieutenant, F. A., has returned to duty and been assigned to the 1st Development Bn. While he was serving with the 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass., his leg was broken.

'18—William C. McIndoe, 2d lieutenant, F. A., is assistant to the personnel adjutant, 8th Regt., Camp Jackson, S. C.

'18—Kenneth O. Myrick is a lieutenant, 1st Training Bn., 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.

'18—Mitchell Noxon is a corporal, 2d Bn., 304th F. A., A. E. F.

'18—Soren K. Ostergaard, 1st lieutenant, Inf., has been commandant at the Gustavus Adolphus College S. A. T. C., St. Peter, Minn.

'18—Louis A. Perkins, 2d lieutenant of Inf., who was wounded, July 19, returned late in September to the 12th M. G. Bn.

'18—G. Hale Pulsifer is an ensign, U. S. N. Air Force.

'18—Alfred Putnam, 2d lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, is in command of a detachment at the Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C.

'18—William A. Read, Jr., U. S. N. R.-F. C., has been ordered to Washington to take charge of gunnery training.

'18—Arthur E. Rowse, Jr., is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'18—Edward F. Rowse is a corporal, Co. C, 379th Inf., Camp Sherman, O.

'18—Ralph Schecker is a 2d class seaman, U. S. N. R. F.

'18—William S. Schwab is a corporal, Hdqrs. Co., 380th Inf., 95th Div., Camp Sherman, O.

'18—William E. Shaefer is a private in the Gas Defense Div., C. W. S., at Astoria, L. I.

'18—Frederick H. Stephens has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R.-F. C., and assigned to the Naval Air Station, Miami, Fla.

'18—Arthur E. Sullivan, chief boatswain's mate, U. S. N. R. F., is attending the Officer Material Sch. at Harvard University.

'18—Murray Taylor is a captain and operations officer, 106th Inf., A. E. F.

'18—Warren C. Tirrell, U. S. N. R. F., has been recommended for training at the Officer Material Sch. at Harvard University.

'18—Sumner B. Toye, gunnery sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, has been training at the Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

'18—Henry S. Walker, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been assigned to the 101st Div., Camp Shelby, Miss.

'18—Leeds A. Wheeler is a 2d lieutenant, 303d F. A., A. E. F.

'18—Allen L. Whitman has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A., and was with 18th Training Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'18—Gonsalvo C. Williams, Jr., is a 2d lieutenant, A. E. F.

'19—Frank N. Beckett, Jr., has been a member of Co. A, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'19—Rufus H. Bond, seaman, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., is attending the Officer Material Sch., Harvard University.

'19—Van Duzer Burton, 12th Batterie, 13th Regiment d'Artillerie à Cheval, French Army, was wounded, Oct. 25, in the drive north of Chalons-sur-Marne. He had received his commission as lieutenant just before being wounded. At last reports he was recovering in a French Military Base Hospital.

'19—Herman Caplan, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is on the U. S. S. "Kentucky."

'19—Charles D. Case is a captain, 304th Inf., 76th Div., A. E. F.

'19—Russell Cobb, who was an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been honorably discharged so that he might enlist in the M. G. Replacement Corps, and has gone overseas.

'19—John J. Curry is a private, Q. M. C., Camp Meigs, D. C.

'19—Eugene M. Darling is a captain, Inf., Camp Sherman, O.

'19—Samuel W. Dean has been promoted to ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'19—John K. Desmond is a 2d lieutenant, 301st T. C., B. E. F., France.

'19—William Dexter is a 2d lieutenant, 34th M. G. Bn., 12th Div., Camp Devens, Mass.

'19—Leland H. Emery is a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), in France.

'19—Stephen A. Freeman is an ensign, U. S. N. R.-F. C., and has been detailed to Rockaway, L. I., for coast patrol duty.

'19—Maurice Fryehead, U. S. N. R. F., is attending the Officer Material Sch. for the Pay Corps at Princeton University.

'19—Lloyd K. Garrison, U. S. N. R. F., is doing shore duty in France. After four months in the hospital at Brest he was pronounced unfit for sea duty.

'19—Ralph E. Greene is a private, 1st class, M.D.

'19—Henry S. Hall, Jr., is a 1st lieutenant, Inf., 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.

'19—Walter M. Helfer is radio sergeant, S. C., 34th Balloon Co., A. E. F.

'19—John O. Herrick, who enlisted in the 303d Inf. in France last June, has been at the American Candidate Sch., Camp de la Valbonne, France.

'19—Harold B. Hill is mess sergeant, 53d Co., Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.

'19—Franklin W. Hobbs, Jr., who has been promoted to lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N., is on a destroyer in foreign service.

'19—William C. Hubbard is a 1st lieutenant, Hdqrs. 56th Inf. Brigade, A. P. O. 744, A. E. F.

'19—Abraham I. Kuposky, apprentice seaman, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., is training with the Naval Unit at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'19—Gorham M. Lee has been a sergeant in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'19—Donald M. Lewis is in the U. S. Marine Corps, headquarters, Washington, D. C.

'19—Walter H. Lillie is a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), A. E. F.

'19—Burlen Mahn is a sergeant, M.D., at the Base Hospital, Camp Greene, N. C.

'19—Donald S. Moore is an apprentice seaman, U. S. Naval Unit, Harvard University.

'19—Raymond E. Neal, sergeant, S. C., is overseas in the 301st F. S. Bn.

'19—Lloyd Nichols, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is on submarine chaser duty, New London, Conn.

'19—Arthur L. Pitman has been a private in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'19—Louis M. Quirin is a 1st lieutenant, U. S. A. A. C., with S. S. U. 622, France.

'19—William A. Randall, sergeant, F. A., has

been attending the Artillery Sch. at Saumur, France.

'19—Duncan H. Read has been promoted to lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F. C.

'19—Eben Richards, Jr., 2d lieutenant, Inf., is aide-de-camp to General Judson, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J.

'19—Laurance Richardson, 2d lieutenant, Inf., was assigned to duty with Lebanon Valley College S. A. T. C., Annville, Pa.

'19—Joseph H. Rooney is a private in Btry. C, 76th F. A., A. E. F.

'19—Charles A. Rupp, formerly a private in the Harvard S. A. T. C., has been transferred to the O. C. as a computer. He is stationed at Aberdeen, Md.

'19—Sumner Schein, apprentice seaman, U. S. N. R. F., is a member of the U. S. Naval Unit, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'19—James P. Stearns, 2d, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is an assistant instructor at the Officer Material Sch., Harvard University.

'19—Laurence S. Steiner has been a member of U. S. Naval Unit, Columbia University.

'19—William B. Stevens is a sergeant, 1st class, M.D., and is stationed at General Hosp. No. 9, Lakewood, N. J.

'19—Seymour M. Strecker, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is overseas.

'19—Roberts Tapley has been promoted to 2d lieutenant, Army Intelligence Corps, A. E. F.

'19—Harold S. Thompson has been in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'19—William W. Torrey, 2d lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, is with the U. S. Naval Aviation Force, Foreign Service, North Bombing Sq., Field E.

'19—Frederick H. Turnbull is a 2d lieutenant, Co. 17, 5th Development Bn., Camp Meade, Md.

'19—Bulkeley L. Wells, lieutenant, U. S. N., is officer-in-charge, Hydrophone School, New London, Conn.

'19—Gardner F. Wells, Jr., is a sergeant, 1st class, E. O. C., at the Port of Embarkation, Philadelphia, Pa.

'19—Frederic B. Whitman has been a member of the 35th Training Btry., F. A., Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'19—Karl R. Whitmarsh is 1st lieutenant, 50th Inf., and has been assigned to Hdqrs., Camp Merritt, N. J.

'19—Frederick J. Wilder is a corporal, Q. M. C., at Norfolk, Va.

'19—E. Whitcomb Woodward is a private in the British Army. His address is: First Reserve Garrison Bn., Suffolk, Co. E, Fort Grain, Isle of Grain, Kent, England.

'19—Charles E. Works is a 2d lieutenant, 55th F. A. Brigade, 30th Div., A. E. F.

'19—Ralph M. S. Wortley, Jr., is a 2d lieutenant, 327th F. A., A. E. F.

'19—Henry P. Wright was a candidate, 15th Training Btry. F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'19—Philip Zach is a 2d lieutenant, 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.

'20—Addison W. Closson is a yeoman, 3d class, U. S. N. R. F., in the Cost Inspection Dept., Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass.

'20—Everett W. Fabyan is a lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., on the U. S. S. "Wyoming."

'20—Eliot C. French has been a private in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Darwin E. Gardner, chief boatswain's mate, U. S. N. R. F., is attending the officer Material Sch. at Harvard University.

'20—Russell Gerould, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been an instructor in military science and tactics for the Rutgers College S. A. T. C., New Brunswick, N. J.

'20—William H. Goodwin has been a member of the Harvard S. A. T. C., Marine Sec.

'20—Ramon F. Gustin has been in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Henry W. Harris, Jr., senior corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, is drill instructor of the 378th Co., Paris Island, S. C.

'20—John Hitchcock, gunner's mate 3d class, has been in the U. S. Naval Unit, Harvard University.

'20—Gordon M. Morrison has been commissioned a lieutenant in the Royal Air Force and has gone overseas.

'20—Henry Nash is torpedo officer on the U. S. S. "Kimberly" in European waters, with the rank of ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'20—Philip C. Newton is in the M. C., U. S. N. R. F., and is stationed at the U. S. Navy Camp, Gulfport, Miss.

'20—Pardon S. Remington, Jr., is a midshipman in the U. S. Naval Academy.

'20—Lyell H. Ritchie has been promoted to sergeant, Btry. A, 101st F. A., A. E. F.

'20—Russell M. Sanders has been in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Charles Thorndike has been in the U. S. N. R. F. since March, 1917.

'20—Henry G. Trevor has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., and assigned to the office of the Officers' Deck School, South Ferry, N. Y.

'20—Aron S. W. Steuer has been a corporal, Co. B, 304th Bn., T. C., at Camp Colt, Pa.

'20—Robert B. Williamson, 2d lieutenant of Inf., has been on duty with the S. A. T. C., Hobart College, N. Y.

'20—Fifield Workum, 2d lieutenant, U. S. A., has been an unattached officer in the New Hampshire College S. A. T. C., Durham, N. H.

'20—Sumner B. Young, electrician, 1st class, radio, U. S. N. R. F., has received a war service chevron for service during submarine raids.

'21—Kenneth Campbell has enlisted in the aviation service in London.

'21—J. Scott Church was a member of the 35th Training Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'21—T. Wallace Orr is a 2d lieutenant, Inf., and was temporarily stationed at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'90—Paul C. Stewart is a lieutenant, Am. R. C., Dept. of Line of Communication Canteens; address, 4 Place de la Concorde, Paris, France.

'01—Sanford H. E. Freund has been director of the Clearance Div., Employment Service, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C., and also rep-

representative of the War Labor Policies Board on the Facilities Div. of the War Industries Board.

'04—Joseph S. Seabury has been providing entertainment for returning soldiers at the Y. M. C. A. centres in France.

'07—Irving W. Bailey is in charge of the Wood Sec., Bureau of Aircraft Production, Materials Engineering Dept.

S.T.B. '11—Houghton Schumacher has served on local committees which have worked for the sailors at the U. S. Naval Training Camp and for the marines at the U. S. Reservation, Hingham, Mass.

'12—Robert C. Benchley is in the Press Bureau, Liberty Loan Committee, N. Y.

'13—Samuel A. Youngman is a manager of War Gardens under the Boston Public Safety Committee.

Div. '11-12—Arthur D. Stroud is doing Y. M. C. A. work in France.

Law '15-16—Randolph C. Shaw, formerly with

the U. S. Shipping Board, is now secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Relations, Am. Red Cross.

LL.B. '17—H. Raymond Bacon is assistant counsel, U. S. Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C.

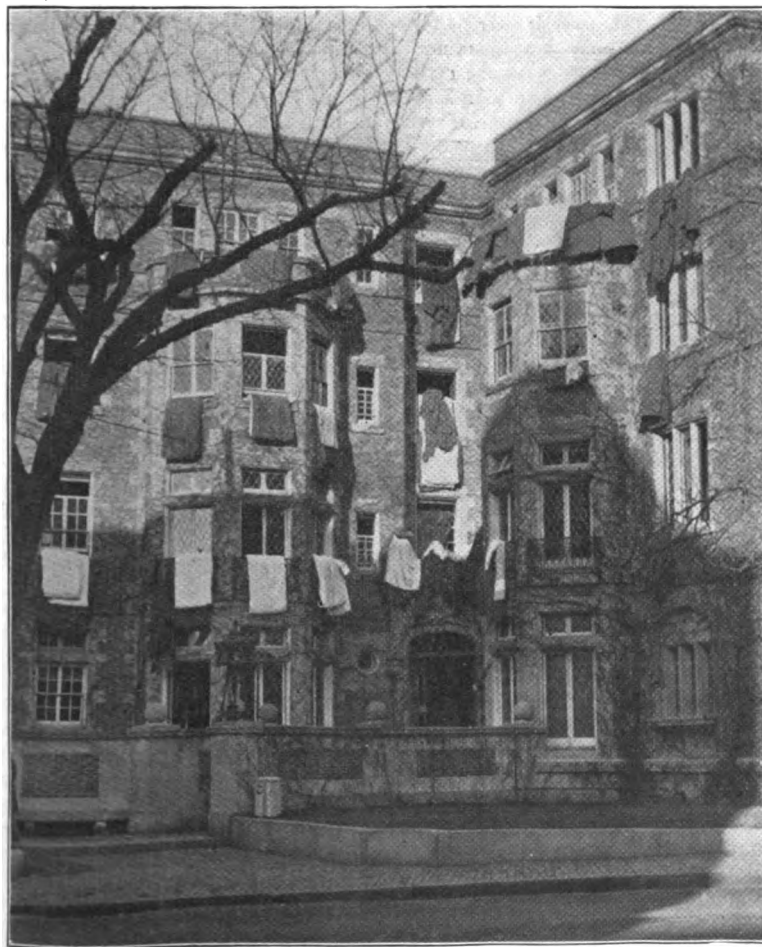
'19—Roger S. Clapp is head instructor in charge of the Shipping Board's Navigation Sch. at Baltimore, Md.

'20—Seton R. Droppers has been awarded the "Italian War Cross." He was tear-gassed in the summer while driving an ambulance on the Italian front.

'20—Charles W. Eliot, 2d, was tear-gassed while driving a Fiat on the Alpine front, Italy, in the summer. He has been decorated with the "Italian War Cross."

'20—Edward C. S. McKittrick, who was in the ambulance service in Italy, has been decorated by the Italian Government.

'21—Gardner Forster won the war cross for distinguished service in Italy with the Red Cross Ambulance Service last summer.



Morning View of Westmorly While Occupied by the S. A. T. C.

ARMISTICE DAY IN PARIS

THE following letter describing the scenes in Paris on November 11, when the cities of America were celebrating the signing of the armistice in a strangely similar fashion, has recently been received from Lieutenant Colonel Joshua C. Hubbard, '92, M. C., U. S. A., attached to Base Hospital 85, A. E. F.:

Paris, Monday, Nov. 11.

It is now 12.30. The cannons have been fired off and the whistle blown which notifies us that the armistice has been signed. With you the news will reach you before breakfast and there will be more excitement than here. It is hard to realize what it means. "The war is over." "La guerre est fini" does not convey a thousandth part of the meaning. Of course every one of us is figuring on when he can get home. As I see it there is no chance for me for months. There will be plenty of surgical cases that cannot be gotten back to the U. S. A. for a long time, and this hospital will be particularly well equipped to care for them. The men of the hospital are having some parade about the yard to which I must go.

Nov. 12, 6 P. M. I wish I could adequately describe the last 24 hours. It has been really wonderful to be here at this time. If you remember I have always said that I wanted to be in Paris at the return of the army. Though the men did not come home yesterday, the celebration was grand, and it still goes on. Even as I write now I hear the "Marseillaise" being sung on the street. I have no doubt that you will read fully about the day's doing in your newspapers. I sent this morning some of the French papers with a short description and a few pictures. I will do my best to paint in words the afternoon and evening.

In the first place I must take back all I have written about the Frenchman taking things as they come and never getting excited, for he certainly showed his enthusiasm yesterday and is to keep up the fête till the end of the week, I understand. One thing that struck me about the crowd was the fact that it was not destructive at all. Nothing was torn down and nothing broken as far as I could see. I believe that in some of the restaurants, like Maxim's, glass-ware was smashed. I passed my time on the streets with that crowd and did not think to go into any of the swell restaurants where I hear there was much doing in the way of standing on tables.

One man described the crowd as being very

"gentle", which is an excellent adjective for it. Now I will go back and start at the beginning and try to do justice to the scene.

In the first place our patients were very much thrilled by the thought of peace and a lot promptly threw their crutches out of the window and declared that now they were all right. I fear most of them had to go out and find their crutches afterwards. The parade of the men and patients was of course quite impromptu. In the front ranks were the two Red Cross girls.

As soon as I could leave (about 2 P. M., and I did not return till 12 M.) I went to the Champs Elysées and walked into the centre of things. Flags were everywhere, on buildings, fastened to automobiles, carried by men, women, and children. Of course the tricolor of France predominated, but the Star and Stripes was a close second, many of the French having little ones pinned on to them, as well as carrying large ones. Every kind of conveyance was out, and every one was more than filled. Big army trucks were dashing up and down simply packed full of all kinds of humanity, soldiers, laymen, boys and girls—everyone shouting and waving flags. Whenever a car would slow up a few more would climb on. Mud guards and tops had their quota of passengers as well as running boards. Everyone was happy and no one complained.

As I got to the Place de la Concorde of course the crowd increased and there would suddenly start spontaneously little parades of men and women. The crowd would gradually increase as it went along, everyone arm in arm, all singing and shouting. I saw one being led by a U. S. negro. One crowd had an inspiration, grabbed one of the German guns, and dragged that up the street in their midst. (I have just been called to see the flash-lights playing across the sky). The police made no attempt anywhere to hold the crowd in check. There really was no reason for doing so, for, as I have said, it was very well-mannered.

I passed the afternoon wandering about from one street to another, trying to take in everything. In one place men and women were throwing down papers to the crowd. After a short time I had all I wanted of them. One Canadian band collected such a crowd in no time that the street was impassable. A taxi-cab was stopped in front of us. In a moment boys were swarming all over it, and the driver was so interested that he did not realize that the top was caving in till it got down to his head. He held it up with his hands till the boys could climb down.

I had planned to go home for supper, but the

crowd in the subway looked to me too large, so I ate at a restaurant and was soon out in the rush, again.

The centre of the celebration moved in the evening to the region of the Opera House. The crowd was everywhere over the street. Occasionally there would be a rush to the chairs in front of some café where someone was trying to make a speech or lead a cheer. The crowd went back and forth. Several men and boys would take hold of hands and run along together. Whenever they sighted one or two girls they would encircle them and kiss them before letting them go. The respectable women and girls accepted the kisses just as readily as the others. It was all done with much laughter and occasionally a crowd would collect to see the efforts of some soldier to kiss an unruly girl. Often the girl would escape. One of these rushed into my arms. You remember "when in Rome", etc. Well, I remembered it, in time, too. About 8 P. M. a crowd began to collect in front of the Opera House. From where I stood it looked to me as though that large square were completely filled. The woman next me, after having stood some time, fainted away. I tried to get her or her head down but the good French women insisted on holding her up. Of course she would no sooner come to than she would do it again. I could not think of how to say what I wanted to do. Finally I got her down for a few moments and she was all right.

At 9.30 from the balcony of the Opera facing the crowd, decorated with flags and lighted up, one of the opera women (Chelin) sang the "Marseillaise." She was dressed in the tricolor of France and carried a flag. She was so affected

that when she came out first she was trembling so that I thought she would have to sit. The crowd joined in the chorus. You can imagine the reception she had. Following that a man sang the Brabançonne—the national hymn of Belgium). Another sang the hymns of England and the U. S. which received a greater ovation than any of the others, except the French. Of course the crowd was not satisfied with one performance and the show ended by everyone singing all the hymns over again. It was all very impressive.

After that I gradually worked my way home. There was surprisingly little drunkenness. At one time in my wanderings I was beside a French officer for a little while, who was wandering aimlessly too. Finally he spoke to me and ran off a lot of stuff in French, all of which I missed. Then he said "It is you that gave us the courage." As I went about, it was not at all uncommon to overhear "l'Américain", "vive l'Amerique." All the crowd seemed to have a very friendly feeling toward America, as they certainly should.

The whole thing was the treat of a lifetime and I think makes up for all the discomforts of getting here, the "Spanish flu" included. It was just like the celebration of a football victory, only many times greater.

This afternoon I went into another section of the city and found the crowd still celebrating, the street packed from house to house. The afternoon confetti had been added and I saw one crowd of women and men carrying on a pole an effigy of a German. I understand that the singing from the Opera House balcony is to be repeated tonight. I guess the celebration will last till the energy is gone.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

FROM PROFESSOR A. B. HART

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In accordance with your suggestion, it gives me great pleasure to place before the multitude of readers of the HARVARD BULLETIN the facts with regard to the discovery of my name upon a list found in the papers of a German spy. Whatever touches the honor of a Harvard teacher concerns all Harvard men.

So far as the press reports of the testimony before the Senate Committee on December 6 go, they show that Mr. Bielaski,

of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, discovered in the diary of one Fuehr a paper labelled "Important List of Names" (32 in all), which was made part of the testimony. Upon the same paper or a separate paper—it is not clear which—was "another list" of about 30 names of persons who "are not believed to be friendly to the [German] cause"; this was not made public. Upon the first list Mr. Bielaski made the personal comment that it contained "practically all who were actively pro-German prior to our en-

trance in the war, and a few who were active afterwards."

Technically, this statement does not assert that every name in the list is that of a pro-German, but many of these persons are recognizable as pro-Germans from start to finish. As I have been from the beginning of the war active in criticisms of German policy, and therefore not "actively pro-German", the only possible implication is that the Germans were trying "to get me."

Of that I know nothing, having absolutely no connection with Fuehr and all his works, or with any other German agent or agency. It comes to my mind, however, that soon after the European war began, one Otto Merkel of New York tried to get me to join an association of former students of German Universities. I declined because it looked to me like an instrument of German propaganda. Later, von Mach's volume of diplomatic correspondence came out, and Merkel wrote offering me \$200 if I would go through the book and give an opinion as to whether the criticisms on von Mach's notes were justified—that proposition also I refused. The next I heard of Merkel he was arrested by the New York police and interned as a dangerous alien enemy.

At the beginning of the war, most Americans tried to be neutral. Some honorable men believed and argued that Germany was in the right. That was not my point of view. While standing for American neutrality as long as possible I began on August 2, 1914, the day after the war broke out, to express in the *New York Times* and other media the belief that the war was one of aggression and conquest, and that the German treatment of Belgium was iniquitous. From that time I have never ceased, in somewhat numerous publications, to press the point of Germany's responsibility, and to make known the German doctrine of frightfulness.

No person who knows me, or has read my publications or heard my public debates with von Mach, Heinrich Albert, and other champions of "Deutschland über alles", needs to be assured what my sentiments have been and are. A suspicion of secret relations with the Germans therefore transforms itself into a charge of hypocrisy and deceit. Nevertheless, though it is humiliating to find one's name spread

through the nation, tagged by a government official with the words "actively pro-German", there is a consolation, namely, that there is not the slightest proof of any pro-German state of mind in the document unearthed by Mr. Bielaski; and that his inference, so far as it includes me, is wholly upset by the attitude that I have for years taken in print, in public and private speech, and in patriotic organizations. Thousands of witnesses can be brought as to what I have maintained, and not one that in any way connects me with the abominable propaganda of Ambassador Bernstorff and his creatures.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, '80.
Cambridge, Dec. 7, 1918.

THE "CUPID" BLACK STORY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Apropos of the "Fish Story" capture of "Cupid" Black, the writer is in a position to set forth a few of the actual facts in connection with this deep-sea entanglement.

About a year ago I was instrumental in the transfer of Clinton Rutherford ("Cupid") Black, Jr., Coxswain, U. S. N. R. F., from Newport, R. I., to New York for training in a special course for Junior Deck Officers, Naval Auxiliary Reserve. That he might obtain some practical sea experience Black was later assigned to the S. S. "Canfield", a large oil tanker operated by the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, then plying between Maine and Mexico. John Lawrence Bigelow, BM-1, former Harvard football tackle, and Paul W. Trier, QR-3, former Dartmouth tackle, were detailed as fellow-students.

After several months' cruise, Black was detached from this vessel and sent to the Naval Auxiliary Reserve School for officers at Pelham. At this "Annapolis of the Merchant Marine" he did exceptionally well and qualified for a commission as ensign. Upon his graduation arrangements were made for his assignment to the U. S. S. "President Lincoln", a troop transport, and detailed instructions were given Black by the writer as to the manner of formally reporting aboard this ship.

After the sinking of the "Lincoln" and the return of Black to New York, he was frequently in my company, but never, in

the many conversations regarding his experiences at the time of the torpedoing, did he mention any circumstance similar to those which you cite in your leading editorial of November 7.

Black was acting as Junior Officer of the Deck when he first sighted a torpedo heading for the ship. He shouted, "torpedo sighted two points on the starboard quarter", and a few seconds later the torpedo struck and exploded. A moment later a second torpedo struck forward of the starboard beam, causing the ship to sink in about twenty minutes. Black acted with excellent judgment in lowering his life-boat and casting off.

Shortly after the "Lincoln" sank, the German submarine manoeuvred about the life-boats, and seeing the officer insignia of Lieutenant E. Isaacs, U. S. N., who because of sickness had not removed his blouse, took him aboard as their only prisoner. In company with Harold Willis, daring Harvard aviator, Isaacs afterwards managed to escape from Germany, after many thrilling experiences.

After boarding the U-boat Lieutenant Isaacs had apparently given the commander the names of some of the officers of the "Lincoln", for when the submarine came alongside Black's life-boat, the German commander shouted, "Black, stand up." Black complied immediately and was asked, "Where is your Commanding Officer?" Black replied that he did not know but thought he had gone down with his ship.

During this colloquy, Black thought the guns of the submarine were trained on his life-boat, and naturally was in no mood to indulge in such airy persiflage as was afterward attributed to him. To the great relief of Black and the others in his boat, it was soon apparent that the guns of the submarine were really being secured for sea, as the sub commander ordered "shove off" and Black released a line which had been passed to them by the submarine. They were picked up fifteen hours later and taken back to France.

It is easy to understand, that during the recent dearth of authentic news regarding torpedoed ships, due to the strict censorship, the slightest details regarding a prominent athlete like "Cupe" Black, would be eagerly seized upon as a foundation for

some such "cock and bull" story as the newspapers recently carried.

"Cupid" Black is now attached as an ensign to the U. S. S. "Woolsey", a destroyer, and Ensign Trier, now of the U. S. S. "Santa Luisa", joined him in New York for Thanksgiving dinner.

CHARLES HANN, JR., '91,
Lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F.

Nov. 30, 1918.

MAJOR HARRISON B. WEBSTER, '05

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

May I add a word to the rather meagre note which the BULLETIN printed about Major Harrison Briggs Webster, '05, who was killed in action in France, Oct. 7?

Major Webster was an extremely able surgeon and had acquired from his work with Dr. Grenfell in Labrador valuable experience in crude and difficult environments. For several years he practised his profession in Castine, Me., where he established a successful hospital.

During the action in which Dr. Webster was killed he had succeeded by means of push carts in bringing his surgeon's supplies nearer the front than ambulances could possibly go, and thus had given quick and efficient aid to the many wounded of his regiment, besides helping the surgeons of other regiments with instruments, bandages, and other supplies which they greatly needed. After the first dressing of the severely wounded they were carried to the nearest ambulance. One of these ambulances, filled with wounded, could not start, whereupon Major Webster put his shoulder to the wheel. Just then a large shell exploded nearby, killing him and wounding several men.

Very Sincerely Yours,

R. H. OVESON, '05.

Boston, Nov. 29, 1918.

TEACHING AND LEARNING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Now that the question of changes both in the spirit and form of university education is so much before the public, it is perhaps not out of place to draw attention to the fallacy which seems to underlie the suggestion so frequently heard, that it is the duty of universities to work hard and

"to do more", and therefore to spend more hours in instruction.

Universities, roughly speaking, consist of two classes of men. those who are being taught and teaching themselves, and those who are teaching others and teaching themselves. The common term is self-instruction; and that is the justification for very much shorter periods, not of work but of instruction, in a university than in a high school. Teachers and taught in a high school are almost exclusively busy with codified knowledge; but the teacher in a university has not merely to hand on the facts and information which he has already learned, but has also to spend a great deal of his time in attacking the problem of knowledge "in the making"; and the pupil has not merely to absorb information but to learn how to think and to find out things for himself.

In this respect American universities have still something to learn from those of Europe. The only advantage which a professor in a European university has over one in America is that he has considerably more leisure in the course of the year which he can devote wholly to learning and not to teaching; and anyone who has experience of European universities will agree that in general the deficiency in quantity in European instruction is more than compensated by the heightened quality given by more attention on the part of the instructor to research.

Turning to those who are still *in statu pupillari*, the great mistake which they make, and which it must be admitted is sometimes made by their instructors, is in thinking that the university is a place where men are taught rather than a place where they are given facilities for learning. The most important thing which a student does at a university is to learn how to teach himself by the proper use of books and by exploiting his teachers to the best advantage. The professor who does not like to answer questions and the student who never approaches professors in order to interrogate them are both missing the way. There is nothing which the American student needs more than to understand that lectures are a help to learning and not a substitute for it.

Most men at Harvard would be immeasurably improved if they could spend less time in attending lectures and more time in

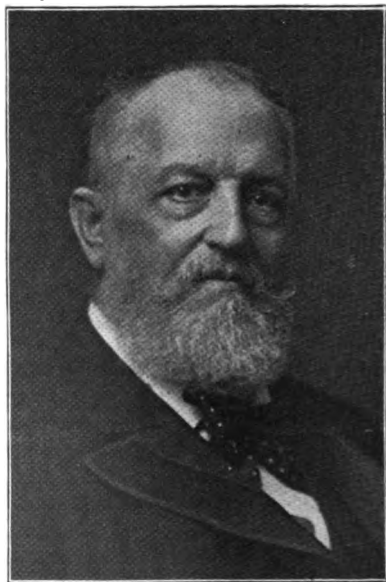
finding things out for themselves. "The student is the unit, not the course." The university ought to differ from the high school, not merely in the standard of attainment, but also in the kind of work which it requires. The greatest reform needed in an American university is a reform in the attitude of mind of students and a corresponding change in our methods of grading men so that the man who during three years has resolutely refused to think for himself and contented himself with absorbing peptonized information, will find himself handicapped and not rewarded.

KIRSOPP LAKE.

Cambridge, Dec. 6, 1918.

NECROLOGY

'51—SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, A.M. '54, M.D. '54, LL.D. (Univ. of Nashville) '96. Died at Boston, Dec. 5.—Dr. Green had been for many years one of the oldest of living Harvard men and for an even longer time one of the most prominent. His activities covered a large field, and his reputation was wide-spread. He practised his profession in Boston, was a well-known surgeon in the Civil War, Mayor of Boston in 1882, an Overseer of Harvard College from 1869 to 1880, first vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical Society for nineteen years until he resigned in January, 1914, the author of many historical



Samuel Abbott Green, '51.

books, papers, and monographs, a member of the Boston School Committee for eight years, a trustee of the Boston Public Library from 1868 to 1878, and acting librarian from October, 1877, to October, 1878, editor of the *American Journal of Numismatics* from 1871 to 1891, a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund from 1883 to the time of his death, and a member of several state and federal commissions. He was born in Groton, Mass., March 16, 1830. He always maintained the keenest interest in that town and retained a home there. After graduating from Groton Academy and Harvard College, he studied medicine with Dr. J. Mason Warren, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, graduated from the Harvard Medical School, and then studied in Paris. His service as a surgeon in the Civil War extended practically from the beginning of that conflict to the surrender of Lee in 1865, and he was breveted a lieutenant-colonel for "gallant and distinguished services in the field." When he returned to Boston he was for six years superintendent of the Boston Dispensary, and for eleven years city physician, when he was elected mayor. He survived almost all of his contemporaries in civil, political, and professional life. Dr. Green lived during the greater part of his life on Harrison Ave., Boston, a section of the city long since given up almost wholly to people of foreign birth and extraction, but he continued to make his home there up to a few years ago when he was seriously injured in an automobile accident; he then moved to the Back Bay region, and died at the Hotel Lenox. Until his age and ill-health confined him indoors he was a well-known figure on the streets of Boston, known at least by sight to almost everybody. He was the last surviving member of his college class. He never married. His nearest living relatives are a cousin, Miss Caroline Lawrence, a nephew, William L. Green, '84, and a niece, Mrs. William A. Meredith, of Norfolk County, England.

Law '62—JOSEPH CULLEN AYER. Died in Washington Co., Tenn., May 22.—He retired several years ago from his profession, which he had practised in Philadelphia.

'63—MELVIN BROWN. Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 1.—He was for many years a member of the law firm of Stanley, Langdell & Brown, New York City. When it dissolved in 1892, he opened a real estate office in New York, but retired some time ago. In the latter part of his life he had travelled extensively in Europe and elsewhere.

LL.B. '63—RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER, A.B. (Princeton) '60. Died at Philadelphia, Dec. 9.—He had been for many years one of the leading lawyers and financiers of Philadelphia, and prominent in the social life of that city.

LL.B. '67—EDGAR ALPHONSO WALLACE. Died in Havana, Ill.—He retired from the practice of his profession several years before his death.

'73—JOSEPH SKINNER SWAIM. Died at Boston, Dec. 6.—He was widely known as a preacher and editor. He graduated from the Newton Theological Institution in 1877, and afterwards filled pulpits in Claremont, N. H., Providence, Binghamton, N. Y., and New Bedford. In 1904 he gave up his pastorate at New Bedford and became editor of *The Watchman*, the publication of the Baptist Church. He retired from the editorship in 1913. He was president of the New England Baptist Library Association and was a trustee of the Newton Theological Institution from 1895 to 1912. He had lived in Cambridge for many years. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Caroline Tiffany Dyer, of Cambridge, and by three sons, Captain Roger D. Swaim, '00, Dr. Loring T. Swaim, '05, and Stanley B. Swaim, '07.

'77—ANDREW WOODS, LL.B. '85. Died at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23.—He taught school until 1882, when he entered the Harvard Law School. He practised his profession in Boston, New York City, and Seattle, Wash. In 1890 he formed a law firm in Seattle which became the attorneys for the Great Northern Railway Co. For a number of years Woods was secretary of the Seattle & Montana Railway Co. He was an invalid during the last ten years of his life.

'80—JOHN WESLEY HOUSTON, LL.B. and A.M. '86. Died Oct. 12.—For three years after graduation he taught at the Cornwall Heights School, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. He then entered the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1887 and became a member of the law firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath of New York. The firm name was later changed to Cravath and Houston.

Law '84—ASHTON ROLLINS WILLARD, A.B. (Dartmouth) '79. Died at Boston, Oct. 3.

'93—LANGLEY BARNAS SEARS. Died at Monson, Mass., Dec. 2.—He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Monson, and had previously had charge of churches in Rockford, Ill., Groton, Conn., South Deerfield, Winthrop, and East Boston. He graduated from the Rochester, N. Y., Theological Seminary in 1896. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mabel Tillinghast, of Providence, and a son Lieut. Harold T. Sears, '19, who has been an instructor in the S. A. T. C. of Columbia University.

'15—HENRY LEAVITT CHAPIN. Died at Kobe, Japan, Nov. 26.—He left Harvard at the end of his sophomore year and afterwards graduated from Purdue University. He immediately entered the foreign service of the Standard Oil Co., of New York, and was in its employ at the time of his death.

ALUMNI NOTES

'90—Dwight P. Robinson, S. B. (Mass. Institute of Technology) '92, who has been for several years a partner of Stone & Webster, in charge of their construction and engineering business, has retired from the firm and taken up the independent practice of his profession in New York City under the name of Dwight P. Robinson & Co., Inc., constructing and consulting engineers. His offices are at 61 Broadway. Several former members of the staff of Stone & Webster are associated with him.

'01—Arthur L. Sweetser is with the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York City. His permanent address is: care of American Institute of Mining Engineers, 29 W. 39th St., New York City.

Div. '02—Frederic W. Smith has resigned from the pastorate of the Unitarian Church at Montague, Mass., to become pastor of a church at Barre, Mass.

'03—Dean P. Lockwood is associate Professor of Latin at Haverford College.

'03—Arthur Notman is superintendent of the mine department of the Copper Queen branch of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, Bisbee, Ariz. He had been recommended for a commission in the Engineer Corps of the Army, but it was not issued before the armistice was signed.

Div. '03—George L. Drowne was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church, June 5, 1918.

'08—Ellis S. Alexander, who has been with the Cliff Mining Co., Ophir, Utah, is now superintendent of the Quadmetals Mines Co., Frisco, Utah.

'09—A daughter, Hilary Lunt, was born Nov. 18, to Capt. Lawrence K. Lunt and Mrs. Lunt. Capt. Lunt is at Base Hospital No. 6, Bordeaux, France.

'09—Chester C. Rausch, who has been safety engineer at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard and chief safety engineer for the Navy Department in Washington, is now assistant director

of the American Museum of Safety, 14 W. 24th St., New York City.

'09—Henry Sheahan has joined the editorial staff of *The Living Age*, published by the Atlantic Monthly Co., 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

'12—Montgomery L. Hart was married, Dec. 7, to Miss Hazel Elizabeth Chisholm, of New York City. Hart is a captain in the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and has been stationed at Ottawa, Can.

'15—Clayton E. Gibbs is assistant advertising manager for The Halle Bros. Co., a retail department store, Cleveland, O.

A.M. '15—Rudolf A. Clemen, A.B. (Dalhousie) '13, is secretary to President Holgate and instructor in economics at Northwestern University.

S.T.B. '17—Coningsby M. Gordon is pastor of the Congregational Church and principal of the High School at Hampstead, N. H.

'18—D. Kenneth Dunmore was married in Newton, Dec. 8, to Miss Ruth Gay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Gay.

'18—Samuel Waldstein is assistant chemist with John Lucas & Co., Inc., paint and varnish manufacturers, Gibbsboro, N. J.

S.T.M. '18—Ralph M. Davis, A.B. (Missouri Valley Coll.) '08, is studying at the Boston University School of Theology and doing parish work in South Boston.

S.T.M. '18—Max H. Harrison, S.T.B. '16, A.B. (Knox Coll.) '13, has sailed for Ceylon to teach in Jaffna College, Vadukoddai, Ceylon.

S.T.M. '18—Habib I. Katibah, S.T.B. '17, A.B. (Syrian Protestant Coll.) '12, is literary editor of *Fatat Boston*, an Arabic paper, and is also doing independent research work.

Th.D. '18—Francis S. Mackenzie, S.T.M. '17, A.B. (McGill) '14, is assistant minister in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, Can.

'19—A. George Cohen is with his father in the Hub Dress Manufacturing Co., 65 Bedford St., Boston.

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John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

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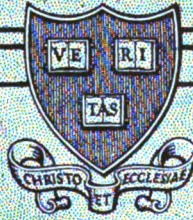
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HARVARD DEATHS IN WAR SERVICE

(To December 13, 1918)

	Previously reported	New Names	Total
ARMY AND NAVY,	213	13	226
AUXILIARY SERVICE,	22	2	24
TOTAL	235	15	250

(From Harvard War Records Office.)

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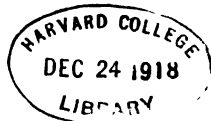
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

The Official Publication of the Harvard Alumni Association.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1918.

NUMBER 13.

News and Views

The "Strong
Finish" of 1918.

This last issue of the BULLETIN for 1918 carries to its readers at least one matter of the highest importance to the Harvard community. The reconstructed plan for the Harvard Engineering School, representing the outcome of much discussion and much serious consideration of a variety of interests, holds momentous possibilities for the future of scientific education. The BULLETIN has tried to keep before its readers what it has considered the unmistakable fact that through all the recent projects for turning the Gordon McKay bequest to the best possible account, Harvard has sought primarily not its own advantage but that of the community in its relation to the cause of sound learning. The frustration of too generous a plan is not the worst evil that can befall an institution. In the present instance the agreement of the McKay trustees and the Harvard authorities upon a program capable of many adaptations to the needs of the future is of reassuring omen. Without such an agreement, covering the fundamentals of the matter, little could be hoped; with it, a Harvard School of Engineering, giving reality to some of the visions of Gordon McKay, may be expected to rear its head at no distant day.

Good omens for the coming year are to be found in other facts making themselves apparent as 1918 draws to an

end. The plans for helping Harvard men to turn from war-work to peace-work have already been mentioned in these pages. The directors of the Alumni Association have appointed a special committee to extend to the conditions of the present time the valuable service as an agency for employment which the Alumni Office has long conducted. The Appointment Committee of the New York Harvard Club is similarly taking hold of this important matter, and the constituent bodies of the Associated Harvard Clubs throughout the country may be counted upon to make this opportunity of furthering the process of economic readjustment one of the first of their resumed activities. The working together of all these forces should produce notable and beneficent results.

For the younger men released from the service of the nation, the University will reopen its doors with the new year. Much will depend upon the spirit in which those who return, either to business positions or to studies, are received and sped upon their new ways. It is a time when no effort should be spared to place these men promptly and firmly on their feet, with all reasonable cuttings of red tape, and all liberality in the interpretation of rules devised for other times.

These are the things immediately at hand. The larger academic thing, which makes the finish of 1918 memorable, is the ending of the long uncertainty concerning the McKay Bequest. Now for the definite establishment of the Engineering School!

The American University Union. There is the danger for readers of special journals like the BULLETIN that in reading about the bureau of their own college at the American University Union in Europe, they will overlook the importance of the Union itself as an intercollegiate and international institution. The recently published first annual report of the Union should go far to remove any possible misunderstandings.

For more than a year the Paris headquarters of the Union has been established in the Royal Palace Hotel, a modern building in the heart of the city, admirably equipped for its purposes. Branches were subsequently opened in London and in Rome. Over 140 subscribing institutions stand behind the enterprise. In the first year of its existence more than 14,000 Americans, from 385 colleges, universities, and higher technical schools, registered at the Union, and put it to all the conceivable uses of a home and college club in a foreign city. This alone has been a highly beneficent service of the Union.

But it is looking beyond the present into the future, since it has now become clear that its work will not end with the return of our fighting troops. It is looking, besides, to something more than the mere physical well-being of American collegians.

Professor Nettleton of Yale, who has been the resident Director of the Union in Paris, writes thus of what is to come:

Without premature announcement of plans, it is possible to feel assured that the work already accomplished in promoting international educational relations will not be suffered to lapse. The Union, especially in France, has already become a recognized clearing-house for these common educational interests. Even despite war conditions, it has begun to further international interchange of professors and students, to furnish information to foreign students desirous of coming to the United States, and to Americans already contemplating study abroad. It has established

contact with representative foreign universities and with educational leaders, especially in France, Great Britain, and Italy. Its bureaus in these countries should act increasingly as *educational embassies*, serving American educational and intellectual relations with these countries, as our official embassies serve political and diplomatic relations. They will remain American agencies, but mindful of foreign as well as American educational interests.

The possible scope of this development of the Union, which in the eyes of the great majority of Harvard men has stood rather for hospitality and friendship than for anything else, is obviously of the greatest moment. An active interest in the institution has never been more desirable than at present.

* * *

A Special Commission on Education. Massachusetts is said to be famous as the source of inspirations in education—

which are left to other states to carry out! If there is truth in the saying, it is because Massachusetts is, for purposes of education, hardly a state at all, but a group of nearly independent township school-systems, interspersed with wholly independent endowed and private institutions. Yet the Boston Latin School was the first public school on this continent, Harvard College was the first state-supported institution of higher learning, the school laws of 1642 and 1647 the first charters of state authority in education in America, and Horace Mann, as Secretary of the State Board of Education, the national hero and martyr in the cause of state action in school affairs.

These promises have borne but little fruit because of our uncompromising devotion to the "democratic" principle of local autonomy. It took nearly a century to get rid of the school district, with its petty obstructions to all educational progress. We have not yet gone far beyond that "high-water mark of democracy and low-water mark of efficiency" in the pub-

lic education of the Commonwealth. Admirable in spots, fertile, no doubt, in models of special and individual excellence, the public educational institutions of Massachusetts show no even and systematic development. They feel the spur of no central agency with sufficient power and support to make the schools of the whole state uniform in their standard of excellence. Jealous opposition from special interests in education have wrought much harm.

In January a Special Commission on Education, consisting of two members of the senate, appointed by its president; four members of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker; and three persons, not members of the general court, appointed by the governor, will report on "the support, supervision, and control of all institutions and undertakings maintained directly by the state, or jointly with cities, towns, and counties," and "of all educational activities maintained at public expense whether by state or local appropriation."

The Commission was appointed last June. It has held hearings and conducted investigations with much assiduity and little public notice. Its report may be of great consequence to education in Massachusetts, and there is reason to hope that it may contain a courageous attack on our besetting localism and a well-drawn plan for the increase of state power in education. The plan must be practicable, wisely limited, and workable. It ought not to be cumbersome; it ought not to be unduly expensive. It ought not to sacrifice existing institutions to the fetich of centralization of authority. But it ought to strengthen the hands of the state, especially by providing for state certification of teachers and school officers and for an equalization of minimum opportunities through the distribution of school funds. No fear of local selfishness and antagonisms should be allowed to stand in the way of a new charter for education in the Commonwealth, expressing fitly the larger faiths of the time. In the establishment of such a charter the interest of Harvard is vitally involved.

HARVARD SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

THE Harvard School of Engineering has been reorganized on a basis satisfactory both to the trustees of the McKay Estate and to the governing boards of the University.

This has been done in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts that the agreement with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was not in accord with the will of the late Gordon McKay, and the new plan will be subject to the approval of that Court.

The instruction will be wholly in the charge of a Harvard Faculty appointed by the governing boards and will lead after

four years of study to the degree of S.B. Higher degrees also will be granted after additional study.

The work will be carried on in the classrooms and laboratories of the University, but arrangements may be made from time to time to utilize the facilities of other institutions, especially in the advanced technical courses whenever it is deemed wise to do so.

Instruction will be offered in the following departments: mechanical engineering, civil engineering, sanitary engineering, electrical engineering, mining and metallurgy, industrial chemistry.

The terms of admission to the School will be the same as those to Harvard College and will freely admit boys with a good high school training.

The Faculty of the School, as announced for this year, consists of the following:

The Members of the Faculty.

Abbott Lawrence Lowell, A.B., LL.B., LL.D., Ph.D., President.

George Fillmore Swain, S.B., LL.D., Gordon McKay Professor of Civil Engineering.

George Sharp Raymer, A.B., E.M., Assistant Professor of Mining.

Arthur Edwin Kennelly, A.M., S.D., Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Henry Lloyd Smyth, A.B., C.E., Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, and Director of the Mining and Metallurgical Laboratories.

Harry Ellsworth Clifford, S.B., Gordon McKay Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Lewis Jerome Johnson, A.B., C.E., Professor of Civil Engineering.

Albert Sauveur, S.B., Professor of Metallurgy and Metallography.

George Chandler Whipple, S.B., Gordon McKay Professor of Sanitary Engineering.

Comfort Avery Adams, S.B., E.E., Abbott and James Lawrence Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Frank Lowell Kennedy, A.B., S.B., Associate Professor of Engineering Drawing.

Lionel Simeon Marks, S.B., M.M.E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

George Washington Pierce, S.B., Ph.D., Professor of Physics, and Director of the Cruft Memorial Laboratory.

Hector James Hughes, A.B., S.B., Professor of Civil Engineering, and Director of the Engineering Camp.

Edward Vermilye Huntington, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Mathematics.

Gregory Paul Baxter, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.

Lawrence Joseph Henderson, A.B., M.D., Professor of Biological Chemistry.

Louis Caryl Graton, S.B., Professor of Economic Geology.

Arthur Edwin Norton, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Harvey Nathaniel Davis, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Physics.

Grinnell Jones, S.M., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

Emory Leon Chaffee, S.B., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Physics.

Students will be admitted to the School on Jan. 1, 1919. Courses will begin on the following day and will be continued during the summer so as to enable men to complete a full year's work by the begin-

ning of the next academic year in September.

The vote passed by the Harvard Corporation and consented to by the Board of Overseers, establishing the School, follows:

Vote Establishing the School.

Voted to establish a School of Engineering upon the following basis:

Whereas: In reconstructing an engineering school in Harvard University it is important to lay stress upon fundamental principles; to make use of the courses in Harvard College so far as is consistent with the curriculum of the school; and to conduct the school under a faculty of its own, the Corporation hereby adopts the following plan of organization:

1. NAME. The name of the school shall be the Harvard Engineering School.

2. DEPARTMENTS. The School shall provide "all grades of instruction from the lowest to the highest" and the instruction provided shall "be kept accessible to pupils who have had no other opportunities of previous education than those which the free public schools afford." For the present, the departments of study offered shall be the following: mechanical engineering, civil engineering, sanitary engineering, electrical engineering, mining and metallurgy, industrial chemistry.

3. ADMISSION. Inasmuch as the entrance examinations to Harvard College now admit freely boys from good high schools, the requirements for admission to the Engineering School shall be the same as for admission to Harvard College. Admission to advanced standing and special study shall be administered by the Engineering Faculty.

4. FEES. The fees of students in the school shall be the same as for students in Harvard College, except that supplementary fees for additional or for laboratory courses may be charged.

5. CLASS ROOMS AND LABORATORIES. The work of the school shall be carried on in the class rooms and laboratories of the University, but arrangements may be made from time to time for the use of the facilities of other institutions for any part of the work (in its advanced technical courses) when the needs, financial resources, and best interests of the School so require.

Arrangements for the use of facilities

of other institutions, or the interchange of instruction, shall be made for a period of only one year at a time.

When there shall be income from the funds of the McKay endowment available, in the judgment of the President and Fellows, for the construction of new buildings for the Engineering School, containing offices, laboratories, work rooms and class rooms, such buildings are to be constructed on Harvard University grounds and bear the name of Gordon McKay.

6. **FACULTY.** The Faculty of the School shall consist of the President of the University and of those professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors appointed for more than one year, the greater part of whose work of instruction is done in the school and of a limited number of other teachers of subjects offered in the school to be appointed in the usual way. The term of appointment of a teacher from any other institution who gives instruction in the school shall be for one year only; his title shall be lecturer, instructor, or assistant.

The Faculty shall, under the direction of the Corporation, have control of all instruction given in the School wherever the instruction may be given.

7. **DEGREES.** A student satisfactorily fulfilling the requirements of a prescribed four-year program in any of the engineering fields shall be awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in that field.

The degree of Master of Science, or an equivalent degree, shall be awarded upon the successful completion of at least one additional year of study. For the Doctor's degree the requirements shall be similar to those in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

8. **CREDIT FOR INSTRUCTION ELSEWHERE.** As in the case of every other faculty the Faculty of the Engineering School may, in its discretion, from time to time, allow credit towards the degree under its control for instruction received at another institution or by other instructors.

9. Courses in the School, or the services of its Staff, may be made available to qualified students of other institutions.

10. This plan shall be submitted to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts or a Justice thereof, for approval.

BEQUEST TO THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Medical School of Harvard University will receive under the will of the late Joseph R. DeLamar, of New York City, a bequest amounting, it is estimated, to more than \$2,000,000. The will provides that after the other bequests have been made, the rest of the estate shall be given, in equal shares to the Harvard Medical School, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and the medical department of Johns Hopkins University.

That portion of the will which sets forth the bequest to the three medical schools reads as follows:

ARTICLE NINTH: All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate of every name, nature and description and wheresoever situate of which I may die seized or possessed or to which I may be equitably entitled, I give, devise and bequeath in equal shares to the President and Fellows of Harvard College for the Medical School of the University, to Columbia University for its Medical Department, known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and to the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University for the Medical Department of the University, to be used by them respectively for the following purposes, to wit:

To provide for the study and teaching of the origin and cause of human disease and the prevention thereof, and for the study and teaching of dietetics and of the effect of different food and diets on the human system and how to conserve health by proper food and diet; and in connection with the foregoing purposes to establish and maintain professorships, instructorships, scholarships and fellowships; to construct, maintain and equip laboratories, clinics, dispensaries and other places for such study and research and to provide for the proper housing of the same; to publish and disseminate the results of such study and research not only in scientific journals and for physicians and scientists, but also, and this I do especially enjoin on said legatees, by popular publications, public lectures and other appropriate methods to give to the people of the United States generally the benefits of increased knowledge concerning the prevention of sickness and disease and also concerning the conservation of health by proper food and diet.

In aid of the foregoing purposes the said beneficiaries may respectively use any means which from time to time shall to them respectively seem expedient, including research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable, educational or benevolent activities, agencies or institutions appropriate thereto and the aid of any other such activities, agencies or

institutions already established or which may hereafter be established.

It is my hope that my said residuary legatees will be able to keep the principal of the bequests to them severally made intact and that they will be able by the proper investment thereof to accomplish the foregoing purposes by the use of the income therefrom, but I do not place any limitations on their right to use the principal of such bequests for the purposes above named should they or any of them desire to use the principal of the same for such purpose or purposes.

New York, August 31, 1915.

Mr. DeLamar was a mine-owner and operator and was identified with many financial interests. He was a director of the American Bank Note Co., Coronet Phosphate Co., Canadian Mining and Exploration Co., Dames Mines Co., and Manati Sugar Co., and was vice-president of the International Nickel Co. His home was at 233 Madison Ave., New York City. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland, Sept. 2, 1843.

SPECIAL LAW SCHOOL SESSION

The Harvard Law School announces that in order to meet the needs of students discharged from the military or naval service too late to take advantage of the regular session, a special session will be conducted from Feb. 3, 1919, to Aug. 30, 1919, inclusive. There will be the same number of lectures as in the regular session, the courses will be conducted by the regular teaching staff, and substantially the same opportunities will be offered as in the regular session. There will be a recess from April 13 to April 19, both inclusive. The lectures will begin on the opening day of the session, Monday, February 3, 1919.

Every applicant for admission to the special session is expected to register in person at Langdell Hall on or before Monday, February 3. No student will be allowed to register after February 15. Applicants for admission should present their diplomas or certificates at the time they appear for registration.

No Bulletin Next Week

The Christmas Recess of the University will extend from Dec. 22 to Jan. 1, inclusive. The next issue of the BULLETIN will be dated Jan. 2, 1919.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

STATEMENT FROM THE PRESIDENT.

THE end of the war finds Harvard men everywhere, whether singly or associated in clubs, eager to be of continued service to the nation in the reconstruction that faces us. Our educational institutions are of absolutely integral value to the country, and their return to normal educational processes should, and may be, aided in every way, inasmuch as the discontinuance of war work has freed so many men for their service.

In this spirit the Associated Harvard Clubs welcome the new year as one of signal opportunity for service to Harvard. We urge our individual clubs to resume their normal activities so far as may be, in full appreciation that there will be a new spirit of service at once apparent in even our most formal gatherings. We recognize that, to the great honor of Harvard, there were enlisted in our armies many men of the Harvard classes from the years

1919 to 1922; that as these men returned for demobilization in their home communities the question would arise whether to return to Harvard or enter business life. It seemed desirable to offer to the University the services of the Associated Harvard Clubs to see these returning students and urge upon them the desirability of completing their education.

President Lowell replied, welcoming the plan, and the Board of Overseers passed a resolution which is a splendid foundation for the work of the clubs.

We have, therefore, written to all of our presidents, setting forth these facts and urging them to organize promptly their local clubs to cover the territory within the jurisdiction of each club.

Our Secretary has further sent out a special letter bearing on the work of the clubs in collecting their own war records, where much valuable work has already been done. The letter also urges the clos-

est coöperation with Mr. Mead's office, where the addressograph and Directory have given us material which will be of great value to us. The letter further urges the immediate activity of the appointment offices committees in preparation for our returning soldiers.

More valuable perhaps than anything else is our acceptance of the suggestion of Charles Jackson, '98, as Secretary of the Alumni Association, that we consider plans for the better coördination of the Alumni Association, the Associated Harvard Clubs, and the Association of Class Secretaries. The President and the Secretary have worked over this matter for eight months. We have had valuable and useful suggestions from Mr. Jackson, which we have incorporated in the plan which is now nearing completion. We hope that this plan will form a basis for discussion and final crystallization of an organization which will preserve all the fine points possessed by the three organizations and at the same time simplify and strengthen their relationship.

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91,
President.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY.

E. M. Grossman, '96, Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs, has sent to the president of each of the constituent clubs a letter, most of which is printed below:

War Records:

If you are a reader of the HARVARD BULLETIN, you have noticed that reports of records of war service of Harvard men are coming in steadily, but altogether too meagerly. A number of clubs have been conscientious in collecting these records, but there are quite a number which, on the contrary, have failed altogether. Moreover, men in the service have changed the form of service, or have received promotion, and some, unfortunately, have been wounded or even killed. These facts should be reported promptly, and the officer or committee charged with this duty should canvass and recanvass the club until the last man and the last fact are properly recorded. The records at Cambridge, to be of value, must be complete. Blank forms for such records were sent your club some time ago. Additional blanks can be had on request. Please give this your immediate and constant attention. Let us be 100 per cent perfect in the collection of these reports. Please ask the secretary of your club to send your war records either to this

office or to the Harvard War Records Office, Harvard University.

I quote from a letter received from Frederick S. Mead, '87, in charge of that office:

"I should appreciate it immensely if they (secretaries of Harvard Clubs) would send this office their war records as fast as they receive them, and, if it isn't looking a gift horse in the mouth, I should like to make the suggestion that they send each item on a separate sheet of paper, dated and signed by the secretary. This will enable us to have a voucher in our files for each fact entered on our records."

Some clubs have honored themselves, as well as their members in the service, by publishing their names, rank, and the facts concerning any casualties that may have befallen them. These small pamphlets have met with general approval. I take the liberty of recommending the plan to those who have not already adopted it.

Addressograph and Directory:

I again quote from Mr. Mead's letter:

"You will, I hope, be interested to know that this office is now in position to furnish any of the Associated Harvard Clubs with names and addresses of Harvard men living in any state, or in any large city where there are 200 or more Harvard men living.

"We are also prepared to address for the class secretaries, and I hope within a couple of months to be able to do the same for the alumni associations of other departments of the University.

"Under instructions from the University authorities, this office will make a small charge for printing, designed to cover the actual cost only.

"You can help immensely if you will urge the secretaries of the Associated Harvard Clubs to keep this office informed of deaths and changes of addresses when they occur. Some of the secretaries have already been so good as to do this, and it will be a great help if all the secretaries would do so."

You can easily understand that unless the information concerning names and residence is accurate and kept up to date, the addressograph and Directory are of little value. They cannot be made valuable, therefore, unless the secretary of your club reports and induces your members to report changes of address and deaths.

Appointments Committees:

A wonderful opportunity for real service is offered in the matter of helping Harvard men, returning to civil life, find suitable employment. All clubs should devote themselves to this particular problem. I herewith quote from the report of the General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association:

"There is one very important piece of work

ahead of the Alumni Association, and that is to find jobs for men, when they come back from the war, through its own appointment office and through appointment offices of the Harvard Clubs throughout the country. At present this is not likely to be a very large job; but even before the war ends there will be some Harvard men handicapped who are discharged from the army and who need to find something to do. During this winter, the Alumni Association should get into touch with the appointment committees of the different Harvard clubs and should stir them up and let them see the opportunity ahead of them. This work should be constantly pushed so that by the time the armies are disbanded we shall have a considerable and experienced organization which reaches important business all over the country. As part of this program the secretary recommends that the Directors pass the following resolution, that it be published in the BULLETIN and perhaps sent to every Harvard man:

"The Alumni Association wishes to notify every Harvard man engaged in war service that the appointment office of the Association and affiliated appointment offices of the Harvard Clubs throughout the country recognize a special responsibility toward men in such service and propose, when desired, to bend every effort toward finding them suitable positions on their return to civil life."

The relation of this work to demobilization of the army renders it especially attractive to all patriotic citizens, but it should appeal with greatest force to the officers of Harvard Clubs. Here is a task that will increase the useful activity of your club, while at the same time serving worthy men and the community as well.

Now that we are resuming normal life, you and your fellow officers are urged to revive all the activities of your club and re-establish its social features. We shall, no doubt, soon plan for a revival of the meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and, in order that the next meeting may be the success it will deserve to be, I hope you and your associates will renew your club meetings and put new life into your club's committees. The University will need us, and will appreciate the help we can give, more now than ever before. And a well-knit, active, and eager organization of educated men of high ideals, with "Veritas" as their source, will find much to do for the country in days ahead.

New York Harvard Club

On Tuesday, Dec. 3, Dr. Joseph H. Odell spoke at the Harvard Club of New York City on "The Training of the Trenches", and on Tuesday, Dec. 10, Bernard S. Van Rensselaer, '10, gave a talk on "Our Future Relations with South America." On Friday, Dec. 13, Professor A. B. Hart spoke on "The Rugged Road to Peace."

HARVARD CLUB OF SWITZERLAND.

A dinner of Harvard men in Switzerland was held at Berne, Oct. 4, 1918, and the Harvard Club of Switzerland was founded, with Dr. Alfred Worcester, '78, as president, and C. H. Russell, Jr., '15, as secretary. The following were at the dinner:

Alfred Worcester, '78, American Red Cross in Switzerland; E. L. Dresel, '87, honorary 1st secretary, American Legation, Berne; R. A. Stewart, LL.B., '96, American Red Cross; E. M. Hurley, '96, American Red Cross; George Howe, '08, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A., American Legation, Berne; Fletcher Dexter, '08, American Vice-Consul, Lausanne; Lucien Wulsin, '10, 1st Lieutenant, Engineers, A. E. F.; W. G. Davis, Jr., LL.B., '11, Captain, U. S. A., American Legation, Berne; C. M. Storey, Jr., '12, Department of Justice; J. R. Pratt, '12, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.; C. A. Herter, '15, Department of State; C. H. Russell, Jr., '15, 3d Secretary, American Legation, Berne; D. W. King, '16, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A., American Legation, Berne.

BOSTON HARVARD CLUB

On Sunday, Dec. 8, Captain Alfred F. P. Carpenter, R. N., V. C., commander of H. M. S. "Vindictive" spoke at the Harvard Club of Boston on the engagement at Zeebrugge which prevented the use of that harbor by German submarines.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, Rev. Henry Sartorio, of Christ Church, Boston, gave an illustrated talk on "Why Italy Entered the War" and "Impressions of Italy Today."

HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

The Harvard Club of Chicago had its annual meeting on Nov. 27, at the University Club in that city and elected the following officers: President, Kay Wood, '92; vice-presidents, Bertrand Walker, '90, and Joseph Husband, '08; secretary and treasurer, F. Goddard Cheney, '06, 523 The Rookery, Chicago; directors, H. Spaulding Coffin, '00, Edwin P. Dewes, '02, and Arthur Dyrenforth, '96.

PHI BETA KAPPA TROPHY

The Interscholastic Scholarship Trophy, first offered by the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in 1915 for the school the boys from which made the best record at the entrance examinations, has been awarded for 1918 to the Country Day School for Boys of Boston, at Newton. The award is based on the number of boys attaining the honor list in proportion to the total number of candidates admitted.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations.—A. G. D., Adjutant General's Department. A. S. (Aero) Air Service, Aeronautics. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. W. S., Chemical Warfare Service. E. O. C., Enlisted Ordnance Corps. (j.g.), junior grade. M.D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. Q. M. C., Quartermasters Corps. S. C., Signal Corps. (s.g.), senior grade. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.—F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

Deaths in Service.

'17—RANDOLPH RANDALL BROWN, a captain in the 9th Inf., was killed in action, Nov. 7, in France. Brown entered the R. O. T. C. at Plattsburg, May 15, 1917, and graduated with the rank of 2d lieutenant in August. He was immediately assigned to the 9th Regulars at Syracuse, N. Y., and went across with that regiment in the following September. Later he was promoted to 1st lieutenant, and in July, 1918, was wounded in action. In October he reported again for service as battalion supply-officer, and was promoted to captain of Co. I. His home was in Utica, N. Y. While in College, Brown was a prominent oarsman. He stroked his freshman crew and in 1916 the university second eight.

'18—AARON DAVIS WELD, 1st lieutenant of Co. I, 7th Inf., was killed in action, Oct. 11, Argonne, France. Lt. Weld received his commission in November, 1917, after three months' training at Plattsburg, and was ordered to Camp Merritt, N. J., where he was placed in charge of the Casual Detention Camp. On Aug. 2, 1918, he went overseas. He was first attached to the 163d Inf., but on Sept. 22 joined the 7th Regt. He lived in Boston, and was the son of Bernard C. Weld, '89.

'19—HOWARD LILIENTHAL, JR., a member of the 107th Regt., New York, died of wounds, Sept. 30, in France. He was wounded the day previous, when the 27th Div. in liaison with the British, first broke through the Hindenburg line. He was the son of Howard Lilienthal, '83, M.D. '87, lieutenant colonel, U. S. Base Hospital No. 3, Montpont, Dordogne. His home was in New York City.

'19—SAMUEL PIERCE MANDELL, 2d, 1st lieutenant in the 20th Aero Sq., was killed in action over the enemy lines, Nov. 5. He was previously reported missing. Lt. Mandell went to France, by way of England, in December, 1917, after training at Newport News, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mineola; he also took advanced training at Issoudun, Tours, Clermont-Ferrand, Châteaudun, and Aubrey, France, and

went over the front for the first time at the battle of St. Mihiel, Sept. 14-16. He enlisted in March, 1917, and was commissioned the following September. Lt. Mandell engaged in numerous raids last September and October, while pilot of the First Day Bombardment Group attached to the 1st Army, A. E. F. He is buried at Martin-court. His home was in Hamilton, Mass., and he was the son of George S. Mandell, '89.

'20—WILLIAM MACMILLAN MASLEN, a sergeant in Co. F of the Harvard Unit, S. A. T. C., died at the Stillman Infirmary, Cambridge, Nov. 25. His home was in Hartford, Conn.

'22—HERBERT FULLERTON DICKSON, a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., died of pneumonia at the Base Hospital, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Dec. 7. Dickson was a member of the 49th Training Btry.

Additional Information.

'04—HOWARD DEHART HUGHES, whose death was reported last week, was captain of Co. A, 361st Inf., 91st Div., and was killed at Audenarde, in Belgium. Capt. Hughes entered the first officers' training camp at the Presidio in May, 1917, and received his commission in August. He served as instructor there for the second training camp and at Camp Lewis, Wash., for the third. He went overseas last June.

'14—HOBART ADAMS LAWTON, 2d lieutenant, F. A., who was previously reported as having been killed in action, Oct. 8, died from wounds, Oct. 7. He took part in the fierce fighting in Argonne. On Oct. 6, when he was in a dugout near the front, a shell exploded, and wounded him so severely that he died before reaching the hospital; he was buried by the roadside between Avocourt and Vertai, near Verdun.

'16—KENNETH ELIOT FULLER, Law '16-17, whose death was reported in the BULLETIN of Sept. 26, was killed, July 18, near Vierzy, in the fighting in the Soissons Sector. At that time Lt. Fuller was a casual officer with Co. C, 23d Inf.

LL.B. '16—WILLIAM FRANCIS CAHILL, whose

death was reported in the BULLETIN of Oct. 17, died on reaching the dressing station, from wounds received Aug. 28. He was 1st lieutenant of Co. M, 307th Inf.

'17—ANDREW KERSHNER DUNN, reported in the BULLETIN of Oct. 17 as having died, Sept. 15, was killed by shrapnel fire, Sept. 12, while leading his platoon across "No Man's Land" at Bois le Prêtre. He was a lieutenant in Co. G, 359th Inf.

LL.B. '17—FRANCIS ROBBINS MCCOOK, captain, Inf., Co. B, 134th M. G. Bn., whose death has been previously reported, died in a base hospital, Oct. 7, from wounds received, Sept. 29, in the battle of the Meuse.

'18—ROGER SHERMAN DIX, JR., was killed in an aeroplane accident in France, May 15, not May 16, as was previously reported. His grave is in the cemetery at Le Crottoy—a small watering place at the mouth of the Somme. He received his commission as 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), May 12, 1918.

'19—OSRIC MILLS WATKINS died, Oct. 23, not Oct. 22, as reported in the BULLETIN of Dec. 5. He was a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), and had been ordered to the front near St. Mihiel; he contracted influenza while on the way. He is buried in the Cimetière Militaire de Bar le Duc, France.

In Military or Naval Service.

'89—George S. MacPherson, M. D. '94, is a captain, M. C., U. S. Army Hosp. No. 19, Azalea, N. C.

'99—George G. McMurtry, Jr., captain, 308th Inf., who, with Colonel Whittlesey, was at the head of the famous "lost battalion" which lost half its men while holding out against the enemy when surrounded in the Argonne forest, has been designated by President Wilson to receive the highest military decoration given by the United States for valor in action, the Congressional Medal of Honor. Although twice wounded in the encounter Captain McMurtry continued to encourage and lead his men.

M.D. '99—Arthur M. Dodge is a captain, M. C., General Hosp. No. 2, Ft. McHenry, Md.

'03—Guy L. Jones is a captain, 31st F. A., Camp Meade, Md.

'04—John J. Rogers, who has been serving in the 29th Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., was honorably discharged from the Army, Nov. 29, and resumed his seat in Congress, Dec. 2.

'05—Stuart C. Adams, 1st lieutenant of the 313th F. A., who was wounded in action, is now in the army hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

'05—Arthur W. Page is a captain, M. I. D., in France.

'06—Willard S. Parker, M.D. '09, major, M. C., is director of Field Hospitals, Sanitary Train, 12th Div., Camp Devens, Mass.

A.M. '06—Foster W. Stearns, 1st lieutenant of Inf., was wounded about Sept. 12, presumably at the battle of St. Mihiel, when he was attached

to the 16th Regt., Regulars. He was struck in the shoulder by a shell and was subsequently in a hospital at Vichy. Lt. Stearns is now attached to the general staff at general hdqrs.

'08—Dunham Jackson is a captain, O. C., in Washington, D. C.

LL.B. '08—Charles W. Whittlesey, colonel, 308th Inf., has been designated by President Wilson to receive the highest military decoration given by the United States for valor in action, the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was one of three men to win the first of the medals awarded during the war with Germany.

'11—Ernest Angell, 1st lieutenant, A. G. D., has been an intelligence officer in charge of an advance sec., Service of Supply, A. E. F.

'11—Richard C. Floyd, captain, has been transferred from the Q. M. C. to the C. W. S.

'12—Freeland H. Leslie, lieutenant, U. S. A., has returned to the United States. He arrived on the "Canopic", Dec. 11.

'12—Charles O. Pengra, 1st lieutenant, C. A. C., was assigned for duty as instructor in the Sch. for Heavy Artillery in France.

'13—Theodore Chadwick has been promoted to captain, and assigned to Btry. B, 102d F. A., A. E. F.

'13—James F. Foristall is a lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.).

'13—George A. Fowler, Jr., is 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.

'13—Lincoln Godfrey, Jr., is a 1st lieutenant, 313th Inf., A. E. F.

'13—Charles C. Gordon is a private, U. S. Marine Corps, A. E. F.

'13—Merrill O. Gruber has been an acting sergeant, Co. 20, 161st Depot Brig., Camp Grant, Ill.

'13—Jacob J. Hamburg is supply sergeant, Co. C, 301st Inf., 76th Div.

'13—Cyril B. Harris is a chaplain, U. S. A., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

'13—J. Harold Hecht is a 1st lieutenant, U. S. A.

'14—Donald T. Hood has been promoted to lieutenant (s.g.), U. S. N. R.-F. C.

'14—Edward Lipkin, 1st class private, was a candidate in the 2d Co., 3d Bn. Inf., Central O. T. Sch., Camp Grant, Ill.

'14—George F. Plimpton has been promoted to major, F. A., and stationed at Hdqrs., 2d Regt., F. A. Replacement Depot, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'15—Henry Jackson, Jr., is a sergeant in the M.D.

'15—Ward Lucas is a captain, Co. B, 339th M. G. Bn., A. P. O. 795, A. E. F.

'15—Henry G. MacLure, 1st lieutenant, 139th Aero Sq., has left the German prison hospital at Stuttgart and has been reported safe in France.

'15—Robert R. West, who has been promoted to captain, went overseas, Sept. 8, as administration officer, C. W. S. He is a brother of Ralph O'N. West, '19, who was killed at St. Mihiel, in September.

'16—Harold S. Barnes, who, on graduation from the Fontainebleau Ecole d'Artillerie (in March), became an aspirant, 251st Regt. d'Artillerie in the French Army, has been promoted to 2d lieutenant.

'16—Harry S. Middendorf has been a 1st lieutenant, 310th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.

'16—R. Norris Williams, 2d, captain of F. A. and aid to Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, head of the Supply Service of the A. E. F., was decorated with the French War Cross at Tours, Dec. 10. He served as lieutenant under Gen. Harbord while the latter commanded a brigade of Marines at the second battle of the Marne.

'17—William C. Appleton, Jr., is a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), 103d Sq., 3d Pursuit Group, A. E. F.

'17—Theodore L. Bailey, private, U. S. A., has been in the Camp Personnel Adjutant's Office, Camp Upton, N. Y.

'17—Horace O. Bright, 1st lieutenant, 102d Inf., was wounded in action early in November.

'17—John F. Cover, Jr., is a 2d lieutenant, Btry. A, 302d F. A., A. E. F.

Spec. '17-18—Frank S. Gredler is attending the Officer Material Sch., Harvard University.

'18—David B. Arnold, ensign, U. S. N. R.-F. C., has been seaplane commander in charge of flight operations at Key West, Fla.

'18—Ralph G. Brown, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been doing convoy duty on the U. S. S. "Montana."

'18—Charles W. Bush, private in S. S. U. 544, U. S. A. A. C., was gassed, Oct. 19 and has been recovering at a French hospital. He received the *Croix de Guerre* last August for bravery in caring for wounded under fire.

'18—Archer L. Carroll is a private in the 438th Engineers, Depot Detachment, New York City.

'18—Ralph T. Catterall is a 2d lieutenant, 48th F. A., Camp Kearny, Cal.

'18—Louis Chauvenet is a 2d lieutenant, 64th F. A., at Camp Kearny, Cal.

'18—John E. Cox has been a musician, 2d class, 33d Regt. Band, C. A. C., Camp Eustis, Va.

'18—Donald D. Dewart, ensign, U. S. N., is attached to the U. S. S. "Harrisburg."

'18—Lyman O. Dudley, 1st lieutenant, 213th Aero Sq., who was a prisoner at Karlsruhe, has been released and has reached France via Switzerland.

'18—Oscar K. Fried has been in the Motor Dept., Mechanical Training, at the Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

'18—Francis D. Harrower is a lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N., on the U. S. S. "Albany."

'18—All n D. McLean is a flying cadet, A. S. (Aero.), at Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.

'18—Henry M. Merrill, who was wounded in action, Sept. 23, while serving in Co. B, 311th Inf., has returned to the United States and is in the Officers' Ward, U. S. General Hosp. No. 3, Rahway, N. J.

'18—Cornelius L. Parker is a sergeant, Btry. C, 73d Regt., C. A. C., A. E. F.

'18—William F. Williams, Jr., 1st lieutenant of Inf. who was wounded in September, left the hospital about Oct. 15, but is still on sick leave.

'19—William M. Akin, lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N., is on the U. S. S. "Charleston."

'19—Norman A. Aldrich, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been an instructor in the 303d M. G. Bn., 76th Div., A. E. F.

'19—Richard Ames is a private, 303d Inf., A. E. F.

'19—Philip N. Bagley is a private, 1st class, M.D., at the Base Hosp., Camp Kearny, Cal.

'19—James S. Baker was a candidate in G Co., C. A. C. O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

'19—Henry C. Bartholomay was a member of the U. S. Naval Unit, Harvard University.

'19—John A. Beaman has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., and is stationed on the U. S. S. "T. R. 55."

'19—Donald H. Bell, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is watch and division officer on the U. S. S. "Iowa."

'19—Richard E. Burdett, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is on the U. S. S. "Iowa."

'19—Philip G. Cammann, who since last January has been in France with Co. C, 102d M. G. Bn., has been promoted to 1st lieutenant.

'19—Francis A. Caswell was a corporal in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'19—John S. Coleman was a private in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'19—Harold W. Connolly was a member of Co. H, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'19—Maurice H. Crosby was a private, 3d Service Co., S. C., Yale University.

'19—Fabian M. Crystal was a candidate, 30th Co., 6th Bn., Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'19—John F. Cuniff, who served overseas for a year with the 101st Inf., has recently been a sergeant instructor, Co. G, 80th Inf., Camp Logan, Tex.

'19—Frank A. Day is a storekeeper, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., Naval Overseas Transportation Service, Commonwealth Pier, Boston, Mass.

'19—Ralph L. Donnelly was a private in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'19—George W. Emery has been an acting 1st lieutenant, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'19—Grenville G. Garceau has been a 2d lieutenant, Co. B, 4th Bn., Replacements, Training Centre, Camp Lee, Va.

'19—Harold J. Gay has been in the O. C., on duty at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

'19—James K. Godkin, cadet, A. S. (Aero.), is completing the course of aerial observation at Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.

'19—Robert E. Gross, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been an instructor at the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'19—Nathaniel L. Harris was a candidate in the 6th Bn., Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'19—Edward A. Hill was a C. P. O. and adjutant, 1st Bn., U. S. Naval Unit, Harvard University.

'19—Peter King, Jr., ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is on the U. S. S. "Siboney."

'19—William B. Lawrence, Jr., ensign, U. S. N. R.-F. C., has qualified as a naval aviator, and has been an instructor at Pensacola, Fla.

'19—William F. Looney was a private in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'19—James S. Reardon is a yeoman, 3d class, U. S. N. R. F., on board the U. S. S. "Georgia."

'19—Minot J. Savage is a sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps.

'19—Carl N. Schmalz was a candidate, Co. N, C. A. C. O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

'19—Alfred L. Skinner was a member of Co. F, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'19—Reginald G. R. Sloane was a member of the U. S. Naval Unit, Harvard University.

'19—Arthur C. Sprague, who was cited for "distinguished service in the field" with the U. S. A. A. C. last August, is in hospital as the result of gassing and the gripe.

'19—Harold T. Tisdale was a private, Co. F, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'19—William S. Thurber, 2d lieutenant of Co. D, 111th Inf., was wounded Oct. 1, and is still in a hospital at Pougues, France.

'19—Chester E. Tucker has been a private at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md.

'19—Lewis G. Wells is a private attached to the Topographical Office, Hdqrs. Co., 212th Engineers, Camp Devens, Mass.

'19—Edwin C. Whittemore was a private in Btry. D, F. A. Bn., Yale S. A. T. C.

'19—George B. Woods, 1st lieutenant, 28th Aero Sq., who was taken prisoner in September, was one of the party of 156 American aviation officers recently released from Germany. He is now in France.

Law '16-17—Richard L. Maxon, private, 18th Bn., Canadian Inf., was wounded in action, Sept. 20, near Arras, along the Canal du Nord. He was sent to the Nell Lane Military Hospital, Manchester, England, and is reported to be convalescing.

'20—Theodore S. Abbot, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been in the vocational section of the Pennsylvania State College, S. A. T. C.

'20—Harrison O. Aphorpe has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'20—Theodore M. Atkinson was an acting corporal, Co. A, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Geoffrey Baker is a private, U. S. Marine Corps, Hdqrs. Det., 15th Regt., Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

'20—Eugene Bernat is a private, Mobile Field Laboratories, 84th Div., A. E. F.

'20—Warren E. Blake was a private, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Benjamin S. Blanchard, Jr., ensign U. S. N., has been assigned to the U. S. Cruiser "Columbia".

'20—Arthur T. Branigan has been a chief quartermaster, U. S. N. R. F., at the Naval Aviation Det., Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'20—Adolph Brook was a private in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—David A. Bryce was a private in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School S. A. T. C.

'20—Frederic K. Bullard was recently promoted to 1st lieutenant, Btry. C, 41st F. A., Camp Custer, Mich.

'20—William Cantor was a private, Co. H, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Amory S. Carhart has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., and is on duty at Staten Island in the Naval Overseas Transportation Service.

'20—Henry F. Castle was acting line sergeant, Co. K, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Burton L. Chadwick has been a private

in Co. H, Barracks 212, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md.

'20—Francis Choate is a corporal in Co. C, 336th Bn., T. C., A. E. F.

'20—Charles H. Coster is a corporal attached to the Ordnance Dept., as interpreter, A. E. F.

'20—F. Warren Crane was a private in Co. H, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Francis H. Dean is a private, A. S. (Aero.).

'20—William W. Dean is a cadet in the Royal Air Force, Toronto, Can.

'20—Robert A. Dennison has attended the school for flying at Souther Field, Americus, Ga.

'20—Malcolm H. Dill, who was attending the F. A. Central O. T. Sch. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., has been honorably discharged.

'20—Winslow A. Duerr, sergeant, S. C., has been at the Army Signal Sch. for officers in France.

'20—Leland B. Evans is a private in the U. S. Marine Corps.

'20—Bradford S. Field is a corporal, T. C., A. E. F.

'20—Parker B. Field, Jr., private, U. S. A. A. C., who has been driving on the French front since last March, has been wounded and gassed, and has received the *Croix de Guerre*.

'20—John W. Geary, Jr., lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N. R.-F. C., is an aviation aide on the staff of the commandant, 4th Naval Dist., Philadelphia, Pa.

'20—John A. George, Jr., has been an acting corporal at the U. S. Training Sch. for Automobile Mechanics, Richmond, Ind.

'20—Kenneth W. Goepper was a private, Co. F, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Rettig A. Griswold, erroneously reported as lieutenant, Royal Air Force, is an ensign, U. S. N. R.-F. C., on duty in Italy.

'20—Theodore P. Grosvenor, ensign, U. S. N. R.-F. C., has been on duty at Killingholme, England.

'20—Ralph G. Hadley, 1st lieutenant of Inf., who was slightly gassed at Château Thierry last summer, has been transferred to Hdqrs., 51st Inf. Brigade as intelligence officer. He was cited by Gen. Edwards at St. Mihiel in September.

'20—Frederick W. Hall was in the band with the rank of 1st sergeant, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Howard J. Hamerslag was a candidate at the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'20—Pierpont M. Hamilton, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been assistant officer in charge of training, Ellington Field, Tex.

'20—John F. Hardaway was a candidate in the 56th Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'20—Charles P. Harris is a corporal, A. Co., 301st F. S. Bn., 76th Div., A. E. F.

'20—Dexter C. Hawkins was a candidate in Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'20—Lawrence F. Henry was a member of the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Theodore G. Holcombe was a supply sergeant, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Samuel B. Horovitz was a private in Co. H, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—George C. Houser has been a private, E. O. C., Co. H, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md.

'20—George P. Howard was a private in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'21—Reginald Jenney is a cadet in the Royal Air Force, Toronto, Can.

'20—Randolph P. Nason has been a member of the 15th Co., 3d Bn., Central M. G. O. T. Sch., Camp Hancock, Ga.

'20—Emanuel G. Nathan has been in the U. S. Naval Unit, Harvard University.

'20—Joseph B. Nathan, apprentice seaman, U. S. N. R. F., was a member of the U. S. Naval Unit, Harvard University.

'20—Arthur J. Norton was a private, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Frederick C. Packard, Jr., was a candidate in the 56th Training Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'20—Buel W. Patch was a private in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Arthur H. Perkins was a private in the Jefferson Medical College S. A. T. C., Philadelphia, Pa.

'20—William B. Plumer was a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'20—Albert O. Porter is a private, Co. A, 331st Bn., T. C., A. E. F.

'20—Arthur W. Quimby was made a corporal and detailed for service with the band, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Herbert G. Riesenbergs was a member of the Princeton S. A. T. C.

'20—Roger C. Rowse was a member of the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Lloyd B. Sanderson, Jr., was a candidate at the Inf. O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'20—Edward W. Scripture, Jr., private in the Hdqrs. Co., 104th Inf., was wounded in the head by a shell about Oct. 1, and is still in a hospital in France. He already wears three service chevrons and two wound stripes.

'20—Everett F. Siller, who enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps, is attached to the Separate Bn. of Heavy Artillery, Quantico, Va.

'20—Charles H. Sprague is attending the Officer Material Sch., Harvard University.

'20—Sylvester N. Stevens has been at the C. A. C. O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

'20—Lewis O. Stocker is an apprentice seaman, U. S. N. R. F.

'20—Gordner Tilton was acting sergeant, Co. F, Harvard S. A. T. C.

'20—Henry B. Van Fleet is a private, Hdqrs. Co., 28th Artillery, Ft. Strong, Boston, Mass.

'20—David W. Wallace is a private, Co. H, Barracks 212, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md.

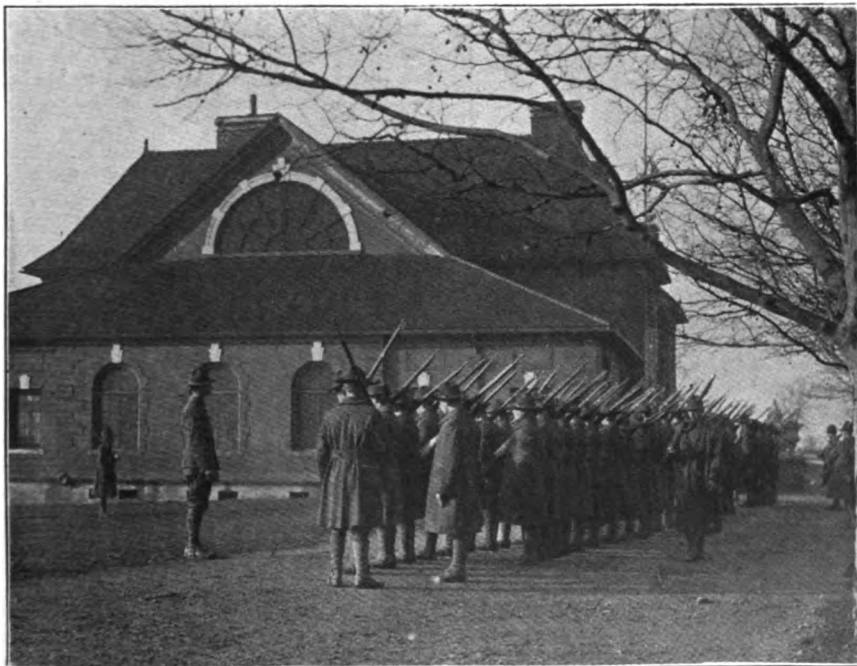
'20—Hugh C. Ward has been at the C. A. C. O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

'20—Bancroft C. Wheeler was a member of 30th Co., Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'20—Donald G. White is a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point.

'20—Duane C. White is a 2d lieutenant, F. A. and was assigned to F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'20—Douglas H. Worrall was a private in the



One of the Last Company Drills of the S. A. T. C.—Back of the Weld Boat House

30th Co., 6th Bn., Inf., Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'21—William W. Pear was a 3d class petty officer and company guide, in the U. S. Naval Unit, Harvard University.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'89—Caleb M. Saville is a member of the Committee on Fuel Conservation of the Connecticut State Council of Defense.

'99—John F. Perkins is a member of the National War Labor Board, Washington, D. C.

'05—Raymond H. Oveson has been appointed colonel of the 13th Regt., Mass. S. G., to succeed Louis A. Frothingham '93.

'05—Bernon S. Prentice, major in the Am. R. C., and director of Ambulance Sections in service with the 9th Army Corps, Italian Army, has received the Cross of Merit of War "in consideration of the admirable proofs of self-abnegation and undauntedness given by him in succoring, assisting, and comforting the wounded . . . and as a testimony of the strong ties of comradeship which united the armies of the United States and of Italy."

'06—Robert Jordan has been promoted from captain to major in the Am. R. C., overseas.

'08—Elisha N. Fales is an aeronautical mechanical engineer in the Bureau of Aircraft Production, Washington, D. C.

'13—Stephen Fairbanks has been doing Y. M. C. A. work at Commonwealth Pier, Boston, Mass.

'13—Walter T. Fisher is attached to the U. S. Shipping Board at Washington.

'13—Charles Gilfix is inspector of labor conditions and assistant to Prof. W. Z. Ripley, Administrator of Labor Standards for Army Clothing, Quartermaster General's Dept., War Dept.

'18—Charles V. Traphagen is an aeronautical chemist, Bureau of Aircraft Production, General Laboratories, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'19—Abraham I. Bronstein is a field representative of the Jewish Welfare Board at Camp Merritt, N. J.

'20—Edgar Scott served in France with the Am. R. C. from October, 1917, until his return to the United States in August, 1918. During that time he was promoted to 2d lieutenant, Am. R. C., and attached to the Bureau of Canteens at the front with the French Army.

THE HARVARD SURGICAL UNIT

LT. Col. Hugh Cabot, '94, M.D. '98, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has sent to the president of the Harvard Woman's Club of Boston a letter from which the following extracts are taken. In the letter Col. Cabot sets forth some of the benefits which will, he thinks, come from the work of the Harvard Surgical Unit to which he has been attached.

22 General Hospital,
A. E. F., France,
September 22, 1918.

To The President,
Harvard Woman's Club of Boston,
1069 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Herbert H. White in which he advises me that your club has contributed liberally to the support of this Unit which has been maintained here in the name of the University since July, 1915. It may be assumed that the fact that I have spent some two years of my time in doing what I could to see that this work was carried on in a way creditable to the dignity of the University is evidence that I have believed it to be of real importance. It is not, as I believe, accidental, that, though various American universities at varying periods from the beginning of the War to the entrance of the

United States tried to maintain hospital units, Harvard alone has been able to maintain such a service in continuous existence. All the others for varying reasons, have fallen by the wayside. During nearly two years, from its beginning in July, 1915, it was the only outward and visible bond of unity between the great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race; but it was also something more than this—it was a relation between the intellectual and cultural sides of these peoples at a time when their political relations could not be brought into harmony. That it has had much effect in showing the real unity of spirit between New England and Old England, seems to me to be beyond doubt. It has spread the knowledge of Harvard as a seat of learning and also as a source of action. I have a strong feeling that, whereas in the past Harvard has gotten much inspiration from her older sisters at Oxford and Cambridge, in the future, and in the near future, under the strain and stress of the reconstructions which must take place after this War, the older sisters will have something to learn from the younger, and that Harvard will be in a position to show the possibility of linking a seat of learning with the real lives of the people, to show that a great university is not of necessity isolated by the very fact of its own eminence and wisdom, and drawn apart from the pressing problems which face the further development of democratic government.

One may reasonably doubt whether the English universities have in the last generation importantly assisted British democracy, while one cannot, I think, doubt that Harvard has importantly assisted in the development of American democracy throughout its existence.

The point that I am trying to make is that this Unit in its more than three years of active and, as I believe, efficient existence, has made the name of Harvard known and trusted; that it has importantly increased the possibilities that the University may be of real service after the War; and that this, rather than its humanitarian or military aspects, has been and should be regarded as its real purpose. Certainly, those of us who have sacrificed not only our time but in all probability our future prospects to the transaction of this work have not done so without the hope that this might prove to be the durable satisfaction to be obtained by the maintenance of the Harvard Unit as an integral part of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

As you have so importantly assisted us in the material maintenance of this operation, it appears to me that you are at least entitled to some idea of what we believe to be its purpose.

HUGH CABOT,

Lt. Col., R. A. M. C., Harvard Unit C. C. 22
General Hospital.

The following bit of verse, printed in *Blighty*, shows that the work done by the Harvard Units has been appreciated by their patients. *Blighty* is an illustrated, humorous paper published regularly in London for the entertainment of the English soldiers and sailors and distributed gratuitously among them. It is described in its own columns as "A Budget of Humour from Home", and "The Free Paper for Our Fighting Force":

A Noble Work

(A tribute to Harvard University, through whose generosity the sisters and doctors of the 22d General Hospital, France, are supplied.)

(BY AN EX-PATIENT.)

A kindly word,
A gentle touch,
Little things
That mean so much.

Laughter, bright
As cheery lays,
Chasing gloom
On dreary days.

A pleasant smile
As she goes by,
Can you really
Wonder why?

The boys all love
The Sisters, who
So help a fellow
When he feels "blue."

Buck him up
In spite of pain,
Make him feel
A man again.

Harvard! 'Twas
A splendid deed
When you supplied
A vital need.

And sent us aid
To "carry on,"
Promising more
Till wars are won.

A noble work
For a worthy end,
England thanks you,
Harvard—Friend.

GILBERT RIDGE.

LIEUT. AARON DAVIS WELD, '18

The Boston *Transcript* printed last week the following letter on Lieut. Aaron Davis Weld, whose death is reported elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN:

"Within a few days of the death of Colonel James A. Shannon in the terrible but glorious fighting of last October, the results of his teaching and influence in the Harvard Summer Camp of 1917 are typified in the gallant death of one of his students. But, apart from his inspiration, Lieutenant Aaron Davis Weld must have naturally been an admirable example of that class of the war's great heroes—the platoon leader. Those at Harvard who knew him in that camp will always remember the handsome face, the active figure and the alert efficiency of Supply Sergeant Weld of I Company. Not only did he handle his own duties with unruffled ease, but he was ready at the call of his major to take charge of unexpected battalion needs. His captain's report of him at the end of the period of training was "first class." His family, his university, and his fellow-citizens must take a "solemn pride" in having laid "so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

JOSEPH WARREN, '97.

Cambridge.

Death of John C. Driscoll

John Charles Driscoll, LL.B. (Suffolk Law School) '18, assistant in the Harvard Law School Library since 1905, died in Cambridge, Oct. 17. He was 29 years old.

VIGNETTES du JOUR de la PAIX

By ARTHUR CALVERT SMITH, '14, CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY, A. E. F.

AN ancient river town of France, running the length of the narrow plain and the steep banks of the valley; one long street through mediaeval houses, little dingy shops; steep cobbled foot-paths, often steps, for the side-streets; houses built half into the limestone cliffs, half out, or all in—a window or two and a door in the side of the cliff, a chimney rising out of the grassy hillside above; the ruins of a feudal castle dominating, visible for miles up-river and down.

A one-storied, three-room house of plastered stone with red tile floors. The proprietor at the door, laborer, long brown moustache, unshaven, rough clothes, tousled cap; his wife with the black shawl over her shoulders.

The laborer, excitedly: "Finì, monsieur, finì, c'est finì."

Madame: "Ah, monsieur, c'est finì, la guerre finì."

"Oui, oui—il y a le drapeau à la poste. C'est affiché."

"Oui, c'est finì. Vous êtes content, monsieur. Vous pouvez retourner en Amérique tout à l'heure. C'est finì."

Somebody passes the door.

"Ah finì, finì, finì—la guerre—finì! Voilà le drapeau, C'est vrai. C'est signé. Finì, finì!"

And down the narrow winding street under a damp gray sky, flags, the tricolor and the American, breaking from every window, and women, children, ungroomed men in the streets and hanging from the sills, the one word passing always from mouth to mouth—"Finì, finì, finì—la guerre—finì."

At the *poste*, where the first tricolor had burst out into the dingy day, was the bulletin:

L'armistice est signé.
Les hostilités cesseront
à 11 heures, 11 Novembre.

* * *

An hour later. The streets are full, the flags of France and America are everywhere—in the shop windows, in the hats of children and women, on the khaki of the

soldiers, blossomed on the hoods of trucks, in donkeys' collars, in streamers across the way, and the air is filled with the tremendous, disharmonized clangor of the church bells, banging at once without aim or order, voices that must speak.

* * *

Another river town. A rich chateau on the cliff above it and in its centre—the town's heart. A fortress of the eleventh century mossed, weather-darkened walls falling sheer among old houses; a newer layer, a ruined tower and battlements of the thirteenth century; along the crest, cutting the skyline magnificently from below, the erection of the fifteenth century—carvings, ornaments, windows, towers, chimneys, circular stairs.

In the gravelled court, to which ways lead up in all directions from the town—a party of American officers. An old gardener sweeping autumn leaves from the neat laid paths along the edge, where roofs rise by a carved stone balustrade. A bent, autumnal figure in black moving slowly near, in whose motion and broad shoulders there is dignity, whose white hair shows underneath her mourning veil.

One of the officers asks the gardener if it is possible to see the chateau.

"Ah, oui, peut-être, si vous demandez à Mme. la Comtesse."

The figure in black turns, and speaks in broken English:

"The colonel—would like—to see—my house. I should be very pleased. I will have—my woman—take the colonel."

There is protest but ineffectual. The officers follow the figure into a great stone hall.

"She will show you—colonel—if you will pardon, I will not go."

One officer who talks a little French, stops to thank her especially.

"Ah no—for the American officers—we are glad. It is the day of peace. But it is too late—my son—is dead. Now, monsieur, go with the woman. She will show you."

* * *

The railroad station of the same town—midnight—the electric lights in the cold, damp darkness, a party of American officers waiting stoically on the gravelled platform for the "American Express" which runs nightly from the coast to G. H. Q., which they have been awaiting since 8 P. M., and for which they will continue to wait until 3.

Freight train after freight train has lumbered into the station, halted till the block was lifted, then dragged out—some with goods, some with troops. Another lumbers in and halts. Opposite the officers is one of the French merchandise wagons, "Hommes 40; chevaux 8", marked in

chalk letters "Medical Van." An army blanket is hung over the door; under it can be seen the wavering light of a candle.

The blanket lifts, and out peers an unmistakable face with ruffled hair, red eyes, and two teeth missing from the front of his mouth.

"I sye", says the head, "Wot's the news? 'Ave they signed that h'armstiss"?

"Signed", says somebody, "The war's over."

"Ow", says the head, "That's a blow—h'after four years h'I've seen enough of it."

* * *

Alors, fini, fini, fini—la guerre—fini.

11 November, 1918.



Alan Seeger, '10, shortly before keeping his "rendezvous with death."

THE NEW ENGLAND AVIATORS

In connection with the official French exhibit of aerial paintings by Lieut. Henri Farré at Horticultural Hall, Boston, there has been an exhibition of photographs of New England Aviators, with brief service records. The collection has aroused the greatest interest. It contains about 300 photographs, more than one third of which are of Harvard men. Sixty of the aviators shown have given their lives in the service of their country.

Mrs. Charles F. Aldrich, 441 Beacon Street, Boston, a member of the general committee of the exhibition, is in charge of the collection of aviators' photographs and records. It has become apparent that so interesting a collection should not be dispersed; but that a permanent and complete record of the New England aviators who have served during the Great War should be made, in the form of a book published by private subscription to a fund of which William A. Gaston, '80, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, will act as treasurer.

The committee asks that photographs and records be sent to Mrs. Aldrich immediately. Copies will be made and photographs returned to owners as soon as possible. Owing to the lack of authentic information at present, the records must be verified by a war historian, and the book will not be published until there has been time to do this, but it is most important to get the names and photographs at once, so that the work may be begun.

An article in the *Boston Transcript* of Dec. 10, by J. E. C. refers as follows to the remarkable photographs collected at Horticultural Hall:

"Certainly the Yankee race has never produced a handsomer type of young manhood than is shown by the photographs of these aviators. Old-time rolled velvet collars, purple broadcloth and brocaded waistcoats, with ambrosial locks to frame the faces, might have been more becoming than these stern khaki uniforms, reducing a man to his lowest terms, but the faces themselves were never, among our people, surpassed in beauty and expressiveness."

NAVAL RADIO SCHOOL

The United States Naval Radio School, which was opened in Cambridge when the United States entered the war, and has served for a year as the central station for the final training of wireless men for every branch of service, will be transferred, April 1, to the Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago. That station has heretofore been a subsidiary station, and has sent from 100 to 200 men a week to Cambridge.

The temporary barracks on Cambridge Common will be removed, and the grounds restored to their pre-war condition.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

The winter term of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences will begin January 2 and close March 20. The spring term will begin March 28 and close at Commencement, June 19. It is expected that a summer term of eleven weeks will be arranged, so that a student beginning his work in the winter term may complete a full year of residence by September. Students may be admitted to the School in any one of the three terms. Application for further information and for rooms should be made to the office of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 24 University Hall.

Those to whom fellowships or scholarships had been assigned for the academic year 1918-19, but who, because of national service, resigned these, should apply promptly for reappointment. A certain number of fellowships and scholarships are now vacant, for which applications will be received.

THE PROFESSORS IN THE ACADEMY

No one has yet suggested
That Harvard men be tested
For Immortality
In the Academy.
But what could be more fit
Than Mr. Cram should sit
In the recorder's chair,
With such a learned air,
And what is more surprising,
Or what more tantalizing,
When on the roll one sees
Such brilliant names as these:

Mr. Lima, Mr. Beane,
Mr. Gray and Mr. Greene,
Mr. White and Mr. Cole;
Mr. Grandgent, Mr. Lord;
Mr. Moore and Mr. Fenn,
Messrs. Lake, Woods, Field and Ford;
Mr. Winter, Mr. Frost,
Mr. Daly, Mr. Day;
Mr. East and Mr. Weston,
Messrs. Merriman and Gay;
Mr. Walker, Mr. Trotter,
Mr. Pope and Mr. Pray;
Messrs. Thorogood and Wright,
Mr. Lyon, Mr. Lamb,
Messrs. Bullock, Hart and Wolff—
Can't they all come in with Cram?

[“Dorr Chester”, in B. L. T.’s column in the *Boston Herald*.]

Reception to M. Rabaud

The Division of Music gave a reception on Monday afternoon, Dec. 16, in the Music Building, to M. Henri Rabaud, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

"ROWING AS A SCHOOL SPORT"

R. Heber Howe, Jr., '01, a former coxswain of Harvard university crews and now a master in Middlesex School, has published a pamphlet entitled—"Rowing as a School Sport". Howe's experience of twenty years in coaching and training oarsmen in secondary schools has provided the material for the book.

A few of the sub-divisions of the text are headed as follows: "Training", "Racing Distances", "The Stroke", "The Shell and Rigging", "The Coach", "The Captain", "Picking the Crew", "The Race", and "Rowing as a Character Builder."

The pamphlet is introduced by a letter from Robert F. Herrick, '90, for many years chairman of the Harvard Rowing Committee. Herrick says:

With proper supervision, organized rowing is, I am positive, very valuable to the boys individually, and to the school as a whole.

Only those who have been constantly in contact with athletics at school and college realize how much of the whole moral and physical tone of the boys depends upon them.

To one not familiar with actual conditions and results, it sometimes seems that the good of athletics is confined to the actual and final participants in teams or crew. On the contrary, as every teacher knows, the good effect spreads throughout the whole body of boys, largely of their natural desire to keep themselves up physically to the standards of the teams. Again, the actual number of participants in the sports is much greater than the uninformed realize. A fine crew of four or eight men is the result of the competition of many times that number.

Practically all the fine men I have known in the crews from the different colleges in the past few years are now in the Army and Navy, and one of the best has already given up his life. I am sure that their training in the school and college has helped them to be a credit to their country.

I know their love of rowing is such that, could they be gathered together from the camps and ships, they would soon, like all rowing men, be rowing all the old races over again. For, the charm of the sport never leaves any of us, and it makes a brotherhood in itself.

Athletic Meeting in New York

Dean LeBaron Russell Briggs, chairman of the Athletic Committee, will represent Harvard at a meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, in New York City, Dec. 27. The future of intercollegiate athletics will be discussed.

NECROLOGY

'80—FRED ERWIN WHITING. Died at Auburndale, Mass., Dec. 13.—Soon after graduating from College, he became secretary to R. M. Pulsifer, business manager of the Boston *Herald*, and afterwards was a director and clerk of the corporation which owned that paper and also its assistant business manager. He retired from the *Herald* in 1904. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Amy Estelle Ferguson, of Cambridge, and by two sons, Royal G. Whiting, '04, and Philip E. Whiting, '07.

'88—ALEXANDER THAYER. Died at Kreuzlingen, Switzerland.—He had been for fifteen years American vice-consul in Venice. He was the originator of the "Thank Offering" given to the families of the defenders of Venice.

'99—FRANCIS TURNER JACKSON. Died at Livermore, Me., Sept. 16.—He had devoted most of his time to music, both teaching and playing. As a member of the Concord Artillery he went south at the time of the Spanish war, but was invalided home in August, 1898. Later he became captain of Co. I, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry. He resigned after two years to take up farming in Maine.

'00—JOSIAH CALEF BARTLETT. Died at Chicago, April, 1918.—Bartlett studied two years and a half at the Harvard Law School, and then retired from the School on account of illness. In 1903 he entered the office of the auditor of expenditures of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Chicago, and was later transferred to the freight house of the railroad at Aurora, Ill. In 1905 he received the degree of LL.B. from the Law School of Northwestern University, and later opened a law office in Chicago.

M.D. '01—THOMAS TOUNGE PERKINS. Died at Cliftondale, Mass., Dec. 6.

'05—GEOFFREY WHITNEY LEWIS. Died at Cohasset, Mass., Dec. 9.—He had been associated with William A. Read & Co., bankers, Boston.

'05—ARTHUR JOSEPH TIMMINS. Died at Allston, Mass., Aug. 20.—He had been in business in Boston with his father.

LL.B. '09—RALPH LEONARD COLLETT, S.B. (Iowa Coll.) '05. Died at Portland, Ore., April 29.—He had practised law in New York City.

'10—CHARLES LANIER, JR. Died at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 4.—Until 1913 he was in the banking house of Redmond & Co., New York City. In 1915 he became secretary of the Lenpier Trading Co., Inc. He was also interested in the oil business in Mexico and in cattle ranching in Wyoming. The last part of his life was spent in the West.

'16—HJALMAR CARL LINDELL. Died at Boston, Mass., Nov. 14.

LL.B. '16—JOHN PAUL BECLEY, A.B. (Trinity Coll.) '13. Died at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16.

ALUMNI NOTES

'84—Edward S. Drown, S.T.D. (Trinity) '04, gave the address at a service held at St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, Dec. 13, in commemoration of the eighty-third anniversary of the birth of Phillips Brooks '55.

'93—George C. Cook is director of the third New York season of the "Provincetown Players", who have opened a new play-house at 133 Macdougall St., New York City.

'93—Allen A. North, LL.B. '96, is field counsel for the Union Central Life Insurance Co., of Cincinnati, O.

'97—William C. Dennis, A.M. '98, LL.B. '01, has been appointed legal advisor to the Chinese Government.

'97—Michael F. Phelan has been reelected Representative to Congress from the 7th Massachusetts District for his fourth consecutive term.

'97—E. Walter Smith of Worcester was elected a member of the executive committee of the New England Shoe Wholesalers Association at a meeting held in Boston, Dec. 11.

'99—Allen R. Campbell is in the law department of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

'99—Donald McK. Frost has become a member of the firm of Loring, Coolidge & Noble, lawyers, 40 State St., Boston.

'00—George O. Clark, M.D. '03, is surgeon in the out-patient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

'00—Herbert W. Moses is head of the welfare bureau of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., of Boston.

'00—Fritz B. Talbot, M.D. '05, chief of staff of the children's department, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, is carrying on an investigation of the metabolism of children.

S.T.D. '02—George N. Holcomb is rector of Trinity Church, Collingdale, Pa.

'03—Horace L. Eames is the representative of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., 161 Rua Quintada, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

'03—George H. Jennings is a cattle buyer for the Union Meat Co., North Portland, Ore. His home address is 1237 Vancouver Ave., Portland, Ore.

'07—J. Horton Ijams, formerly with Tilney, Ladd & Co., has entered the bond department of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York City.

'08—David M. Cheney is the editor of *L'Amico D'Italia*, a publication of the Y. M. C. A. in Italy.

A.M. '08—Benjamin Brawley, A.B. (Univ. of Chicago) '06, has recently published: "The Negro in Literature and Art", Duffield & Co.; "Your Negro Neighbor", in the "National Problems Series", Macmillan; "New Era Declamations" (edited) Sewanee University Press; "Africa and the War", Duffield & Co.

'09—Jui H. Liu, M.D. '13, is a surgeon in the hospital of the Peking Union Medical College.

'10—Edwin P. Holmes was elected vice-president of the New England Shoe Wholesalers Association at a meeting of the association held at Young's Hotel, Boston, Dec. 11.

'10—The engagement of George L. Warren and Miss Mary Gertrude Cunniff, of Jamaica Plain, is announced.

'11—The engagement of Warren D. Owen and Miss Ruth Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Thompson of Chicago, is announced. Owen is a 2d lieutenant, U. S. A., and has been stationed at Camp Pike, Ark., but has been furloughed and has returned to his business in Chicago.

M.D. '13—William G. Lennox, A.B. (Colorado Coll.) '09, is associate in medicine at the Peking Medical College.

M.D. '14—Way Sung New is assistant in surgery at the Peking Union Medical College.

'15—The engagement of James Greenough and Miss Frances Hartwell, of Cambridge, is announced. Greenough is in the fourth-year class of the Harvard Medical School.

'16—R. Winthrop Nelson is with Estabrook & Co., bankers, 15 State St., Boston.

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M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

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FAIR
TREATMENT

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OPEN DOOR POLICY
OF THE UNIVERSITY
IN THE TRANSITION
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VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1919.

NUMBER 15.

News and Views

Theodore Roosevelt, '80. The blinding news of the death of Theodore Roosevelt, '80, comes at the moment when the last words for this week's issue of the BULLETIN are handed to its printers. It cannot contain any adequate treatment of this great national figure who has been so pre-eminently also a Harvard figure—a graduate of the College, *magna cum laude*, a recipient of the highest honorary degree conferred by the University, twice elected to the Board of Overseers, once president of the Harvard Alumni Association, the father of four Harvard sons, all in the recent service of their country, in which one laid down his life. But this Harvard journal of the present week must not reach its readers, who will have shared in the public sorrow, without some expression of the deep and special sense of loss which they, without regard to party affiliations and opposing views, must feel in the sudden ending of a life which has impressed itself with such unexampled vigor and with so great a variety of righteous results upon the life of the American people.

* * *

The Future of College Military Training. From various colleges and universities come reports

of the re-establishment of R. O. T. C. units under the provisions of the War Department's General Order 49, which determined the form of the Harvard unit last year. At Harvard for the first

time in more than two academic years there is no military organization in the College itself, though the Officer Material School for the training of ensigns and the Naval Radio School continue their instruction in Harvard buildings. So far as military instruction is concerned the opening of the University for its second term last week marked a complete return to the peace-time conditions of academic instruction.

There are doubtless those who will regret this reversion, and there must be many more who would like to know how and why it has come to pass. It is fairly evident, moreover, that there are many, in both the instructing and the instructed groups of the Harvard community, who do not in the least regret it and are accepting it as a blessing about which they are disposed not to ask too many questions.

The facts of the matter, as we understand them, are that General Order 49 was framed especially with reference to the "land grant colleges" of the country; these colleges must arrange their instruction in conformity with its provisions; other colleges may or may not ask for the establishment of a R. O. T. C. unit under these rules; Harvard has not yet made such a request. Whether it will eventually do so or not, we have no means of knowing.

In all the circumstances it seems the part of wisdom to devote the first six months of 1919 to the regular processes of

the University, and to leave the military question, in its academic bearing, unsettled. It is obvious that it will not stand eventually as an isolated question, but will take its place in the large general question of universal military service. It is thus bound up with a national question of supreme importance, a question which cannot receive an answer at once intelligent and final until the great international question of the future relationship of the countries of the world is solved. The world itself is now of necessity in an attitude of waiting, and for the present the College can well afford to defer its decision upon its individual problem of military instruction.

But assuming that some form of general military training is to be adopted as a national policy—as the indications now are that it will and should be—the secondary question will come up whether the R. O. T. C. plan, as tried at Harvard in direct conjunction with academic studies, may be expected to yield the best attainable results. For the land grant colleges, which have no option in the matter, General Order 49 lays out a definite course to be pursued. It may seriously be questioned, however, whether a university as free to map out its own course in this matter as Harvard is will not do better to keep its winters entirely for study and apply its summer to intensive military training under the favoring conditions of camp-life. If Harvard is to give any military instruction, it should satisfy itself with nothing short of the best, and the experience of recent years seems certainly to have shown that this best is to be got from the summer camp. We cannot feel in all these circumstances that there is any occasion for distress at the total—if probably temporary—disappearance of khaki from the Harvard landscape. An interregnum of careful thought about making the next step

the most effective that can be taken need by no means be a wasted six-months.

* * *

The Old Summer Time, Good or Bad. What has just been said about the summer

military camp brings the BULLETIN back to one of its favorite topics—the long idle summers of the past and the hope of turning the vacation months to better account in the years to come. Six weeks of intensive training under arms might well provide a valuable element in the education of many young men. We have ventured before to suggest that some adaptation of the English system of reading courses in the summer might be attempted to advantage in America. Is it extravagant to fancy that even in the summer military camps some provision might be made for reading in non-military subjects, not as a matter of severe scholastic training, but for relaxation and for the sake of introducing into a college military camp some element of intellectual interest—at least for those who want it—which should hold a place in any gathering of young men whose real occasion for assembling is the common pursuit of a liberal education? If the summers are not to be wasted as of old—and we believe that a multitude of young men will not be content henceforth so to waste them—it is none too early to be thinking about their highest possibilities of usefulness.

* * *

The Open Door Policy. The Rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., has sent the BULLETIN a communication, printed on a later page under the title "Being Nineteen in 1919", with the spirit of which we are in the heartiest accord. Indeed it presents in terms more picturesque and memorable than those habitually employed in these pages the very idea we have sought to bring forward—that this is preëminently a time for flexibility, and not at all a time for rigidity in

academic standards. As a schoolmaster Mr. Drury would probably be the first to realize the necessity of certain general rules, and to recognize a possible difference in educational value between such experiences as those to which he refers and of such others as befell the larger number of young men who were eager to do great things but had to content themselves with small. It is not the volunteer's fault if the will to heroism and the heart-searching practice of it touch lower and higher points in the scale of actual education.

But it is far from our intention to quarrel with details in our correspondent's let-

ter when we are in such sympathy with its general drift. If any mistakes are to be made in questions of admitting to Harvard and other colleges students whose lives have been quite diverted from their natural courses by reason of the war, it is much better that they should be the mistakes of too much than of too little liberality. Mistakes of the first order correct themselves within a few months or years; those of the second are irretrievable. The announced intentions of the Harvard authorities are fortunate in having to do chiefly with the fact that the doors were never before so wide open as at present.

HARVARD COLLECTION OF WAR POSTERS

By GUY EMERSON, '08.

EVERYONE has seen war posters. They have covered our fences and walls and decorated our windows for many months. These posters have been very unequal in subject matter, in technique, and in coloring, but it must be evident to the most casual observer that the general standard of our own posters has been greatly improved since we entered the war.

The war has really meant something to American art. The work of pictorial publicity has drawn out the best energies, not only of our illustrators and poster artists, but also of the oldest and most successful painters from all parts of the United States.

There has been some feeling that foreign posters were better than our own. It would not be surprising if this were true because poster art had reached a high degree of development abroad before the war, whereas poster art in this country had not been developed to anything like the same extent. Furthermore, the need for war posters began nearly three years earlier in Europe than it did in this country.

As to the high achievement of Ameri-

can artists I believe there can be no question. Their work has shown great inspiration, and they have not permitted themselves to degenerate simply into copyists of the various schools of poster art either in France or in Germany, although the influence of the prevailing styles of both countries has been recognizable in some cases.

American artists have tried to produce posters which carried distinctly the American appeal, and it is probably true or our posters more fully than of those of any other country that in their wide variety they make a distinct appeal to almost every group of our population. Without any criticism of many of the foreign posters which are so highly regarded, and justly so, I think it may be said that there is a great sameness about them, due in some measure simply to the uniformity of their fundamental excellence.

There has been a distinct problem in the United States of reaching millions of people in all parts of the country, involving groups of different origins and varying environments. We have found from actual experience that the poster which appealed to one group of people was con-



French Poster Used in Algiers to Promote the Sale of War Bonds.

sidered absolutely useless by another group. It has been our attempt to put out a sufficient variety of posters, all sound in the a-b-c of color and technique, each of which would have a distinct appeal to some definite group of people. In this attempt I think the American artists have been successful, as judged by the demand for posters and by the results of the various war campaigns.

I have been able to collect for the Harvard Library a set of war posters from several countries. The first instalment of about 500 of these posters has now gone forward and it is hoped ultimately to bring the collection up to 1,000. This collection includes practically a complete set of all those issued by the national war organizations in this country, such as the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Army, Navy, Food Administration, Fuel Administration, etc. There are posters from France, Belgium, Russia, Australia, Canada, Italy and many other countries. They involve a striking variety of subjects running all the way from simple lettered posters to brilliant scenes on the field of battle, and include classic and allegorical subjects as well as simple designs directed to the children of the nation.

The Librarian of Harvard College intends to preserve the posters in such form as to make them available, and it is believed that the collection cannot fail to be of great significance to any one who, in after years, attempts to get a definite picture of the war spirit of our times. It is beyond question that the posters of the great war have done a great deal to bring vividly before the people of the most remote towns and villages of our country a fuller conception of what we were fighting for. The demand for posters from the beginning until the end of the war was consistent and far-reaching. I think it may be said that throughout the war the spirit of the American people, while at all times solemn and fundamental, was none the less enthusiastic. We did not hesitate to use color and line to represent the supreme confidence of a young nation assuming for the first time its full responsibility in great world affairs.

Possibly the culmination of this spirit was to be seen on Fifth Avenue during the Fourth Liberty Loan. From one end of



American Poster, by Blashfield.

the street to the other it glowed with all the colors and varied designs of the flags of our allies, while practically all the windows of the Avenue held specially painted pictures by the best artists in the country, illustrating the fundamental appeal of the war.

No notice of this kind would do justice to the situation unless it recorded the tremendous service of the Division of Pictorial Publicity, which assembled a group of devoted and skilled artists under the chairmanship of Charles Dana Gibson, who were responsible for supplying practically all the designs used by the United States Government or by any of our war agencies during the period of our participation in the war.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out



Poster Used to Raise Funds for the American Ambulance in Russia.

that the present collection is by no means a complete set of war posters issued in the world during the great war. It is believed that the collections from France and England are substantially complete. The col-

lection of national American posters is complete. There were many posters privately and locally issued in other parts of the United States, however, which have not been obtained. For the ultimate perfec-

tion of this collection it is therefore important that any graduates who have available any posters, American or foreign, should send a list of them to the Librarian in order that the gaps in the collection may be filled. It may be pointed out, also, that collections are being formed at the

libraries of Cornell, Princeton, and other colleges. It is accordingly hoped that Harvard men will have an eye to the great permanent value of such a collection and coöperate in every way towards making our own as nearly complete and as effective as possible.

OPENING OF THE SECOND TERM

THE departments of the University opened on Thursday, Jan. 2, for the second period of the current academic year. The final figures of attendance are not yet available, but more than 2,500 men were registered on Thursday and others have since entered.

The University is once more on an academic basis. Many new students have been admitted to the College without examination, on the basis of their work in the S. A. T. C.; their College work will determine whether they will remain. A large number of former students who have been in the service or engaged in other war work have returned to finish their College course. Nevertheless, the total attendance in the University is considerably smaller than it was in normal times just before the war, and some time will elapse before former social, athletic, and academic conditions can return in their completeness.

The present intention of the University authorities is to have no military or naval training for Harvard students during the rest of the year. The training which has hitherto been carried on in Cambridge for the benefit of the undergraduates was plainly not the best that could be devised and would be of no value to the men who have come back from the Army or Navy. It is possible, however, that a new military program will be put into effect at Harvard next fall. There seems a disposition at present to favor a plan which will concentrate in summer camps all the drill and field work and enable the men to give all of their time to academic work during the regular term. Nothing definite has yet been fixed,

and the College authorities will consider the matter carefully and at length before they decide on the Harvard military policy.

Athletic conditions are unsettled. The Hemenway Gymnasium is used at present as a dormitory for students in the Naval Radio School, and, in order to give members of the University a chance to have indoor exercise, the authorities have leased the Randolph gymnasium for the rest of the year.

A meeting to discuss the hockey outlook has already been held, and candidates for the freshman team have been called out. There may be no university team. Little interest has thus far been shown, and, as the Boston Arena, in which the teams have practised and played their games during recent years, was burned a few weeks ago, the opportunities for hockey are materially less than they have been. Two rinks have been constructed in the Stadium, and both practice and matches will be played there this year.

A meeting for candidates for the university and freshman crews will be held some evening this week. The prospects for rowing are reasonably good. Coach Haines is still in charge, and the material for a University eight seems to be as promising as could be expected. The following members of the crew which defeated Yale on the Housatonic River last year have returned, or will soon return, to College: R. S. Emmett, stroke; F. B. Whitman, 7; G. F. Batchelder, Jr., 4; J. F. Linder, 3; J. S. Coleman, 2. D. L. Withington, Jr., '20, one of the members of last year's eight, died of pneumonia last fall just before he was to go to an officers' training camp. Moseley Taylor, '18, who

rowed on the crew in his sophomore year, may come back to College, and other men of experience will be available.

The candidates for the baseball nine also will be called on soon. Several of the men who have played in recent years will be eligible.

The athletic situation will be unsettled for some time, at least until the Athletic Committee has been reconstituted and has decided what, if any, changes are to be made in the conduct of sports at Harvard. Dean L. B. R. Briggs, who has been for

a long time chairman of the committee, will soon go to Europe as Harvard Exchange Professor at the French universities; it is assumed that Dean Yeomans will be selected as the new chairman.

The College publications are returning to a normal basis. The *Crimson*, which has been published weekly during the first part of the current academic year, now comes out every morning, and the *Lampoon* has been taken over from the graduates who have had charge of it during recent months.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

BEING NINETEEN IN 1919

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

As January 1st dawned I found myself saying over and over "1919—1919"—a pleasant recitative. Then thoughts of youthful veterans, friends just now returning from the trenches and the seas, suggested yet another repetition. Many of these boys who left school or college, are 19. What about being 19 in 1919,—what shall we offer to the boy veteran of 19 in 1919?

Maybe there is a moral equivalent for war, but quite certainly war is a moral equivalent for many valuable things. Defending and saving the country is a moral equivalent for adding figures or milking cows. No doubt about that. The question is, what will our colleges regard as an equivalent for, say, a couple of entrance conditions in French and Algebra, or for the loss of one's freshman year? To the academic board (oh! let not these boards, confronting perplexed young soldiers, be "long and hard, and narrow",—let them be *spring*-boards rather) is there any equivalent for actual attendance of lectures, and for taking notes, or buying them, on the lecturer's neat little courses "Tues., Thur., and (at the pleasure of the instructor) Sat. at 12?" Can there, oh! can there be any equivalent for *that*?

Here's my young friend N., big in

mind, body and estate, yet a trifle weak, a *leetle* shy, so the records dustily recall, in American History. He has done valiant work as Ensign in the American Navy. How is the college to treat him: Shall the Alma Mater (alma=fostering, motherly, hospitable) admit him on a long-range patient basis, or offer him a grudging three-months probation, or turn him altogether away?

Here's my adventurous companion C., the intrepid aviator; nearly an Ace, then captured by Germans, then starved by them; then by taking a dashing chance (to lose is to die) he escapes and "beats it" into Switzerland. Now, he would like to go to college. What will the board say about him? Is his service the equivalent of so much freshman docility, or not? Which is more ponderably valuable, six months of lectures on History or six days in the Argonne? Better fifty days in Flanders than,—well, complete it as you please.

There is no actual evidence that the admitting boards will be long or hard or narrow. Nothing definite, that is, save the receipt of cautious inquiries, asking for an estimate, quite confidential, about these young heroes. In reply I feel like quoting the Pope in "The Ring and the Book":

Show me thy last product,

For in the last is summed the first and all.

But won't you lower the standard, won't

you hurt the A.B. degree?—somebody hesitates. In reply it may be asserted that to reckon valorous patriotic service as the equivalent of elementary theoretical book-learning can't cheapen the first degree in arts, which itself is wholly artificial anyway. For fitness in law or in a responsible art like medicine the case were frankly different. Sinking submarines is no preparation for removing our appendix! But we do claim that ordinary war experience is, in part preparation, as educative and as deserving of an A.B. as dawdling about the college green.

The problem of being 19 in 1919 is simple compared with being the same man of 40 in 1940. Untrained men are a drag or a menace. We must plan now for the day after tomorrow. The next generation is the chief business of the college. And it is the opportunity, yes, the duty, of colleges to go out to the highways, where drifting young men are debating between a job in some office and completing their education, and give a hearty welcome back to the society of scholars, the cantonment of future leaders; for these young men don't need money and won't take praise. One thing they do need and will take,—a fair chance.

Here are hundreds of youths chock full of ideals and the spirit of adventurous leadership. Shall the college, in Lethe's dreamless ooze, prate about letting down the bars, and point out little defects in their store of facts? Their service, their sufferings, their sacrifice is a pressed down, shaken together, and running over equivalent for all the clever examination papers that gerund-grinders ever prepared or that greasy grinds got highest honors in. Let the college be outspoken in its welcoming proud recompense to the willing-to-die. Yes, let the requirements be lowered. By that very venture the standards will be raised.

P. S. These are New Year's Day reflections—perhaps not to be taken more literally in detail than some of the resolutions for which the day is famous. Though it is the spirit that giveth life, a certain common sense gives poise; and one may be confident that as the year grows older restless ideas and rigid rules will produce a breezy compromise.

SAMUEL S. DRURY, '01.

January 1, 1919.

DR. HARRISON B. WEBSTER, '05

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In your issue of Dec. 12, Mr. Oveson, giving some details of the death of Dr. Webster, refers to a prior "rather meagre note" about him. That, however, contained merely his military record. I have hoped that some of his friends would, in addition to the facts as to his military career, send to the BULLETIN some memoranda in regard to his very unusual life and work on the Maine coast, a life and a work which ought to be known to his fellow alumni.

The facts have been told to me partly by his clerical associate and partly by friends among the natives whom he served. They were literally "natives." There is an extraordinarily pure strain of New England blood along the shore and on the islands of the Maine coast, and this fact appealed strongly to Dr. Webster. The passing of the sailing vessel and the expense of steam and motor travel have resulted in a curious isolation of portions of the coast, especially of the out-islands. They have become almost absolutely cut off from many of the comforts and necessities of life, and particularly of surgical and medical assistance.

Dr. Webster, therefore, determined to render to his own people, who were in equal need, much of the same service as Dr. Grenfell, with whom he had been associated, has given to the people of Labrador. Dr. Webster allied himself with a philanthropic, non-sectarian enterprise which every summer sends a boat with religious, educational and material aid along the coast. Then he built a permanent hospital at Castine, and thereafter, wherever there was human suffering or need among these people, Dr. Webster by boat, train, or automobile has carried the helpfulness not only of his great professional skill, but also of his own remarkable personality.

It is perhaps strange that a man of his birth, education, and professional attainments should have buried himself on the coast of Maine, but he also buried himself in the grateful hearts of its people who accorded to "Buntz" Webster, as they called him, the same love, trust and admiration that is felt for Dr. Grenfell throughout Labrador. Dr. Webster gave

his life as freely and fully for his fellow men in his service on the Maine coast as he did finally in his simple and noble death on the battle field.

CHARLES T. DAVIS, '84.

Boston, Jan. 4.

SHALL THE CANTEEN BE CONTINUED?

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The services rendered by the Army and Navy canteens and the benefits which the men have derived from them are of too recent and general experience to require much explanation. Suffice it to say that the canteens did a big "bit" in helping win the war, both in the foreign fields and in the training camps on this side. Its motto was "help"—its spirit "true democracy."

Such a canteen was installed at Cambridge during the existence of the Students' Army Training Corps and was known as "The Harvard Units Hut." It took care of the S. A. T. C., Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Units. Situated near the Freshman Dormitories, in the old Speakers' Club, it was in the centre of student population. There the boys in what few spare moments they had would gather in an informal and democratic way. It made no difference that some were members of the exclusive clubs. They all came and mixed freely. And once they came they continued to come.

The present letter is intended not as a story of what was, but as an expression of hope of what ought to be. The Harvard canteen proved its usefulness in getting at the boys during war times—it ought to be continued in normal times. The valuable lessons taught us by the war ought not to be so soon forgotten. For years the College has struggled to get at the students—with what success? The University Teas—an utter failure. Who amongst the alumni has gone to the University Teas more than once? Who has felt at ease at those functions? I venture to say that they proved as much a bore to those serving as to those served. The women were there to make conversation and the boys had to talk. How different the canteen! A home for the boys—come when they will, go when they will—talk, sing, and meet the proper people all the time.

The Union failed to serve its purpose in

full. It attracted mainly those who could not live in the dormitories, and even they could not all belong. The canteen charges no membership fee—it gives its services free. The right women are ready to give of their time to its success. It is worth trying. It is operated for the boys—it has proved itself successful in handling Harvard men in khaki, it will be successful in handling Harvard men in "civies."

MAURICE SANDLER '13.

Boston, Jan. 3.

DIGGING UP THEIR MONEY

The following extract from a letter written by Lieut. Harold S. Barnes, '16, tells one or two interesting incidents which occurred immediately after the cessation of hostilities on the Western front in Europe, when the inhabitants of the French territory which had recently been under fire from the Germans returned to their homes. Barnes has received the *Croix de Guerre*.

We went to Mezieres the afternoon of the 11th (November), arriving about 2.30 P. M. The Boches had shelled it all night and to within a few minutes of 11.00 A. M. It is interesting watching the civiles come back. Yesterday one man returned to the next village and dug up 400,000 francs in cold cash that had been there for over four years. In another town a man found that the Germans had used the ground around his cachette as a burial place for dead horses. He dug without much hope, and found his money, just under 1,000,000 francs in stocks and bonds, just four inches under the last resting place of one of the horses.

VICTOR EMMANUEL CHAPMAN, '13

We called thee "Victor", hoping that the name Might be a happy omen of the time,
When, flushed with triumph by a life sublime,
Home thou wouldst laughing bring thine honest fame;

For life to thee must be a smiling game
Such as young athletes play, when in their prime,
Ere on the locks hath settled age's rime,
Ere in the heart hath living grown too tame.

Now in a foreign land far, far away,
Beyond the dashings of our restless sea,
Thy body hath outlived its little day,
And in a grave unknown must resting be.
Yet "Victor" still with tears we fondly say,
Since Freedom's cause was sacred unto thee.

FREDERIC ALLISON TUPPER, '80.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—Am. R. C., American Red Cross. A. S. (Aero) Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air Service, Production. B. E. F., British Expeditionary Force. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. C. E. F., Canadian Expeditionary Force. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M.D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. Sq., Squadron. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.—F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

In Military or Naval Service.

'86—Edward H. Nichols, M.D. '92, assistant director of Base Hospital No. 7, A. E. F., has been promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel, M. C.

'87—E. Stanley Abbot, major, M.C., has been honorably discharged from the army.

'92—Ernest L. Bell, captain, M.C., is in command of Base Hospital No. 218, A. E. F.

'92—Robert G. Loring, M.D. '96, who was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., as captain, M. C., has been honorably discharged from service.

'94—Walter S. Johnson, M.D. '98, captain, M.C., has been ordered to report at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

'96—J. Ellis Hoffman, captain, Co. C, 150th M. G. Bn., 42d Div., is in a replacement division waiting to rejoin his company in the Army of Occupation. Capt. Hoffman was wounded in the Château Thierry salient Aug. 2, and was three months convalescing.

'96—Henry L. Sanford, M.D. '00, is a major, M. C., Chief Surgeon's Office, First Army Corps, A. E. F.

'97—Francis M. Weld, major, 308th Inf., was severely wounded Nov. 8, at Hill 254, near Buzancy, when struck in the foot by a machine gun bullet. He went overseas last April with the Upton Div., as captain in the 302d Ammunition Train, but was promoted and transferred on arrival at the front. Maj. Weld is recovering from his injuries at a hospital in Paris.

'00—Arthur F. Gotthold is a captain, Army Service Corps, A. E. F.

'00—Robert Livermore, captain, 5th Engineer Training Regt., Camp Humphreys, Va., has been honorably discharged from the service.

'02—George B. Dabney, serving with the A. E. F., has been promoted from captain, C. E., to major, J. A. G. D.

'02—J. Hopkins Smith, Jr., lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., has been detailed for duty with the Peace Commission in Paris. He was formerly attached to U. S. S. "Guinevere."

A.M. '02—Frederick H. Verhoeff, major, M. C., is temporarily assigned to the Base Hospital, Camp Devens, Mass.

'03—Thomas H. Graydon is captain of Co. B, 7th M. G. Bn., A. E. F.

'03—Archibald King has been commissioned captain, J. A. G. D., and is on duty at the General Hdqrs. of the A. E. F., France.

'03—J. Couper Lord, 1st lieutenant of Inf., is aide de camp to the general commanding the 16th Div., Camp Kearny, Cal.

'04—Curtis P. Bailey is a 1st lieutenant, F. A., A. E. F.

Bus. '02-04—Clarence C. Colburn, 1st lieutenant of F. A., is attached to General Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'05—Bronson Crothers is a major, M. C., serving with Evacuation Hospital No. 12, A. E. F.

Law '02-03—George N. Davis, major of Inf., is with the 91st Div., A. E. F.

'06—Franklin E. Shirk is captain commanding Co. D, 309th Supply Train, A. E. F.

'07—James H. Means, formerly captain, M. C., and assistant to the Chief Surgeon, Base Sec. No. 3, A. E. F., London, has been promoted to major, M. C.

'08—Philip J. Finnegan, M.D. '11, 1st lieutenant, M. C., has been honorably discharged from the service at Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa.

'08—Robert M. Johnson has been commissioned 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., Finance Branch, and furloughed to the Officers' Reserve Corps.

'08—Alain L. Locke was personnel officer and instructor in charge of War Issues courses, Howard University, S. A. T. C.

'09—John J. Desmond, 2d lieutenant, Motor Transport Corps, is on duty with the Executive Div., Washington, D. C.

'09—Arthur R. Jones, captain, A. S. (Aero.), is a pilot attached to the 59th Sq., Royal Air Force.

'09—Arthur W. Sampson is captain and regimental adjutant, 150th F. A., A. E. F.

Gr. '09-10, '13-14—Maurice Husik, serving with the A. E. F., has been promoted to 1st lieutenant and made aide to Gen. Helmick.

'10—Schofield Andrews, major of Inf., is general staff officer of the 90th Div., A. E. F.

'10—Francis A. Brewer is a lieutenant, General Supply Ordnance Depot, Pigpoint, Va.

'10—Arthur N. Goding, private in the 151st

Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, has been honorably discharged from service.

'10—Robert L. Groves, captain, U. S. A., is serving in the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

'10—Morris F. La Croix has been promoted to major, C. E., and is with Hdqrs. Staff, Engineers, A. E. F.

'10—August E. Lewis is a 1st lieutenant, Q. M. C.

'10—Rogers MacVeagh, 1st lieutenant of F. A., is with the 91st Div., A. E. F.

'10—Paul A. Merriam, captain commanding the 2d Bn., 67th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Ala., has been honorably discharged.

'10—Charles S. Neves, M.D. '13, is a lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N. He served at Bumkin Island Naval Training Station (Mass.), and on the U. S. S. "Mercy" during the war.

'10—Thomas C. Quinn is a lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), A. E. F.

Law '07-08—Carroll A. Wilson was a candidate in Co. K, C. A. C. O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

'11—Edwin M. Chamberlin, captain, San. C., has been assigned to General Hospital No. 10, Boston, Mass.

'11—Graham Glass, Jr., is a lieutenant, Btry. E, 348th F. A., A. E. F.

'11—Harold R. Stiles is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C., stationed at Pensacola, Fla.

'11—Robert H. Thompson has been promoted to lieutenant (s.g.), U. S. N. R. F. (Pay Corps), and continues to serve as assistant in the operation of the Cargo Vessel Supply of the Naval Overseas Transportation Service.

'12—Maxwell M. Albach is a private in the 331st Inf. M. G. Co., A. E. F.

'12—Henry Bollman, serving with the 49th Aero. Sq., A. E. F., has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.)

'12—John A. Daly, sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, is overseas with the 5th Div., serving as communication sergeant and interpreter on the staff of Brig. Gen. Eli K. Cole.

'12—Clarence L. Fernberg has been mustered out of service from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'12—Stedman S. Hanks is a major, A. S. (Aero.)

'12—Walter S. Hood has been commissioned 2d lieutenant, U. S. A. He is stationed with the 5th Eng. Training Regt., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'12—Thomas H. Lanman, M.D. '16, 1st lieutenant, M. C., is on duty with Base Hospital No. 55, A. E. F.

'12—Dudley P. Ranney is a lieutenant of Inf., A. E. F.

'12—Raymond S. Wilkins, serving in France, has been promoted to captain, F. A.

'13—Clarence M. Gordon, attached to Hdqrs., First Army, A. E. F., has been made battalion sergeant major, J. A. G. D.

'13—Ira B. Gorham, candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., has been honorably discharged.

'13—Eugene S. Harrington, who was attending the F. A. Central O. T. Sch. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C.

'13—Harold H. Hartwell has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A.

'13—George S. Kahin, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has for some time been property officer, Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.

'13—Dana A. Steele, captain of Inf., is on duty at Camp Pike, Ark., with the 162d Depot Brigade.

'14—Charles H. Crombie is a major, 9th Regt., F. A. Replacement Depot, Camp Jackson, S. C.

'14—Robert T. Davis is a captain and department chief of the Personnel Div., Ordnance Dept., A. E. F.

'14—A. Donald Douglas, who was attached to the 16th Recruit Co. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has been honorably discharged from service.

'14—Herbert A. Horgan, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A., has been serving with the Military Intelligence Div., General Staff, in charge of the Foreign-Speaking Soldier Sec.

'14—John R. Hunneman, 1st lieutenant of Co. E, 30th Inf., is convalescing from machine gun bullet wounds received Oct. 11 in the Argonne Forest.

'14—Robert N. Kastor, captain of Inf., has been honorably discharged from the service.

'15—Almus P. Evans, Jr., is a lieutenant, U. S. A., Camp Sheridan, Ala.

'15—Thayer Francis, 2d lieutenant, 303d Inf., A. E. F., is on detached duty with the U. S. Air Service.

'15—William L. Langer is a sergeant, 1st Gas Regt., Co. E, C. W. S., A. E. F.

'15—Shirley L. Mason, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is a pilot attached to the 29th Aero. Sq., West Point, Ky.

'15—Ernest G. Swigert, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is at Hoboken, N. J., awaiting orders.

'15—Walter H. Trumbull, Jr., is a lieutenant, Hdqrs. Co., 343d F. A., A. E. F.

'15—Philip Wharton, captain, 371st Regt., 93d Div., who was gassed about Sept. 26, has returned to duty with his company.

LL.B. '15—Martin Le Boutillier, lieutenant, Btry. C, 151st Artillery, was gassed on Oct. 27.

'16—DeLano Andrews has been promoted to captain, F. A., and is at Hdqrs., 5th Corps, A. E. F.

'16—Gerald Courtney, 1st lieutenant, 102d M. G. Bn., who was wounded and gassed in September, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross "For Valor". He is well on the road to recovery.

'16—John W. Middendorf, Jr., 1st lieutenant, U. S. A., has been training at Tours, France, for aeroplane reconnoitering and observation.

'16—Leland B. Morgan, 1st lieutenant, Inf., is adjutant, 4th Regt., Infantry Replacement and Training Troops, Camp Pike, Ark.

'16—John H. C. Penhallow, lieutenant, F. A., was appointed aide to the Chief of Artillery, A. E. F.

'16—Selwyn A. Robinson, sergeant in the 2d Hawaiian Inf., is on detached service at the O. T. Sch., Schofield, Oahu, T. H.

'16—Richmond Young, 1st lieutenant, 38th Inf., A. E. F., was severely wounded, Oct. 9. Lt. Young went overseas last July with the 76th Div., but in September was transferred to the 38th

Inf., 3d Div. This division was originally composed of regulars, but its losses in July were so severe that many officers were transferred from other divisions to fill the gaps.

A.M. '16—William B. Pressey, lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, has been training marines at Paris Island, S. C.

LL.B. '16—Thomas R. Armstrong is a major, 345th F. A., in the Army of Occupation.

Spec. '16-17—John T. A. Ely is a 1st lieutenant, 12th F. A., A. E. F.

Spec. '16-17—Richard L. Feldman has been graduated from the Officer Material Sch. at Pelham Bay, N. Y., with the rank of ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

Spec. '16-17—Walter G. Fletcher is a private in Co. E, 23d Engineers, A. E. F.

Spec. '16-17—William W. Lloyd has been honorably discharged from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Spec. '16-17—Chester W. Lockwood, ensign, U. S. N., is on duty at Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.

'17—Paul R. Ladd, ensign, U. S. N., has been executive officer and instructor at the U. S. Naval Unit, University of Florida.

'17—Felix Mandelstam is a sergeant, Q. M. C., attached to the Finance Office, Ft. Preble, Maine.

'17—Arthur M. Miller is a 2d lieutenant, 144th F. A., A. E. F.

'17—Richard K. Prentice is a private, A. S. (Aero.), and is attached to the 814th Depot Aero Sq., U. S. Sch. of Military Aeronautics, Princeton, N. J.

'17—John F. Seal, 2d lieutenant, C. A. C., is in France with Btry. F, 68th Artillery.

'17—Herbert F. Sullivan, who has been stationed at Hampton Roads, Va., for some time, was recently promoted to lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F. C.

'17—Roger B. Tyler has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

LL.B. '17—Norman R. Hays is a 1st lieutenant, 65th Inf., A. P. O. 750, A. E. F.

Law '14-15—Roland A. McCrady, 2d lieutenant, San. C., is psychological examiner at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Law '14-15—Richard W. Martin is a farrier in the Veterinary Det., 302d Ammunition Train, A. E. F.

Spec. '17-18—Harold R. La Bonté, U. S. Marine Corps, is small arms instructor at the Marine Rifle Range, Quantico, Va.

Spec. '17-18—John S. Wynne is a private, Co. B, 10th M. G. Bn., A. E. F.

'18—Royal W. Caldwell, 1st lieutenant of Inf., has been honorably discharged from service.

'18—Donald M. Calley is serving with Btry. B, 5th F. A., A. E. F.

'18—Allen W. Clark, candidate at the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va., has been honorably discharged.

'18—Charles E. Daly is a 2d lieutenant, 4th M. G. Bn., 2d Div., A. E. F.

'18—Timothy F. Danehy, Jr., has completed the course at the S. C. Radio O. T. Sch., New Haven, Conn., and been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, S. R. C.

'18—Paul G. DeRosay, chief clerk of S. S. U.

512, U. S. A. A. C., is with his unit in Germany as part of the Army of Occupation.

'18—Robert E. Dickerman is an *élève aspirant* at the French Artillery Sch., Fontainebleau.

'18—Donald W. Ellsworth, who was a candidate in the 19th Training Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., has been mustered out of the service.

'18—Joseph Goldstein is a sergeant in Co. D, 29th Engineers, A. E. F.

'18—Willard E. Hicks, ensign, U. S. N. R. F. is serving on the U. S. S. "Fanning."

'18—Ralph Horween has been promoted to lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., and is on duty in foreign waters.

'18—Edward L. Hubbard, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been placed on the inactive list.

'18—Thacher Jenney, ensign, U. S. N., is engineer officer on the U. S. S. "G-1."

'18—George A. King, Jr., is a 1st lieutenant, 55th Inf., Co. F, 7th Div., A. E. F.

'18—Isador S. Levin has been released from duty as a store-keeper, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F.

'18—Morris L. Levine has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'18—Philip I. Light, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is stationed on the U. S. S. "Macdonough" in foreign waters.

'18—Max J. Meyer is a seaman, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F.

'18—Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., 2d lieutenant, F. A., was assigned in October as balloon observer, 3d Balloon Co., France.

'18—Philip H. Russell is a sergeant, 1st class, M.D., Ft. Worth, Tex.

'18—Rexford S. Tucker is a corporal, Btry. A, 3d Regt., F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson, S. C.

'18—Philip S. York is a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), at Hicks Field, Tex.

Law '15-16—John B. Abbott, 2d lieutenant of F. A., is on duty with the Reclamations and Claim Service attached to the First Army Corps, A. E. F.

Gr. Bus. '16-17—David M. McMichael is a corporal, U. S. A. A. C., S. S. U. 511, A. E. F.

'19—Charles C. Bassett, Jr., ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C., has returned to the United States and is assigned to temporary duty as an instructor in advanced aerial gunnery and bombing at the Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

'19—Van Ness H. Bates, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been transferred to the U. S. S. "Pittsburgh."

'19—John G. Beebe-Center, serving with the second section, General Staff, 1st Div., A. E. F., has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, Corps of Interpreters.

'19—VanDuzer Burton, lieutenant of French Artillery, who was wounded in October, has arrived in the United States.

'19—Herman Caplan, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been released from active service.

'19—William A. Dole, Jr., has graduated from the Officers' Training Camp, Quantico, Va., with the rank of 2d lieutenant, U. S. M. C., and is on active duty.

'19—Harold A. Ehrensperger who was a candidate in the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., has been honorably discharged.

'19—John R. Gardner was honorably discharged as a private, C. A. C., while awaiting transfer to the C. A. C. O. T. Sch.

'19—Brownlee B. Gauld is a machine gunner in Btry. E, 2d Bn., Motor Machine Gun Corps, Canadian, on duty in Belgium.

'19—Edward R. Gay has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C.

'19—John M. Greene, 2d, was transferred from the Harvard S. A. T. C., to the Coast Artillery Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

'19—Roger F. Greenlaw has been honorably discharged as a private, 1st class, in the 472d Engineers.

'19—Joseph D. Hale is a private in the U. S. M. C.

'19—Donald L. Hathway, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A. C., has returned to the command of his section, S. S. U. 502, and been permanently attached to the French Army of Occupation. Lt. Hathway was slightly wounded in action about Oct. 7, and severely gassed about Oct. 15. He was in Base Hospital No. 115 for four weeks.

'19—Murdoch P. Johnson who was a sergeant, C. A. C., Btry. B, 33d Artillery, has been honorably discharged.

'19—A. Donald Kelso, chief quartermaster, U. S. N. R.-F. C., who was attending the school for naval aviators at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, signed for release from service to return to college.

'19—Milton E. Lord was a candidate at the C. A. C. O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

'19—William J. Mack, C. P. O., U. S. N. R. F., has been on duty at the Naval Training Station, Pelham Bay, N. Y.

'19—William Noyes, 3d, who was a chief quartermaster, U. S. N. R.-F. C., has been honorably discharged.

'19—John J. O'Brien, who went overseas as a sergeant, 302d Inf., Co. G last July, was sent to an Army Candidate Sch. in France and was given a certificate showing eligibility for a commission as a 2d lieutenant after the signing of the armistice.

'19—Francis Parkman has completed the course at the Second Officers' Training Camp, Quantico, Va., and been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps.

'19—Frederic L. Putnam has been honorably discharged as candidate, Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'19—Joseph D. Sheehan, who enlisted as a private, U. S. Marine Corps, in October, has been honorably discharged.

'19—William E. Spaulding, 2d lieutenant, Inf., 6th Co., 1st Regt. Inf. Replacement & Training Troops, Camp Grant, Ill., has been honorably discharged.

'19—Percy D. Steele, cadet, U. S. N. R.-F. C., is training at Key West, Fla.

'19—Harold C. Tingey, chief quartermaster, U. S. N. R.-F. C., is in training at Miami, Fla.

'19—Neal Wainwright is at Base Hospital No. 13, A. E. F. His hand was shattered about Oct. 30, and was amputated at an evacuation hospital. Wainwright has been recommended for the course at the Saumur Artillery Sch. He was cited by Gen. Edwards last April.

'19—Norman A. Weaver is a private in the Heavy Artillery, Btry. E, 29th Artillery.

'19—Saul Yesner has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

Law '16-17—Wendell D. Allen, 1st lieutenant of Inf., has been serving as an instructor at the Central O. T. Sch., Camp Gordon, Ga.

Law '16-17—Vernon W. Marr, captain, 61st Pioneer Inf., is on staff duty as supply officer.

'20—Edward LeR. Bortz, cadet, A. S. (Aero.), has been honorably discharged from service at Mather Field, Cal.

'20—Walton Butterfield had just finished the training course in the Quartermasters' Sch. at Pelham Bay Park, N. Y., when released from active duty in December.

'20—William W. Caswell, Jr., 2d lieutenant, C. E., is on duty at Fire Prevention Bureau Hdqrs., Tours, France. He was at the front with the 101st Engineers from September, 1917, to July, 1918.

'20—Robert E. Eckstein is a candidate in the heavy artillery branch of the C. A. C.

'20—Henry M. Erb is 2d lieutenant, San. C., attached to Medical Supply Co. No. 11.

'20—Joseph A. Freiberg was enrolled in the medical division of the S. A. T. C., University of Cincinnati.

'20—Leverett S. Gleason is a private, 1st class, Hdqrs. Co., 101st F. A., A. E. F.

'20—Everett F. Gordon has been mustered out as a candidate of the 40th Co., Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'20—John S. Higgins has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C.

'20—Gilbert H. Hood, Jr., 2d lieutenant of Inf., has been assigned as an instructor at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

'20—David F. Houston, Jr., ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been released from active duty.

'20—Ludlow T. Lanman, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been an instructor and flight commander at Brooks Field, Tex., since last June.

'20—Frederic C. Lawrence has been honorably discharged from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'20—Emery N. Leonard, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is serving on the U. S. S. "Florida."

'20—Kevin T. Lyons is a 2d lieutenant, Inf., assigned to 26th Co., 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.

'20—John Nolen, Jr., is a gunnery sergeant, U. S. Marine Reserve Flying Corps.

'20—Eric A. McCouch was a candidate in the 47th Training Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Taylor, Ky.

'20—Kenneth Morse, cadet pilot, A. S. (Aero.), who was training at the Sch. of Military Aeronautics, Ithaca, N. Y., has been honorably discharged.

'20—Oliver H. Munroe has been honorably discharged as a candidate, Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Gordon, Ga.

'20—Cornwell B. Rogers, until his release from active duty, served as a quartermaster, 1st class, U. S. N. R. F.

'20—Carl A. Samuelson is a 2d lieutenant, 18th Co., 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kans.

'20—Frank M. Sheerin, formerly a sergeant,

M.D., was attending the Central M. G. O. T. Sch., at Camp Hancock, Ga., at the time of his honorable discharge.

'20—Eastman Smith is a member of the ambulance corps attached to Base Hospital No. 202, Orleans, France.

'20—Charles R. Steedman is a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), and a reserve military aviator.

'20—Benjamin Ulin has been honorably discharged from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'20—George S. Weld has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C.

'21—Henry R. Atkinson, who went from the Harvard Unit, S. A. T. C., to the Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va., has been honorably discharged from the service.

'21—R. Wadleigh Barton was a candidate in the 47th Training Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'21—Francis Beidler, Jr., 2d lieutenant of F. A. who has been on duty at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., has been honorably discharged.

'21—Edward L. Bigelow has been honorably discharged from service at the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'21—E. Barrett Brady has been mustered out of service from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'21—Kenneth Campbell, cadet in the Royal Air Force, is in training at Hastings, England.

'21—Prescott T. Cumner was an apprentice seaman in the U. S. Naval Unit at Yale.

'21—Maurice J. Curran, Jr., 2d lieutenant, F. A., is attached to the 59th Regt., Camp Jackson, S. C.

'21—Thomas T. Giles is a private in Co. C, 2d Separate M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C., Quantico, Va.

'21—Gordon Gunther, chief quartermaster, U. S. N. R.-F. C., is in training for a commission at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Miami, Fla.

'21—Roger W. Graticwick is in the 57th Training Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Taylor, Ky.

'21—Howard W. Hodgdon has been honorably discharged from the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'21—John M. Hodgdon, who was an apprentice seaman, U. S. N. R. F., has been honorably discharged.

'21—Jabish Holmes, Jr., is a private in the 30th Co., Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'21—Osgood Hooker is a 2d lieutenant of Inf., commanding the 67th Co., Group 6, M. G. Training Camp, Camp Hancock, Ga.

'21—Ralph T. Huntley was a member of the Oberlin S. A. T. C.

'21—Appleton King, who was a cadet in the Royal Air Force at Camp Mohawk, Ont., has received a temporary discharge.

'21—Alan B. Kirschbaum is a member of Co. B, 342d Bn., Tank Corps Div., Camp Greene, N. C.

'21—Mason S. LeBaron has been mustered out of service from the Sch. of Ordnance at the University of California.

'21—James A. Lowell, Jr., is a cadet pilot in the Royal Air Force, Canada.

'21—Camden H. McVey has been honorably discharged as a private, U. S. M. C.

'21—Abbot L. Mills, Jr., 2d lieutenant of Inf., was honorably discharged upon demobilization of the Georgia Technology S. A. T. C., where he had been an instructor.

'21—Alexander D. Morgan, Jr., is attending the Officer Material Sch., Cambridge, Mass.

'21—Marlin E. Olmsted, Jr., 2d lieutenant, Inf., is serving with Co. 5, Overseas Convalescent Det., Camp Dix, N. J.

'21—Foster Osgood, who served as a quartermaster, 3d class, U. S. N. R. F., has been honorably discharged.

'21—Gustave Pabst, Jr., who was a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., has been honorably discharged.

'21—Guido Pantaleoni, Jr., is a sergeant, 58th Balloon Co., A. E. F.

'21—Hugh Perrin, until his release from active duty, was an apprentice seaman, U. S. Naval Unit, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'21—Ellery T. Ricker, who has been serving in the U. S. N. R.-F. C. at Rockaway Beach, N. Y., has been honorably discharged.

'21—John A. Sessions served as acting corporal in the Yale Unit S. A. T. C.

'21—Leroy P. Steele is a corporal, E. O. C., Range Firing Sec., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

'21—John C. Stubbs, 2d lieutenant, Inf., 1st Regt., Inf. Replacement and Training Troops, Camp Grant, Ill., has been honorably discharged.

'21—Frederick J. Sweeney, 2d lieutenant of Inf., has been with the Boston University S. A. T. C.

'21—Harrington P. Thurston, 2d lieutenant, Inf., was detailed to the Clemson College S. A. T. C.

'21—Newell Vaughan was honorably discharged as a sergeant, C. A. C., 33d Artillery, Btry. A.

'21—William T. Wilkins, Jr., is a 2d lieutenant, Inf., and is assigned to Recruit Camp No. 5, Camp Greene, N. C.

'21—John M. Wood, private, U. S. Marine Corps, has been honorably discharged.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'74—William C. Sanger has assumed the management of the Potomac Div., Am. R. C. Col. Sanger was formerly associate manager of the division.

'96—Linzee Blagden is a member of the Field Artillery Officers' Examining Committee, Military Training Camp Ass'n, and chairman of the committee in charge of the Harvard Nat'l. Service Club, New York City.

'07—J. Horton Ijams served as manager of the Speakers Bureau, Liberty Loan Committee, 2d Federal Reserve Dist.

'10—Richard M. Everett has been appointed one of the assistant food administrators for Massachusetts.

'13—Henry C. Everett, Jr., has been appointed one of the assistant food administrators for Massachusetts.

Gr. Bus. '16-17—Edwin S. Hollen has been doing Y. M. C. A. work in France.

ON AN AMERICAN BATTLESHIP

THE following letter gives some incidents of life on an American battleship in the Grand Fleet just before the signing of the armistice and also describes the surrender of the German fleet on Nov. 21, in accordance with the terms of the armistice. The letter was written by Thomas R. Pennypacker, '16, an ensign on board U. S. S. "Arkansas", to his father, Henry Pennypacker, '88, Master of the Boston Latin School:

Censorship is off today. That is a great relief to us all. First of all, you have probably already guessed that we (the Grand Fleet) are based at Rosyth, or Firth of Forth. Our northern base is at Scapa, in the Orkneys. The U. S. forces which are with the Fleet comprise just one squadron of battleships—the New York (flagship), Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming and Florida. In my own opinion these five are the best fighting forces which our country has at present.

Now you know that what we have been doing is keeping a constant watch for any signs of movements of the High Seas Fleet ever since Jutland. Such a watch has been featured by frequent sorties out all over the North Sea, at times just manoeuvring, at others, protecting a bunch of mine-layers out on an expedition.

Every conceivable effort has been made to force the German Fleet to come out,—all to no purpose. The most tempting baits have been set, such as sending a single squadron (our own on more than one occasion) way over into the Skager Rack, along the Swedish and Norwegian coast, thus offering a most tempting bait.

Meantime, the mine-layers laid a field completely across from Scapa to the three-mile limit on Norway, thus bottling them up in the North Sea, always convoyed.

Things were at this stage, when, about October 15, we went alone (we, our squadron, which comprises the 6th battle squadron of the Grand Fleet), up to Scapa for target practice. It was intended that we would shoot the next day, Saturday. About 11 o'clock Friday night of the 14th, a message came to us from the C-in-C (Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet,—Beatty), directing the 6th B. S. to proceed immediately to sea and go west and north and then east, around the Orkneys. The whole fleet, except the second battle cruiser squadron, was then at Rosyth Base, 300 miles to the south.

By this time, after having been here since July

26, we were used to sudden calls; the whole fleet is always on four hours steaming notice; destroyers, light cruisers, and battle cruisers on one-half, one, and two hours respectively. But this looked like action. We had just heaved short when another wireless came saying, "Keep sharp watch out for enemy heavy ships composed of battleships and battle cruisers heading course for Pentland Firth" (strait between Orkneys and Scotch coast). Presently, still another message came from a light cruiser scout which we had sent out ahead of us and was about four hours out, that three very large strange ships were sighted, making high speed, about 28 knots, on course 351 degrees (N. N. W.) Said ships had simultaneously sighted her, and had at once let out a heavy smoke screen, shutting them off from view.

With this information our S. N. O. A. (Senior Naval Officer Afloat, Admiral Rodman on New York), arranged by wireless a rendezvous at day-break, where we would expect to meet the enemy. He told the cruiser to hang on to them and make hourly position reports. Of course, the intention of the Hun Admiral commanding was only too plain,—he intended to take his force out through the only channel left clear of mines, making a dash for the Atlantic. Once out, his presence would be soon felt. Imagine what a fast armoured battle cruiser with 15 inch guns could do with a convoy of transports! He could get off about 6,000 yards from the convoy, out of range of their small guns (anti-sub. guns of only 6 or 5 inch calibre), and blow the whole business to kingdom come!

Action was certainly imminent. All broadsides and turrets were manned. We then secured at 3 o'clock for an hour, each man being ordered to bathe carefully and put on fresh, clean underwear. This is clear to you,—it prevents, or rather palliates, possibility of blood poison in case of wounds. Decks were stripped, all loose gear was cast overboard, and final preparations made for battle. It was a nasty night, absolute pitch murk with a wind about N. N. E., and an ugly, choppy sea.

At 5 A. M. it began to get gray and we sent up an observation balloon to about 1,000 feet altitude. About 4.50 we had a message from the cruiser that he was still maintaining contact, but in the dark could only make out a pall of smoke to the eastward. We tore on, holding course 92 degrees (E ½ S) at 22 knots. Gradually it became light, and finally the "Balloonatic", as we call aviators on observation balloon duty, re-

ported by telephone that he could see a heavy outline of smoke dead ahead. We hauled him down again and rushed on, all hands at action stations. But, as we later found out, owing to an ever-present submarine which has been christened "Little Willie", always stationed outside Scapa, the enemy was warned of our approach and was making knots as tight as he could go for the Skager Rack and thence home. He was faster than we, since his force was mainly made up of battle cruisers, and he was soon gone. He had not expected any such force as five capital ships to be against him, since he supposed all our fleet was at Rosyth, 300 miles to the South. Therefore, "Little Willie" certainly spilled the beans for us! We chased them as far as "the Long Forties", a 40-fathom bank just N from Dogger Bank, when we saw it was useless to go further, and so put back.

That very night "Little Willie", who was stationed outside Scapa for the very purpose noted above, tried a game of his own. He had become somewhat bolder, and the week before had actually landed on Flotta Island in a collapsible boat and demanded lunch at a farmhouse!

This night, he tried to get into Scapa Flow itself and torpedo a few ships if he could. He followed a drifter, or mine-layer in beyond the 1st line nets and mines set there, before he was discovered. Upon seeing the tip of his periscope, the captain of the drifter made a signal flare to the shore and then turned about for the row of mines. The sub. followed him, and, when the drifter was well ahead, he sheered off, making the touch-off signal. The admiral in charge ashore instantly closed the switch, setting off all the mines within a half mile on either side of the drifter. There was a violent shock, felt distinctly aboard here. The drifter was not injured, since she was not close enough for contact, but "Little Willie" was smashed so badly that when the diver went below the next day to see if he was put out of business, he found the plates on one side ripped off, and a yawning gap in the conning tower. The following week the sub. was raised and towed up near Kirkwell.

The day after "Little Willie's" demise we held our practice and put back to Rosyth, arriving there the next day at noon.

Today, Nov. 21, will be long remembered in history. It marks the surrender of an entire fleet and is the greatest naval surrender in the history of the world. By the terms of the *waffenstillstand*, Germany had to surrender ten battleships, six battle cruisers, eight light cruisers, fifty destroyers and 160 submarines.

A week ago, a German Admiral, with a staff of three *Offizieren* and three *Mitgliedern* of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council, came over in the *Konigsberg*, a light cruiser, to treat with Admiral Beatty as to the delivery of these ships.

During the brief discussion, one of the Germans said: "But is it admissible that our fleet should be given up without ever having been beaten?" Admiral Weissinger of the British Navy looked at him a minute and said in reply: "It only had to come out!"

Early this morning, at 3.45, we hove up and proceeded to the rendezvous, 50 miles east of May Island, where by pre-arrangement we were to meet the enemy ships. We all went to action stations at 4.20, remaining there. I was operating down in battle radio, and right on the dot, at 9.15, I heard the signal, the first of its kind I ever listened to, reporting "contact with a number of heavy enemy ships."

At 9.45 I went aloft to the top-side, and there, away off on the port beam, I saw the dim hazy outline of two monster ships, belching out smoke. The day was bright, but smoky, and they were about 4.5 miles away. The Grand Fleet split into two equal divisions, one on each side of the enemy. By previous orders, the enemy was to have no ammunition aboard, and all his guns trained fore and aft. We trained likewise, but had powder and shell ready, in case "any unfortunate accident" should cause an enemy gun to go off. Nothing of this sort happened, however. More ships gradually appeared and diagonally approached us. The course immediately upon contact was changed to 270 degrees, for Rosyth.

I took a pair of glasses and went out to look at them. I never saw such really huge ships before. They were in perfect formation, in single line ahead, with the battle cruisers leading, the German Naval Ensign at the peak, or gaff. All our ships hoisted battle ensigns, on sighting them. We had the Stars and Stripes at the fore and main truck and also at the peak. We were ready to blaze away at the slightest sign of any hostile movement. They were arranged in the following order:

Battle cruisers:—1, Seydlitz; 2, Derfflinger; 3, Von der Taun; 4, Hindenburg; 5, Moltke.

Battleships:—1, Friedrich der Grosse (flag); 2, König Albert; 3, Kaiser; 4, Kronprinz Wilhelm; 5, Kaiserin; 6, Bayern (new ship, recently commissioned); 7, Margraf (ditto); 8, Prinzregent Luitpold; 9, Grosser Kurfürst.

One battle cruiser and one battleship did not come, since they are not yet disarmed of ammunition. They will follow shortly.

Next came seven light cruisers:—1, Karlsruhe (newest type and fast, 35 knots); 2, Frankfurt (ditto); 3, Emden (ditto; not the old Emden, but new one); 4, Nurnburg (ditto); 5, Coln; 6, Breslau.

Three miles behind this came H. M. S. Castor, and behind her came 50 German destroyers!

You must try to imagine the sight of such a fleet as this,—all enemy ships, moving passively towards Rosyth, where they were anchored in

surrender. Not a gun fired, not a man lost on either side, not a ship lost. It is absolutely beyond all description. No words can picture it. It seemed all too wonderful and at the same time intensely pathetic. Wonderful ships, 15 inch and 12 inch guns, not better than, but fully equal to, ours. But they lacked the morale of their personnel. They knew that if they ever had come out, they were morally beaten at the start. They knew in their hearts (?) that we were on the right side and if we went down, they would go down too. That is why the Kiel revolution took place. Some three weeks ago the German Admiralty ordered the fleet out to engage in battle. It was a desperate hope that some of their ships might get through Pentland and out into the Atlantic, where, after destroying as much as they could, they would slip off somewhere and intern.

But the appalling loss of life which was bound to result, since we were nearly 2 to 1, moved the

enlisted men to refuse to obey. The revolution started on the Kaiser and spread rapidly throughout the fleet. One loyal ship actually started out, but was pursued by two others and torpedoed. She went down with all hands aboard. This was the Schliessen.

I am really very sorry that they did not come out. By a mere fluke we were robbed of an action which would have been the greatest of all naval history. It almost seems that it was unfair to the ships themselves to let them be passively surrendered without making a fight. Of course, we should have probably lost many ships and more lives, but the game would have been worth the candle, and they would have been just as surely annihilated as the sun rises and sets. They were clever enough to foresee this, and so took the only way out. Still it was a wonderful moral victory, showing clearly how right makes might.

PARIS SCENES ON ARMISTICE DAY

THE following description of scenes in Paris on Nov. 11, 1918, the day when the armistice was declared, is taken from a letter written by Lieut. Francis Jaques, '03:

Victory at last! And it is a real victory, too; for the acceptance of our conditions means the complete capitulation of Germany, and she must be put in such a position that she can never bring misery and death into the world again.

At about 11 o'clock this morning, as I was in my office at the Ministry of Public Works, Boulevard St. Germain, we suddenly heard the booming of the cannon and the ringing of the church-bells, announcing to us "officially" the signing of the armistice. In less than five minutes every window and balcony in Paris had its flag, or flags—for days the streets had been full of people carrying home mysterious rolls of paper, with a wooden stick running out of the end,—and when the signal came no time was lost in flying to the winds the colors of France and of the Allied Nations.

In five minutes the streets were filled with joyful crowds, laughing and crying, singing, waving flags, and forming impromptu processions. But, alas! amid all this joy, what sadness too! As I walked along the boulevard and across the Place de la Concorde I heard more than one woman in black, in the midst of the excited

crowd, murmur: "I must get home! I cannot stand this another minute, for I must shut myself in my room and cry!" The emotion of the moment was something tremendous, and one hardly knew whether to laugh or cry.

I am writing this at a restaurant directly across from the Madeleine, one flight up, at a window looking out on the boulevard. How I wish you could see the scenes that I am witnessing! I am going to jot them down at random, as they pass before my eyes. It is all too extraordinary, and we cannot believe that the war is really over!

Here come some big American Red Cross trucks, full of French soldiers who have climbed into them, and are frantically waving flags, and singing. . . .

There goes an American Army truck with a huge American flag over the top, and French flags flying in the breeze on each side of the driver. The truck was empty, and he is now full of people, men, women, and children, and some are still trying to climb into the back as it goes along. A French soldier has just made a leap for the front mud-guard and he is now lying along it, happily completing the artistic composition, for an American soldier was already majestically reclining on the other mud-guard.

A minute ago a French private went by alone, limping, and wearing the white arm-band with a "V", showing that he was in a hospital for the

seriously wounded. He was also wearing the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which, as you know, is quite unusual for a private soldier. Here he comes back again now, waving a huge French flag that somebody has given him, and at the head of about 500 people, men, women and children, mingled with soldiers, all singing. An American soldier is on one side of him, and an Italian on the other, and as they march along they symbolize, in a picturesque way, the Allies.

Everybody is running towards the Rue Royale to see what is coming, and people are waving flags in that direction. Ah! here they are! It is a group of about a hundred "Spahis", Algerian cavalry, mounted on beautiful, little, white Arabian horses. At their head is a French captain, covered with decorations, and the crowd is going wild, cheering him and his men, and the Arabian horses are a joy to behold, as they prance along with that wonderful graceful movement of their race.

The whole boulevard is suddenly blocked and everyone is looking up at the Madeleine, where a moving-picture man is installing his machine on the parapet, beside the steps. He doesn't have to call for actors! People are pushing and crowding and shoving to get in front of his camera, and waving their flags. Automobiles are getting jammed on each side, and an American ambulance is in vain trying to get through. The thought suddenly comes back to us that there are still men dying, and the crowd makes way to let the ambulance through. The cinema man makes the most of the occasion to fold up his camera, and escape down the street before the police get after him for stopping the traffic. The police are not paying much attention to such little details. Clemenceau has told them to let the crowd have full play, and they are getting it!

Here comes a proof of it; half-a-dozen young soldiers are coming along pulling a German cannon, a "77" swiped from the Place de la Concorde, and there is a wounded soldier sitting astride it, waving a flag, much to the joy of the crowd.

This seems to have given the signal, for here come some small German trench-guns, also from the Concorde, with soldiers or civilians astride of them. I wonder if there will be any more German guns left in the Place de la Concorde tonight! Fortunately, some of them weigh many tons, and I do not believe that even the crowd of Paris of today will be able to make off with them!

Here's another kind of procession: Two American officers are going along, dragging after them at the end of a string a couple of wooden roosters representing the "Cock of France", each with a small American flag, waving proudly from the stick tucked under its wing! Several hundred people have used this as an excuse to form a procession, which is zig-zagging along behind.

Who says that a man with a wooden leg can't walk as well as anybody else if he wants to? Here's a French soldier with a broomstick leg, making every bit of four miles an hour! He has a French flag in his hand, and is hobbling along all alone, at the head of a procession of soldiers and civilians. A soldier in the front line has a bugle, and is playing it for all he is worth, already red in the face and his eyes sticking out of his head, but I guess he'll be able to keep it up just the same until he reaches the Bastille. He has a lace bonnet on his head, while his helmet is gracefully reposing on the head of his fair companion, who looks as though she were glad the war was over, and is hanging on to her "poilu's" arm for all she is worth!

And so the crowd goes by, as the bells ring and the cannon boom; it's going to be hard to go back to work at the office this afternoon, to the prosaic job of trying to get railroad cars to ship such uninteresting things as tree-trunks from some far away forestry siding, when all Paris is celebrating the victory. Judging from the number of *midinettes* perched in the windows and on the balconies of the boulevards, I don't believe that many dresses or hats will be turned out today. By the way—speaking of *midinettes*—on the way over to lunch I was quite unable, in spite of my struggles (!), to resist several attacks made upon me by strong detachments of the army of the fair sex! What could a lone officer do under the circumstances except surrender unconditionally! And it really wasn't so very painful! I think that all the shops of the Rue de la Paix, and others, had sent their prettiest girls out to kiss us!

All of which goes to show that Paris knows how to celebrate the victory.

I hope that you will be able to read this very much mixed-up letter, in which I have scribbled down the events as I saw them during the first two hours of victory. Perhaps the fact that the letter is rather disconnected may give you a truer idea of the scenes, for everything at this moment is disconnected, but oh! how spontaneous, and immense!

We cannot believe it—we always knew that the day would come, but we somehow never felt that we should see it, and now it is here, and we cannot believe it!

When the cannon began to fire this morning, I mechanically looked at my watch to see what time it was, so as to figure out the time when the next shell would fall.

With all the joy in the hour of victory is mingled an immense feeling of sadness, and I am continually thinking of my many friends who have been killed, and am anxious to get news from the front from those who are there.

The most terrible war the world has ever known is ended, and let us pray that future generations will never suffer from such a calamity.

IN A MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

THE following paragraphs are taken from a letter written in France by Lieut. Charles D. Osborne, '10, 303d Machine Gun Battalion, to his father, Thomas M. Osborne, '84, under date of Nov. 12, 1918, the day after the armistice became operative:

Well, I've forgotten the date, but one afternoon about a month ago we had our orders to move in and relieve the division ahead of us. This move had to be made on foot, a new thing for our outfit. But we formed up and, in the pouring rain and pitch darkness of the woods, we started off about 9 P. M. All along the road were our batteries, pounding away; the flashes from the guns were blinding, then the road would be blacker than ever. The Boche began shelling back at these batteries and we'd hear his shells scream over our head and crash into the woods beyond. This little game must have kept up for about an hour or so of our march.

About 4 A. M. we ran into a lot of wagon transportation, blocking the road and making it impossible to go further, so we told the men to get under a sheltering bank to wait for daylight. The rain still kept up, and, soaking wet, I crawled under a wagon and went to sleep on a pile of stone, holding my helmeted head in my hand—a position I never have taken before or since! One of my sergeants woke me about 5 (I did not realize I'd gone to sleep) and, there being light enough to see, we started on. I never have seen the equal of the mud, literally to your knees.

About 5.30 we reached our valley, where was the outfit we were to relieve, and hardly had we marched in when the Boche began to send his shells right in. We had the men flatten against the hills; (it was their first direct shelling in a marching body) and no one was touched, fortunately. Twenty minutes finished it, and we went on with our business of relief. Later in the day we located a better place for the men, behind a hill nearby where we all dug shelters. This remained our abode for nearly three weeks.

But in the middle came the work we had up in the line. One night we were nicely asleep when orders came for the Captain to report at headquarters. We knew something was doing, for next the seconds in command were sent for. Then presently, I, being next in our company, got word to form the company and march them to a certain place, and there report to headquarters, which I did. Here we got our firing data, the compass bearings, quadrant elevations, etc., and

off we went up a road under fire, not at this moment, but generally.

Our position was to be in a railroad cut, running diagonally to the general direction of the Boche line. To this we marched, each platoon separate, of course, mine being the first platoon, well in the lead. I located my position, guns, etc., by the dim light of the moon, and had my runners dig me a nice deep narrow slit to sit in. Then we sat down to wait for zero hour, which was 5.30 A. M.

But there was plenty of excitement during the two or three hours left, for the Boche shelled that old cut to beat the band. He covered us with dirt, but we all had good holes, and he got no direct hits on them; but he cut down trees and tore up the track, and generally raised havoc. I was munching a piece of hardtack,—came that old shriek and explosion, and the hardtack was so dirty I had to chuck it away. About 5.20 it was light enough to see the compass and clinometer and I had to get out in front of my position in laying the guns. I tried hard to show no trace of excitement as I laid aside my steel helmet and climbed out. Well, I laid my guns, and our artillery barrage came down. We opened up at the appointed time and stopped at the appointed time. Then came word to return. The morning mist was still on the ground, so we were free from observation for a short while, and believe me, we hurried to our little holes about three kilos back. Only one of my platoon was hit and he got a piece of shell in the eye, not serious. We were certainly lucky.

Well, we had the rest of the day to rest and clean up our guns, etc., and we hoped for a sleep that night, but orders came in again, and again I formed the company and reported to headquarters for my data. This time, my platoon was to take up a position in some woods, at a place pointed out on the map. I had an idea how to get there, but when they are shelling you, you don't always do just as you have figured beforehand. However, this time, I managed to do pretty well. After one or two attempts to find the path through the woods, I finally skirted around them and just at 5 A. M., after marching most of the night under shell fire, I located a place that looked pretty good.

At any rate, as zero hour was six, I had to get my guns into position; also, as we were to open at 0-20, I had them dig emplacements I considered the safest and the best, according to Col. Applim, the British expert. They are called elits and the gun goes at the end facing the enemy. Of course

you have to provide for the men filling the belts as well as the men firing, and, after starting the four gun squads to work, I got my headquarters to work on my slit which I had dug as deep and as narrow as there was time for. Also, you see, I had to send a runner to company headquarters to bring one of their runners back and thus establish the whereabouts of my position. There was the same laying of the guns by compass, which I did myself, putting on the required elevation and the opening fire, which we kept up for fifty minutes. I hope we killed many Boches.

It proved I had an excellent position, when the morning mist cleared off, for I had splendid observations of my fire from the clouds of dust I raised all around my target, a farm on a hillside about 2,200 yards off. I am going into detail about this because, my platoon being separate, I was completely "on my own", as they say, and the operation we were in, was one that was very important, as it made possible the big advances of the following days.

On our left, higher up in the woods, were a couple of batteries of our 75's, and the Boche hunted all up and down the woods with his shells for these batteries, following the attack. Once he landed a big one right between two of my guns. But, aside from covering us with dirt and caving in one side of one of my emplacements, he did us no harm. I had gone far enough back from the edge of the woods with my guns, to get good concealment from view, yet when I went forward a little with my glasses I had splendid observation. After the firing was over, I sent back at once for more ammunition, reported, on my rounds fired, etc., and got the men to work improving their shelters. We had our gas masks on for about twenty minutes, earlier in the A. M., as the Boche was trying hard to gas those artillery positions near us. Altogether it was no joking matter, but the real thing; only, with barrage fire you don't actually see the Boches killed, unless they are attacking you, and nowadays it seems they haven't the pep left to do that.

We sat around during the day, keeping pretty quiet, improving our positions, and about 2.30 P. M. I went back with a runner to company headquarters to find out the dope. Well, we got new targets for the next day and instructions to send in for rations. I returned to my platoon on the hillside and waited for the next morning. Waiting consisted in posting gas sentries, sending ration details, seeing that the guns were clean and the emplacements camouflaged, and every precaution taken. I slept some, embracing my platoon sergeant, in our narrow slit, my steel helmet as a pillow, one nostril open, so to speak, for gas, and wondering where the next shell was going to land.

The Boche kept shelling pretty heavily all night and along toward morning along came his

usual gas. But he seems to be chary in his use of mustard gas. So all we got was phosgene and di-phosgene. We had our masks on twice during the early morning, but, the gas being what is called non-persistent, we were all right in about half an hour. This same process was repeated for two more mornings, making four in succession, then we got word we were to pull out that night. I had got by without a casualty so far, and mighty thankful I can tell you, for the shelling is no joke and you like to cling pretty close to the bottom of your dugout; and just think, it rained but one of the four nights. There's nothing to do but lie in the rain and sleep just the same, if you can only make your mind keep at rest.

To make a long story short, at 5.30, when it was just light enough to see, I pulled out. I put my platoon sergeant at the head and I came at the end of our file and would allow no man to sit down till we were safe back. On the way out, I don't believe the Boche put over more than three or four shells, but the worst came when I got them back, and a runner came up breathless and said I was to return at once with my platoon! Verifying this over the telephone to "Regimental", I found the runner had got the wrong man. Gosh! but I was thankful, as I was almost dead of fatigue, and nervously terribly worn out, simple as it all sounds.

To end up the story, we are now out and bound, so they say, for a rest area. And an armistice is signed and we may not have to go in again! I don't mind it so much in, but I do mind the uncertainty of wondering what the deuce you are going to do. That's the hard part.

1893 DINNER IN BOSTON

The New England Association of Harvard '93, held its winter dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on Dec. 12, 1918. Previous to the dinner the following officers were elected: President, Charles H. Fiske, Jr.; vice-president, Dr. Arthur N. Broughton; steward, Louis B. Thacher.

There were no formal speeches. The most interesting event of the evening was the presentation by Henry Ware to Samuel F. Batchelder, the class secretary, of a large silver plate appropriately engraved. This plate was subscribed by classmates at the 25th reunion last June in appreciation of Batchelder's services as secretary of the class ever since its graduation.

Trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

William Sturgis Bigelow, '71, M.D. '74, John Templeman Coolidge, '79, and Professor George Henry Chase, '96, have been elected to represent Harvard University on the board of trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

TORONTO HARVARD CLUB AND THE CUBS

THE 16th annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Toronto was held at the Arts and Letters Club in that city on Monday evening, Dec. 2, 1918. The following members were present: W. A. Kirkwood, '06, K. T. Young, '12, W. S. W. McLay, A. M. '00, H. P. Spring, M. '13-14, B. A. Gould, '91, A. J. Thomson, '00, J. H. Fraser, '09, H. C. Simpson, A. M. '12, C. A. Chant, Ph. D. '01, R. C. Mathews, G. '01-02, Campbell Humphrey, '00, and R. E. L. Kittredge, '07.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. J. Thomson, '00, president, and S. B. Trainer, '04, secretary-treasurer.

There was a general discussion about the future activities of the club, now that the pressure incident to the war has been removed.

B. A. Gould gave an interesting account of his "Cubs," a group of Harvard men, or future Harvard men, and one Yale man, to whom he acted as "Cub-Father" while they were in Toronto as members of the Royal Air Force.

A photograph of Gould and his original "Cubs" is reproduced herewith. Their total number grew to nineteen. On Thursday, Dec. 26, they gave the "Cub-Father" a dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston, and presented him with a silver cigar-box inscribed with their names and his.



The Cubs.

Standing—C. S. Stillman, Jr., '21, son of C. S. Stillman, '96; J. A. Lowell, Jr., '21, son of J. A. Lowell, '91; Appleton King, '21, son of T. P. King, '91; A. H. Geary, '21, son of J. W. Geary, '91; E. H. Stillman, '21, son of C. S. Stillman, '96; L. D. Burton, Yale.

Sitting—W. E. B. Lyon, who gave up college to drive an ambulance in France and, after serving more than a year at the front, returned and enlisted in the R. A. F.; B. A. Gould, '91, the "Cub-Master"; K. T. Philips, who drove an ambulance in France for 15 months, a brother of W. F. Philips, '13, J. K. T. Philips, '17, and R. J. Philips, '21, all of whom are in the U. S. Army.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'81—William R. Thayer, A.M. '86, will deliver the Colver lectures for 1919 at Brown University, on Monday evenings, Jan. 6, 13, and 30. His subject will be "The Doubts and Ideals of Democracy."

'83—Frank W. Kaan, LL.B. '88, has been elected a member of the election committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

'92—A second son, Ashley Sawyer Campbell, was born at Upper Montclair, N. J., Dec. 24, 1918, to George A. Campbell and Caroline (Sawyer) Campbell.

'96—Rogers Dow, LL.B. '99, has been elected a member of the election committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

'96—Conrad Smith, M.D. (Boston Univ.) '99, has been elected one of the censors of the Boston Chapter of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society.

A.M. '96—Ashley H. Thorndike, Ph.D. '98, has been re-elected secretary of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

'97—Ellery C. Stowell, formerly Associate Professor of International Law at Columbia University, has opened an office for the general practice of law, and particularly of international law, at 1408 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

'98—Harry R. Stanley has moved his law office from 10 State St. to 6 Beacon St., Boston.

'00—Robert Livermore, captain of engineers, has been discharged from the service and has resumed his connection with the firm of William H. Randall & Co., marine investments, 60 Federal St., Boston. Livermore's home address is 23 Charles River Square, Boston.

'01—William T. Foster, A.M. '04, Ph.D. (Columbia) '11, president of Reed College, will be one of the speakers on "The Colleges and International Relations" at the fifth annual convention of the Association of American Colleges in Chicago this week.

'03—Samuel A. Greeley has completed his work as supervising engineer at Camp Custer, Mich., and will return to the practice of hydraulic and sanitary engineering with Pearse & Greeley, 64 W. Randolph St., Chicago.

'04—A son, Nicholas Helburn, was born Dec. 20, 1918, to Julian W. Helburn and Margaret (Mason) Helburn.

'04—Clarence S. Walker, who has been with the Packard Motor Car Co., in Detroit, is now in Buffalo with the Wire Wheel Corp. of America.

'05—Constantine Hutchins has been reelected vice-president of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association.

'05—The engagement of Dr. Paul D. Lamson and Miss Alice Daland of Brookline, is announced.

'05—Alice Helen Leary, wife of Leo H. Leary, LL.B. '08, died at her home in Brookline, Dec. 27, 1918, of pneumonia.

'06—A son, Augustus Whittemore Soule, Jr., was born Dec. 13, 1918, to Augustus W. Soule and Marjorie (Rudolf) Soule.

'06—Joseph E. Warner has been elected speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for the session of 1919.

'07—William Minot has been made resident partner of the firm of Imbrie & Co., bankers, New York, who have opened an office at 15 Congress St., Boston.

'07—Harries A. Mumma has become a member of the law firm of Lewis & Kelsey, 100 Broadway, New York City.

'08—George G. Ball was married Sept. 14, 1918, at San Antonio, Tex., to Jane Jackson Polk.

'08—Russell W. Fisher, who has been manager of the San Francisco office of the A. J. Tower Co., manufacturers of waterproof clothing and fabrics, has been made manager of the St. Louis office of the company.

'08—Francis H. McCrudden has been appointed assistant professor of applied therapeutics at the Boston University School of Medicine.

'09—Willis Wisler Hackmann has changed his name to Willis Wisler.

'11—A daughter, Janice Elizabeth Hallett, was born, Sept. 26, 1918, to Erwin Bruce Hallett and Clara (Engel) Hallett.

'11—Sherman Woodward, LL.B. '14, was married at Camden, S. C., Dec. 28, 1918, to Miss Betty Winkler, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Lawrence Winkler. During the war Woodward has been in Washington with the Capital Issues Committee.

'12—Lieut. Edward L. McKinney has been discharged from the 64th Field Artillery, Camp Kearney, Calif., and is now in Albany, N. Y. His address there is care of James McKinney & Son.

'12—Paul R. Withington, M.D. '16, was married early in December, in Ireland, to Miss Daphne Beckham, of County Kildare. Withington is a lieutenant, U. S. Medical Corps.

'13—Clarence C. Bicknell is manager of the oil department of the American Croesoting Co., Louisville, Ky.

'13—Ira B. Gorham has been mustered out of the service and is with the Dean-Hicks Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

'14—A. Donald Douglas was married in Trinity

Church, Boston, Aug. 7, 1918, to Miss Gail Leamaster, of El Paso, Tex.

'14—William E. Shea was married Dec. 5, 1917, in Havana, Cuba, to Señorita Tomasita Cancio, daughter of the Cuban Secretary of the Treasury. A son, William Leopoldo, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Shea, Sept. 1, 1918. Shea was a candidate at the Engineer Officers' Training School at Camp Humphreys, Va., when the armistice was signed.

Gr. '14-17—Cedric H. Beebe was married Oct. 16, 1918, at Cambridge, to Miss Una G. Dawson.

'15—The engagement of Almus P. Evans and Miss Margaret Longfellow Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Strong of New York City, is announced. Evans is a lieutenant, U. S. A., and is stationed at Camp Sheridan, Ala. He was in the Harvard School of Architecture until he entered the service.

'15—Bernard Z. Nelson was discharged last month from the Officers' School at Pelham Bay, N. Y., and is now with the United Shoe Machinery Co. in Boston.

LL.B. '15—Fletcher Clark, Jr., was married Sept. 25, 1918, at Needham, to Miss Margaret Edgar Swift.

Gr. '15-17—The engagement of William B. Pressey and Miss Elisabeth Sheerin of New York City has been announced. Pressey is a lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps.

'16—Chester B. McLaughlin, Jr., has been relieved from active duty at the Selective Service Headquarters, Albany, N. Y., and will return to Cambridge to complete his third year in the Harvard Law School.

'16—Hall Nichols was married at Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1918, to Miss Corinna Codman Ely.

'17—J. Brooks Atkinson has been mustered out of the service and is with the Boston *Transcript*.

'19—William B. Harvey was married at Paris, Dec. 31, 1918, to Miss Mary Louise Robinson of Watertown, Mass. Harvey is a lieutenant, U. S. A.

NECROLOGY

'77—EBEN WILLARD ROBY, LL.B. (Columbia) '80, died at East Williston, Long Island, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1919.—He was a member of the firm of Roby & Taylor, lawyers, 49 Wall St., New York City. He was much given to out-door sports and especially to polo and fox-hunting. For many years he was accustomed to pass the winter months in Northamptonshire, England.

Law '94—WILLIAM HENRY MCCLINTOCK, A.B. (Fordham) '83. Died at Springfield, Mass., Dec. 29, 1918.—He was admitted to the bar in 1893. He was for a time associated with Justice James B. Carroll of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and later had an office alone. The firm of which he was senior member at the time of his death was organized in 1915, as McClintock & Hoar. He was counsel and a director of the Connecticut Valley Railroad for several years, and served one year as its president. He was a director of the Chapin National Bank and of the Springfield Aircraft Corporation. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Agnes Sutherland.

M.D. '97—WILLIAM GRAY ADAMS. Died at Boston, Jan. 2, 1919.—During the years 1898 and 1899, Dr. Adams was house surgeon at the Boston City Hospital, and later, for eight years, was an instructor at the Tufts Medical School. His subsequent practice was confined to surgery, but he had not been active in his profession for some time, owing to ill-health. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mabel Anne Cowie, of Webster, Mass.

LL.B. '06—WALDRON MIRTALU JEROME, S.B. (University of Minnesota) '00. Died at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 22, 1918.—After graduation from the Law School, he became a member of the law firm of Lind, Ueland & Jerome. He was a lecturer at the Law School of the University of Minnesota, and a week before his death had been appointed a member of the board of law examiners by the Minnesota Supreme Court. While at Harvard he was one of the editors of the *Law Review*. He is survived by his wife and a son.

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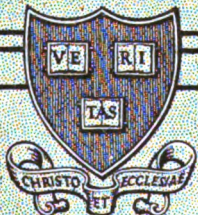
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

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Number 16

EMINENT EDUCATORS
ON THE SHORTCOMINGS
OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1919

NUMBER 16.

News and Views

The Reform of Harvard Some weeks ago the BULLETIN printed an article under the title, "Shall Harvard Be Reformed?" The anonymous author was one of those in whose opinion every possible change at Harvard would be a change for the worse. Our dissent from this point of view led us to ask, in the issue of the paper containing this article, "How Shall Harvard Be Reformed?" It would not have surprised us to hear promptly from both the advocates and the antagonists of change. Instead a long silence has intervened, broken last week by a letter from a good friend of the BULLETIN, who also shall be nameless, thus calling our earlier contributor to account:

I read with the greatest interest the statement issued in the BULLETIN of November 28 under the title, "Shall Harvard Be Reformed?" It is a most wonderful document. Harvard College has been through some pretty hard knocks in its time. I suppose, therefore, it will do it no harm to be first likened unto an onion and then have the onion dropped. Immediately thereafter, however, the old College becomes a medicine with strange qualities; then a dispensary. Later, perhaps, it may be only a label, and still later it may once more appear to be a Christian Science organization depending upon faith. When it becomes an inconspicuous ingredient compared with water in good beer, or the soil which produces good wine, naturally one's head begins to reel a little. The last two paragraphs, based almost entirely upon various agricultural, horticultural, and arboreal terms, are wonderful and require the greatest concentration for a full

discernment of their meaning. It seems to me these paragraphs constitute a strong argument for a study as to possible reforms.

There are even stronger reasons than these. They are the reasons which are leading other institutions to make radical changes, all in the direction of a closer relationship with the needs of the world as the war will have left it. At New Haven, for example, the occasion has been seized for attempting to place the Sheffield Scientific School and Yale College on a more nearly equal scholastic basis. The elective plan of studies, moreover, is to be offered henceforth only to juniors and seniors at Yale; freshmen and sophomores must take a prescribed course in which some knowledge of American and European history and the economic condition of the world as affected by the war is included.

One of these reforms is purely local in its character, like changes accomplished years ago in the Lawrence Scientific School. Neither this nor the modification of the elective system, in any given form, is brought forward as an example to be followed at Harvard. We should like simply to call attention to the fact that important measures of reform are under consideration and trial elsewhere; and we do believe that this is the time for a careful scrutiny of the elements in the life of Harvard which are susceptible of any change, for considering what changes will be for the better, and then for bringing them to

pass. The question, "Shall Harvard Be Reformed?" seems to us capable only of the answer, "Yes."

* * *

Fourteen years before the birth of Mr. Herbert C. Hoover the class of 1862

at Harvard College met, on Friday evening, March 23, 1860, for its "Sophomore Supper" at the Lexington House. The bill of fare for that repast has recently come to our notice. Remembering the series of letters in the BULLETIN several years ago protesting against Harvard dinners for which the charge might exceed three dollars, and recalling the more recent recommendations of Mr. Hoover with respect to "light and salutary meals," we are reprinting herewith the menu of the supper to which we have just referred. As a prophecy that a Food Administrator must some day make himself heard in the land, it will reward a careful reading.

BILL OF FARE.

Soup.

Mock Turtle.

Fish.

Cusk à la Crème. Oysters on Shell.

Boiled.

Leg South Shore Mutton, Caper Sauce.
Turkey, Oyster Sauce. Capons, Jelly Sauce.

Entrees.

Sweet Bread Larded, Tomato Sauce.
Fillet of Beef, with Mushrooms.
Macaroni en Timbal. Oyster Patties.

Lobster Salad.

Roast.

Leg Mutton, Currant Jelly. Mongrel Goose.
Apple Sauce. Turkey Larded.

Game.

Canvas Back Ducks, Quail, Black Ducks,
Prairie Chicken, Widgeons, Saddle Venison,
Currant Jelly.

Vegetables.

Mashed Potatoes, Green Corn, Tomatoes, Squash,
Green Peas.

Pudding and Pastry.

Bird's Nest Pudding, Apple, Mince, Squash Pies,
Wine Jelly, Floating Salad, Blanc Mange,
Charlotte Russe.

Desert.

Apples, Oranges, Figs, Nuts, Raisins,
Lemon Ice Cream, Vanilla Ice Cream.
Coffee. *Liqueurs.*

Together with this catalogue of viands the words of a song to be sung to the tune of "Fair Harvard" were printed. A portion of one of the stanzas strikes precisely the epicurean note proper to the evening:

'Tis not that the Future we fear to survey,
But we linger,—the Present is sweet,—
Our gaze still is onward, we stoop by the way
To gather the flowers at our feet.

Happy youths, with such flowers to gather—and even an imagined capacity to stoop at the end of such a "supper!"

* * *

Two Last week it was possible in
Stelligerl. these pages to touch only with extreme brevity of expression upon the loss of that son of Harvard who, of all its sons, has occupied the most conspicuous place on the stage of the world through the past quarter-century. In his removal from that stage the world itself has lost an element of individual color which no surviving figure can supply. What Colonel Roosevelt has meant to Harvard men of his own and later decades in the University might be uttered by many grateful voices. There are few better qualified to speak than two contributors to this issue of the BULLETIN—Guy Murchie, '95, who bore an important part in assembling the Harvard contingent of the "Rough Riders" in 1898 and remained in close relations with his chief until his death, and General Leonard Wood, Colonel Roosevelt's devoted personal friend and military associate. Their affectionate tributes will be read with much sympathy by the Harvard public.

Within a week of the death of Colonel Roosevelt has fallen that of Wallace Clement Sabine, A.M. '88, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. This professorship, founded in 1727 by Thomas Hollis, is antedated, among our foundations, only by the Hollis Professorship of Divinity, established in 1721. It

is an honorable chair, filled by its latest occupant with honor both to himself and to the University. As a teacher of physics, as an administrator, in the deanship of the Graduate School of Applied Science, as a pioneer and acknowledged master of the difficult field of acoustics, he made for himself a place of the highest academic distinction and held it so modestly that the mere naming of it after he is gone seems almost to partake of intrusion upon what he kept inviolate. Yet his service to the country must also be named, for it was the important contribution of a scientist to the processes of winning the war,

through his intimate knowledge of the principles both of sound and of aviation, exercised first in France, where he was serving as Harvard Exchange Professor, and later in Washington. His devotion to this service, causing him to ignore the demands of his own physical well-being, doubtless hastened the untimely ending of his life. His adoption into the immediate family of Harvard some years ago as an honorary member of the class of 1886 was so highly valued by Professor Sabine himself that the University and its sons may truly mourn him as one of their intrinsic fellowship.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

BY MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, M.D., '84.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S services were never more needed by our country than today. His death coming at this time, perhaps the greatest crisis in our national life, is a calamity.

In the consideration of the great issues of the moment his broad experience, clear judgment, good sense, his comprehension of the issues, and his almost intuitive understanding of the sentiments of our people are all needed, as is his conscientious and fearless leadership. Theodore Roosevelt's voice has at times seemed to be the voice of one crying in the wilderness, but whether listened to for the moment or not his words have always rung true, voicing sound policies and pointing out safe lines of procedure.

He perhaps more than any man in public life appreciated that true democracy means equality not only of opportunity and privilege but also of obligation; that there can be no true democracy which does not welcome honest criticism and practise frank and fearless publicity. No one knew better than he that a democracy shunning publicity, resenting criticism and striving to limit free expression of opinion on the part of press or people, is a de-

mocracy in danger, if not a democracy dying.

His voice has been raised on many issues, sometimes in commendation, sometimes in criticism, but always with a purpose single to the people's welfare. He hated shams, was intolerant of weakness and feared nothing so much as failure to do his whole duty as he saw it. Many people misjudged him, but no one who knew him intimately ever failed to recognize that, right or wrong, his desire was for the good of our people and the upholding of sound national policy. He felt that both the individual and the nation should not only be prompt to voice its disapproval of injustice and wrong-doing, but should be ready to back its righteous protest with force if need be. In other words, it was not enough to protest against wrong, we must also use everything we have of force and strength to correct it.

It was my good fortune to have known him long and intimately and to have had an opportunity to see him under stress and strain not only in times of war but in times of peace. He was a splendid example of clean and upright living and of strenuous endeavor. He believed that men



STANDING, LEFT TO RIGHT—C. MINOT WELD, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, CHARLES G. WASHBURN,
RALPH N. ELLIS, GEORGE GORHAM PETERS.
SITTING—DR. CHARLES WARE, RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL, HENRY B. CHAPIN.

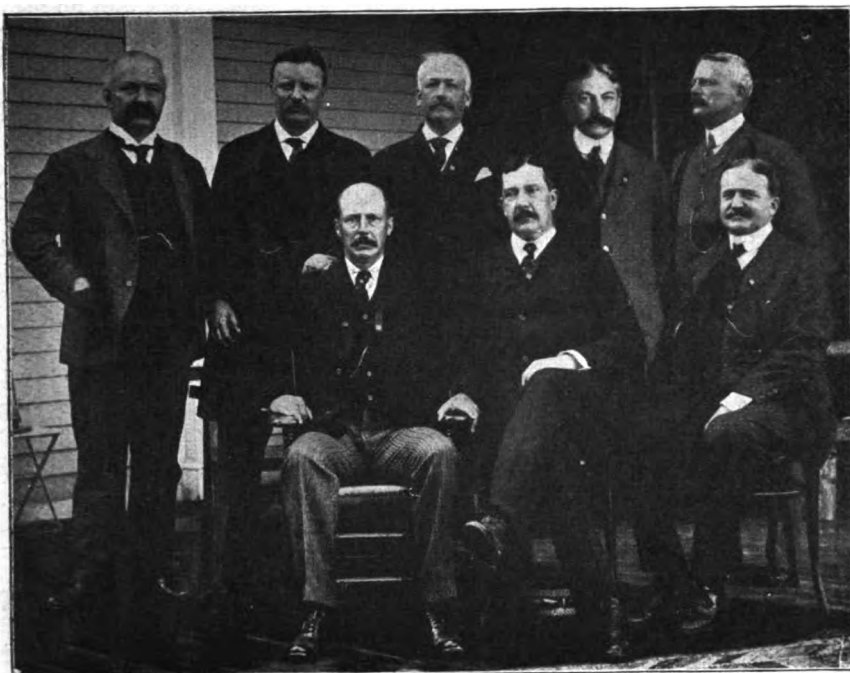
Theodore Roosevelt, With a Group of Classmates While in College.

should have not only clean, sound bodies but also clean souls. As a leader he was fearless, direct and compelling. As a subordinate he was frank and while distinguishing between servility and subordination was always a loyal and conscientious subordinate. He gave his opinion frankly and honestly and if his chief differed with him he accepted without discussion and lived up to the orders received.

I happen to have been his military commander during the Spanish-American War, and in all my experience in the army of something over thirty years I have not come in contact with an officer who more fully represented ideal military subordination of the best type. Frank to express his honest views when called for, as a soldier always should be, fearless in looking out for the interests of his subordinates, he nevertheless was prompt and unfailing in carrying out the policy agreed upon. He dropped without effort all that prestige and influence which had surrounded him as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a posi-

tion which he had filled with ability and in which he had exercised a very great measure of power, to assume the duties and responsibilities of Lieutenant-Colonel of the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, or, as it came to be known, the Rough Riders.

The interests of his men were his own. He realized and lived up to the definition given by Socrates to Xenophon of the ideal officer as one who looks after the welfare of his soldiers. He instinctively appreciated that, the less the soldier is able to protect himself because of his subordinate position, the more the officer is under obligation to look after his interests and welfare. He was a brave officer, never thinking of his own life, but always of his objective and of attaining it with as little loss as possible among his own men. He defended his country in war as his sons have done in this war, and as he endeavored to do. Keen always to practise what he preached, he sent his sons cheerfully to the front, and having failed in his own efforts to go turned everything he had of moral and spiritual strength into an effort



The Same Group in the Same Positions at the Twenty-fifth Reunion of the Class, in Commencement Week, 1905.

to build up a vigorous prosecution of the war, realizing that when you have to strike it is humane to strike hard.

He saw with a clear vision that the war was as much America's war as it was the war of France and the European Allies. He saw the far-reaching danger of German success. He realized that the quicker we were in, the fewer men would die, the less there would be of opportunity for that kind of upheaval and unrest which comes when wars are too long drawn out. He realized that we must meet the organized strength of wrong-doing with the disciplined and united force of right. He was a believer in preparedness. He knew that had we been ready to do our part in the great struggle our protest would have been listened to and there would have been no war, but once the war was on and all these things were but as water that had gone under the bridge, with his eyes to the front he did everything possible to aid in a vigorous conduct of the war.

He was after all a very human man, impetuous and strong, with the defects and the strong points which come with such a

character. His personal characteristics were charming. He was an embodiment of gentleness and consideration with subordinates and those in the humbler walks of life. If an engineer brought him safely through a hard run he never failed personally to express his appreciation. There was always that instinctive desire to make those with whom he came in contact feel that they had done him a good turn, that they had been of real service, to impress upon them the dignity of labor and that the way really to dignify labor was to do one's task, no matter how humble, cheerfully, and thoroughly. A thousand times I have seen him win the lasting affection and regard of those with whom he came in contact by these little simple human acts of appreciation and kindness. With a snob, a cad, a faker, he was brusque, direct, and intolerant, as all honest men should be.

No man had a finer family life. No man was more devoted to home and family, or more intolerant of loose living or of vulgar thinking. I never knew him to tell a suggestive story, and I have never known

anyone who really knew him and understood him even to attempt to tell one in his presence. He loved nature and understood her varying moods. He loved the wild places of the world and the animals and the birds which inhabited them, and he understood them to an extent that few men ever have. He enjoyed keenly a hard bout with the broadswords, giving and taking in the spirit of fair play and good sportmanship. Stiff rides across country, long walks and hard runs through the ups and downs of the banks of the Potomac, and the rough bits of Rock Creek Park, were sources of keen enjoyment and served to keep him in good condition, vigorous in body and clear in thought.

He dearly loved to gather his own children and those of his friends and take them for long tramps along the river banks and through the bits of dark forest in the park, piloting them across the streams and around bits of rocky cliffs, across little valleys, using the trunks of fallen trees as bridges, and bringing them in toward nightfall through the woods. These excursions were to the children like voyages into an unknown land. The streams they crossed were rivers and the bits of forest were the unknown. These tramps were always filled with little lessons and interesting talks by which he taught the children things he knew would interest them and would build up in them a love of nature and an understanding of many things.

He measured a man's Americanism by the way he lived and measured up to

American ideals. With him no man could be an American and something else. He saw in universal training for national service something which would fuse the diverse elements which come into and make up much of our population into one homogeneous mass of Americanism. He saw in this training all together, shoulder to shoulder, rich and poor, newcomer and native born, an influence toward better understanding and truer appreciation, a democracy of service, a community of purpose, with its brotherhood of man. He saw in it the building up of a truer and a better citizenship. He always stood ready to sacrifice everything for his country. He understood that none are fit to live who are afraid to die. He was a many-sided character, but all sides were good, as difficult to give a word picture of as it is to write a description of the Grand Canyon or any great and complex thing.

We have lost a great leader in the crisis of the nation's life. He has left us in his writings, in his work, in his precepts and ideals clear guides for the future. Though his voice is silent his spirit lives and will live to stir us to effort in times of public danger and to stimulate our righteous efforts for good government, fair dealing, and right living at all times. Wise leader, true patriot, devoted husband and father, the best type of American, such was Theodore Roosevelt. We can ill spare him in these days. In his last message to us he has left an inspiration and preached a lesson which we must heed.

A VOICE FROM THE NINETIES

By GUY MURCHIE, '95.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S relation to young men was as close as it was inspiring. His fascinating, intrepid, convincing career made him their inevitable leader. The torch he kept blazing all could see. Young men took an interest in their duties as citizens because of him, and under his driving force corporation pre-dominance in politics, winked-at customs in finance, and all respectable corruptions

were driven out and compelled to operate henceforth only in shady places.

It is not strange that so swift and virile a leader should inspire young graduates of his own college. But the universality of his appeal has touched the imaginations and hearts of young men in every continent. He had fighting edge for friendship as well as for righteousness. And from all his towering gifts one may well pick out three

compelling personal qualities to lay at the feet of young men.

His remarkable ability to understand other people, his eagerness to battle against all wrongs and all delusive rights, his joy in and respect for the daily task—these three—have taught us unforgettable lessons. The first is more than friendship, the second more than courage, the third is more than happiness.

In him friendship was not exclusive as with most of us. It constantly reached out to new horizons. He did not wait to have friends born to him but adopted them in battalion. Not only Rough Riders whom he stopped in busy presidential days to search out and rescue from eastern temptations and restore at his own expense to their surer-footed horses of the western plains, but mankind everywhere felt his kindly interest. The soldier in the trench, the Jew tailor in the shop, the poor American anywhere could say with truth, "He is my friend"; and when he died it is natural enough that those very words were commonly used among men to express their grief for his loss.

We can learn from him what it is truly to hate injustice and sham and wrong.

Rightly to be great
Is not to stir without great argument,
But greatly to find quarrel in a straw
When honor's at the stake.

Hamlet with his indecisions was never staged at Washington in the days of Oyster Bay. Through many inconsistencies there was entire forgetfulness of consequence to self. It was characteristic when the news that President McKinley had been assassinated reached him on an island in Lake Champlain that he should be quite intolerant of the suggestion of his own probable succession and transfixed by the injustice of a good man struck down, by the thought of how to punish and prevent such cowardly deeds.

Many a young man today can testify to a respect for his job and for himself invigorated by a Rooseveltian interview or phrase intended to dignify the work which he had felt was hopeless. The thrill of striving was more than the reward of place, and where duty lay, there the way led also. Americans will long remember the joy which as President he found in a daily routine within hard-worked bar-

riers. How he loved to bring in others to share his pleasures and perhaps convince them that their limitations were no greater than his!

Most virile American since Washington, leader born for the battle, generous hard-hitting fighter, wise gazer into the crystal, inspiring father and husband, brother to men—may each new Harvard generation head for the high and happy land of storm and strife and sacrifice to which your footsteps so clearly lead!

Here or hereafter
There will be an ending—
This mighty task to which
your soul was set.
If on beyond
Then with the vision splendid
You shall look back and
never know regret.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, LONDON

The Chapter of Southwark Cathedral, London, in which John Harvard was baptized more than 300 years ago, is endeavoring to raise the sum of £5,000, the interest of which will be sufficient to keep the building in repair.

The Cathedral stands on the south side of the Thames and is 700 years old, about 50 years older than Westminster Abbey; for more than 1,000 years the present church and those which preceded it have stood at the foot of London Bridge. The statement issued by the Chapter says that the Cathedral is and long has been "a central figure not in the life of Southwark only, but of the whole metropolis, connected by many links with the history of the nation and bound by more than one tie to the great allied nation beyond the seas."

Robert Harvard, the father of John Harvard, was a vestryman in the parish of the old church, and on Nov. 29, 1607, John Harvard was baptized there. It is thought that he was subsequently confirmed there, before going to Emmanuel College, by Bishop Lancelot Andrewes. A Chapel in the north transept of the Cathedral has been restored by Harvard men and, July 17, 1907, it was dedicated to the memory of John Harvard. The chapel contains a Harvard window designed by John La Farge, and an altar, altar vases, a cross, and candlesticks, all given by Harvard men. In 1908 a fragment of stone of the Norman period was taken from the ruins of the original chapel and sent to Harvard University, where it was fixed in the porch of Appleton Chapel.

The treasurer of the Cathedral, to whom contributions towards the endowment of £5,000 may be sent, is Mr. Harry Lloyd, The Woodlands, Caterham, Surrey, England.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—Am. R. C., American Red Cross. A. S. (Aero.) Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air Service, Production. B. E. F., British Expeditionary Force. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. C. E. F., Canadian Expeditionary Force. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M.D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. Sq., Squadron. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.—F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

THE HARVARD DEAD

Army and Navy,	249
Auxiliary service,	23
Total,	272

Deaths in Service.

D.M.D. '05—LESTER ASHTON STONE, 1st lieutenant, Hdqrs. Sanitary Det., 103d Inf., was killed while in a dug-out at Bras by the direct hit of a "dud" shell, Oct. 17, 1918. Lt. Stone was commissioned in July, 1917, and sailed for France the following September. He trained at Liffol-le-Grand near Neufchateau, with the 101st Field Hospital Co., 26th Div., and was assigned to the front Feb. 9, 1918. He served with the 101st F. A. for a few weeks. Lt. Stone went over the top at Château Thierry, was at St. Mihiel, and later at Verdun. He was attached to the 103d Inf., at the time of his death. His home was in Pittsfield, Mass.

Law '06-07—JOHN CASE PHELPS, a captain in the A. E. F., has been killed in action. He lived in Binghamton, N. Y.

Law '10-11—IRA CHARLES OGDEN, captain, U. S. A., has been reported killed in action. His home was in San Antonio, Tex.

Eng.-M. I. T. '14-16—WALTER FRANCIS BUCK, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), was killed in an aeroplane accident at Kelly Field No. 2, Tex., Sept. 7, 1918. Lt. Buck entered the service in April, 1917, and received his commission the following November. He was a pilot, then an instructor, and later an instructor of instructors at Kelly Field. He graduated 44 cadets into solo flying without an accident, and trained more fliers than any other man at the field. A plane which he and his mechanic were testing on the morning of Sept. 7 was defective, and both wings fell off while they were 4,000 feet in the air.

'16—LEON BECK HOOK died at the Aviation Training Station, Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14, 1918, from pneumonia. His home was in Mexico City, Mex.

'16—GEORGE ALEXANDER MCKINLOCK, JR., 2d lieutenant of Cav., who had been reported missing since July 21, 1918, is now reported killed in action. Lt. McKinlock was intelligence officer on the staff of Maj. Gen. B. B. Buck, commanding the 2d Inf. Brigade, 1st Div., A. E. F. McKinlock received his commission from the first training camp at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and sailed to France for further training, Sept. 9, 1917. Later he was attached to the 2d Brigade, M. G. Bn., 1st Div., on the staff of Maj. Davis. After the division had captured the town of Cantigny, in May, Lt. McKinlock joined Gen. Buck's staff and was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross. He never returned from a dangerous mission on which he was sent while the troops were in action, taking the town of Berzy-le-Sec, south of Soissons. His home was in Lake Forest, Ill.

'17—JAMES KENNEDY MOOREHEAD, Law '16-17, 1st lieutenant, Co. H, 16th Inf., was killed in action in October, 1918, while leading his men at the Verdun front. Moorehead was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1917, after attending the first Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. He was assigned to Co. L, 22d Regt., Regular Army, at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. Later he was attached to Co. K, 61st Inf., 5th Div., at Camp Greene, N. C., and went overseas, April 15, 1918. On his arrival he was promoted to 1st lieutenant and assigned to Co. H, 16th Inf. His home was in Pittsburgh.

Law '15-17—ARTHUR RUSSELL GAYLORD, 1st lieutenant of Inf., A. E. F., has been killed in action. His home was in Minneapolis.

Gr. '17-18—JOHN LAWRENCE TEARE, U. S. N. R. F., died of pneumonia Sept. 12 or 15, 1918. He was stationed at Bumkin Island, Mass., doing

work in preparation for the Officer Material School. His home was in Monmouth, Ill.

'18—BERTRAM WILLIAMS, 1st lieutenant, 96th Aero Sq., A. E. F., who had been reported as missing in action since Sept. 12, 1918, was killed in aerial combat in northern France. From February to September, 1916, Lt. Williams drove an ambulance in Sec. No. 5, Norton-Harjes Unit, which received honorable mention for faithful work at Verdun. In August, 1917, he entered the Aviation Ground School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; graduating, Oct. 6, he sailed for France soon after. He trained at Issoudun, the Gondrecourt School for Observing, Tours, the Cazeau School for Gunnery, where he was commissioned, and the Clermont-Ferrand School for Bombing. Lt. Williams was sent to the front with Sq. 96 on Sept. 1 as a bombing observer. He was the son of J. Bertram Williams, '77, for many years publication agent of Harvard University.

'20—HOLYOKE LEWIS WHITNEY, 2d lieutenant, Co. H, 109th Inf., A. E. F., was killed by accident in France Nov. 25, 1918. He went overseas in April, 1918, as sergeant of Co. E, 305th Inf. He had previously received recommendation for a commission from the third Officers' Training Camp, Camp Upton, N. Y., and soon after arriving in France he was appointed 1st sergeant in Co. E. In July he was commissioned 2d lieutenant and transferred to the 28th Div. His home was in Dedham, Mass.

Additions and Corrections.

'10—CARL CHADWICK, who died July 26, 1916, at Paris, was not, as previously reported, engaged in hospital work at the time of his death.

A.M. '14—WARREN EASTMAN ROBINSON, A.R. (Bowdoin), '10, previously reported as having been killed in action, died Nov. 6, 1918, of wounds received in the drive towards Sedan and Metz, on Nov. 5. He was a 1st lieutenant, 102d M. G. Bn., and at the time of his death was liaison officer for the 102d Regt., A. E. F.

'18—ROBERT MORRIS LOVETT, JR., whose death was reported in the BULLETIN of Sept. 26, 1918, was killed in action in the first attack on the Château Thierry salient, July 18, not July 23, 1918. He is buried near Boursesche, France.

'20—DAVID ENDICOTT PUTNAM, 1st lieutenant, 139th Aero Sq., whose death was previously reported, fell at Limy, near Toul, in aerial combat.

'21—RICHARD CUTTS FAIRFIELD, whose death on Jan. 26, 1918, has already been reported, received posthumously the "*medaglia d'argento al valore militare*" from the Italian government. Fairfield and his companion, both members of the Wynne-Bevan Ambulance Corps, British Red Cross, went from their place of safety, which was far out of the range of the German hospital raid, and were killed. They were among the first Americans to be killed in Italy.

In Military or Naval Service.

'83—Howard Lilienthal, M.D. '87, lieutenant colonel, M. C., has been honorably discharged after eleven months' service in the A. E. F., as director of Base Hospital No. 3. He has returned to New York.

'85—Frederic A. Delano is a lieutenant colonel and deputy director general of transportation, stationed at Paris.

'88—Benjamin Carpenter, major, Q. M. C., who has been serving in the office of the Quartermaster General, New York City, for some time, has been honorably discharged.

'97—Napoleon B. Marshall, captain, 365th Inf., who was recently invalidated home, is still in the hospital and improving slightly.

'99—Ernest G. Adams has been promoted to lieutenant-commander, U. S. N. R. F., and is on duty under the Chief of Naval Operations, Div. of Naval Operating Forces, Washington, D. C.

'99—Russell Perkins, who was a Y. M. C. A. secretary in France for nearly a year, was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., last September.

Gr. '01-02—Wade H. Adams, who was chief of the General Control Sec., Procurement Div., Ordnance Bureau in Washington, has been honorably discharged with rank of major, O. R. C.

'02—Milton J. Bach has been commissioned a captain, F. A. R. C.

'02—Harry C. Dudley, captain, C. E., who was in the Service of Supply, 36th Engineers, A. E. F., has been assigned to the Chief Engineer's Staff, A. E. F.

'04—Lathrop Brown, formerly a private, T. C., was attending the Officers' Training Sch. at Camp Colt, Pa., when he received his honorable discharge.

'04—W. Minot Hurd, who was a candidate in the 52d Training Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., has been honorably discharged.

'04—Harry A. Kangesser, captain, Q. M. C., has been honorably discharged from the service. He was on duty with the Construction Div. of the War Department in Washington.

'04—Abbot Peterson, S. T. B. '07, has been commissioned a 1st lieutenant and chaplain, U. S. A.

'04—Seney Plummer is a 2d lieutenant, C. E.; A. P. O. 702, A. E. F.

A.M. '04—Ernest S. Meredith, Div. '02-05, has graduated from the Training Sch. for Chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and been commissioned a 1st lieutenant, Reserve Corps.

'05—Alfred E. Chase is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F. (Pay Corps). He has made seven trips overseas.

'06—Frederick D. Rose, who was on duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., has been honorably discharged from service as a 1st lieutenant, O. C.

'06—Thomas W. Watkins has been commissioned a 1st lieutenant, F. A. R. C.

'06—Mason T. Whiting is a captain, Q. M. C., stationed in the office of the Constructing Quartermaster, Camp Mills, N. Y.

'07—J. Austin Amory, captain, C. W. S., is convalescing in a French hospital from shell

shock received Oct. 29, while he was divisional gas officer of the Third Div.

'07—Bay E. Estes, captain, O. C., has been detailed to the General Staff, Washington, D. C., for duty in the Personnel Branch.

'07—Wilder Goodwin, captain, 309th M. G. Bn., who was wounded in the Argonne Forest fighting, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action" at the battle of Grand Pré about Oct. 21.

'07—H. Gordon Hawes, Jr., 1st lieutenant, T. C., who has been chief instructor at the Tank Sch. near Langres, and mechanical officer of the 305th Brigade, is now with the 329th Bn., T. C., A. E. F.

'07—Nathaniel C. Nash, Jr., 1st lieutenant, O. C., is stationed at the Ordnance Depot, Camp Devens, Mass.

'07—George C. Welch is a captain, Q. M. C., Washington, D. C.

'07—Frederic W. Whitney, captain, Philippine Scouts, U. S. A., has been temporarily detailed as lieutenant colonel to the National Guard, Philippine Islands.

M.D. '07—Francis G. Barnum, captain, M. C., has been stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

'10—William W. Bodine, 1st lieutenant of F. A., A. E. F., has been reported slightly wounded in action. Lt. Bodine went overseas on detached service, but was later assigned to the 149th Regt.

'10—Francis A. Brewer, who was a 2d lieutenant, O. C., has been honorably discharged.

'10—Harlan F. Drown, yeoman, U. S. N. R. F., is on duty at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

'10—Harold R. Rafsky, 1st lieutenant in the development division, C. W. S., is stationed at Cleveland, O.

'11—Heiman Caro, M.D. '14, is captain, M. C. attached to Base Hospital No. 107, Nevers, France.

'11—Alfred Toll, seaman 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., was training at the Auxiliary Reserve Sch., Municipal Pier, Chicago, at the time of his release from active duty.

'11—Lenthall Wyman was a member of the University of Montana S. A. T. C.

'12—Charles R. Boynton is a sergeant, Q. M. C., attached to Supply Co. 311, A. E. F.

'12—William M. Conant, Jr., captain, A. S. (Aero.), is chief tester in the 3d Aviation Instruction Centre, France.

'12—Philip W. Dunbar, captain of Inf., A. E. F., has been transferred from the 301st Regt. to General Hdqrs.

'12—Philip S. Durfee is in the Photographic Sec., A. S. (Aero.), Langley Field, Va.

'12—John Elliott is a major, 313th Inf., A. E. F.

'12—Sydney A. Friede, who was promoted to major and detailed to the General Staff, Washington, on his return from France in October, has been honorably discharged.

'12—Franklin Wyman is a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), and is stationed at Barron Field, Everman, Tex.

A.M. '12—Albert S. Borgman is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'13—Frederick C. Bubier has been promoted to

1st lieutenant, Inf., and assigned to the 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.

'13—John Coulson, Jr., is a 1st lieutenant, 303d M. G. Bn., A. E. F.

'13—Edward B. Watson, who was a member of the U. S. N. R. F. C., has been placed on the inactive list.

'14—Melvin W. Cole is a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), 104th Aero Sq., A. E. F.

'14—Donald E. Currier, who has been serving as 2d lieutenant, 303d F. A., A. E. F., is attached to the 276th Aero Sq., Emerson Field, S. C.

'14—William E. Shea was a candidate at the Engineer Central O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va., until after the signing of the armistice.

'14—Raphael Vicario, who was a candidate in the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., has been honorably discharged.

LL.B. '14—Lawrence M. Bament, quartermaster sergeant, Q. M. C., is legal adviser on duty in the Contract Div., Office of the Port Utilities Officer, New York City.

'15—Charles F. Brush, Jr., 1st lieutenant, O. C., has been stationed for some time at U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala.

'15—Thornton Davis is a captain, 13th F. A., A. E. F., with the Army of Occupation.

'16—Leon S. Chichester, 2d lieutenant, 7th F. A., 1st Div., has been serving in France since September, 1917.

'16—Clay Claberg, pharmacist's mate, 3d class, U. S. N. R. F., has been transferred from the U. S. S. "Bear" to the Naval Reserve Training Camp, San Francisco, Cal.

'16—Elliott M. Grant, private in S. S. U. 510, U. S. A. A. C., is not dead, as rumored, but in perfect health according to a cable from his commanding officer.

'16—George A. McCook, 1st lieutenant, 154th Inf. Brigade, A. E. F., has been reported slightly wounded.

'16—H. Frank Mann, 1st lieutenant of Inf., A. E. F., has been reported "wounded slightly." He was commissioned in November, 1917, and assigned to the 310th Inf.

'16—Winchester C. Packard has been a candidate in the Coast Artillery Training Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

'16—Harry Ruskin, 2d lieutenant of Inf., has been on duty at the Intelligence Office, Hdqrs., Inf. Central O. T. Sch.

'16—H. Ralph Sauers was honorably discharged from the M. G. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Hancock, Ga., and commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Inf. R. C.

'16—Richard A. Whiting received his commission as 2d lieutenant, F. A., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

S.M. '16—Henry C. Sheils is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C.

LL.B. '16—William B. Mendes, 2d lieutenant of Inf., A. E. F., has been reported as having been wounded severely. He went overseas as a sergeant, 302d Supply Train, 77th Div. He was later attached to the 4th Div.

Spec. '16-17—George H. Randall has been honorably discharged from the 13th Training Btry., F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Spec. '16-17—Whitman Taylor is a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.)

'17—Harold N. Bregstein is attached to the Personnel Adjutant's Det., Camp Upton, N. Y.

'17—George C. Caner who was a 1st lieutenant, 33d F. A., has been honorably discharged. He was ordered back to the United States last August after serving as 2d lieutenant, 146th F. A., A. E. F.

'17—Eugene L. C. Davidson is a 1st lieutenant, Co. D, 367th Inf., A. E. F.

'17—Joseph M. French, 2d lieutenant, S. C., is serving in the Army of Occupation with the 8th F. S. Bn.

'17—Myron Guren, who was on duty at Lakehurst, N. J., as a sergeant, C. W. S., has been honorably discharged from the service.

'17—Robert S. Hillyer, 1st lieutenant, O. C., is stationed at Tours, France, as an interpreter.

'17—Francis A. Ingalls, Jr., 1st lieutenant serving with the A. E. F., has been transferred from the 302d Inf. to the 163d Inf.

'17—Arnold S. Potter is a 1st lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F.

'17—Sydney J. Rogers, who attended the Coast Artillery Candidates Sch. at Ft. Monroe, Va., has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C., and placed on inactive duty.

S.B. '17—John C. Tyler, serving as a lieutenant with the A. E. F., has been missing in action for some time.

'17—George C. Whiting, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has returned to this country on a brief furlough. He was one of the first American aviators to be sent to the English aviation schools and was one of the first three aviators to go into action as members of the A. E. F. From March 16 to July 1, 1918, he was attached to the 43d Sq., Royal Flying Corps. In July he was transferred to the 148th American Aero Sq., and a little later was made permanent commander of Flight A of the same squadron. Whiting is officially credited with five Hun planes and was shot down twice himself.

Ph.D. '17—Ralph M. Eaton is a 2d lieutenant of Inf.

Spec. '17-18—Wilfred C. Wann is a topographer attached to the 18th Photographic Div., A. E. F.

Law '14-17—Elbridge B. Pierce is captain in command of Co. D, 74th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.

'18—Kenneth A. Beatty, sergeant, M.D., has been serving with Base Hosp. No. 5, A. E. F., since May, 1917.

'18—John H. Corcoran, Jr., who was a 2d lieutenant, C. A. C., has been honorably discharged.

'18—David Davis, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been assigned to inactive duty.

'18—John F. A. Davis is a lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N. He has been assistant navigator of the U. S. S. "Mississippi", but has been transferred to staff duty in connection with navigation at the U. S. Naval base at Cardiff.

'18—Franklin De Meritt has been honorably discharged from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'18—Frederic J. DeVeau, 2d lieutenant, F. A., has been an instructor in the Saumur Artillery Sch., France.

'18—Frederic W. Ecker, 1st lieutenant, 115th Inf., 29th Div., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and cited "for extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, Oct. 10. While leading his platoon in the Bois de Consenvoye, in an attack against strong enemy machine-gun nests, Lieut. Ecker was severely wounded. He continued to advance, and routed the enemy from their positions." He has entirely recovered and returned to his regiment.

'18—Joseph A. Erickson has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, C. A. C., A. E. F.

'18—Burt P. Flickinger has been serving for some time as a private, Motor Transportation Corps, 302d Motor Car Co., A. E. F.

'18—Wendell F. Fogg is a sergeant, 4th Co., 1st Development Bn., Camp Hancock, Ga.

'18—Cecil E. Fraser is a 1st lieutenant, 303d F. A., A. E. F.

'18—Warren H. Gardner has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'18—David Gregg, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has returned to the United States after sixteen months' service as a ferry pilot attached to the British Royal Air Force.

'18—John M. Gundry, Jr., 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is Assistant Provost Marshal, Orleans, France.

'18—Henry B. Harris, 2d lieutenant, Inf., is supply officer of the Ambulance Sec., 301st Sanitary Train, believed to be with the 4th Corps, 3d Army of Occupation in Germany.

'18—Francis A. Hill, 2d, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is still on duty with Submarine Chaser No. 36 in English waters.

'18—Victor A. Kramer, sergeant 1st class, M.D., has been honorably discharged from the service at the Department Surgeon's Office, Hdqrs., Northeastern Dept., Boston, where he was in charge of record and action divisions.

'18—Gordon N. McKee has received the commission of ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'18—John C. B. Moore, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Pro.), who has been overseas since 1916, is a student officer at the Saumur Artillery Sch., France.

'18—Bradford Norman, Jr., lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., is on duty at the Naval Base, Queens-town, Ireland.

'18—Robert K. Osborne was adjutant, University of Florida S. A. T. C. He was recently promoted to captain, Inf.

'18—Charles L. Poor, Jr., is a lieutenant (s.g.), U. S. N., in transport service.

'18—Lyman M. Vander Pyl has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, S. R. C.

'18—Albert J. Redway, Jr., 1st lieutenant, Inf., is attached to the 807th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

'18—Philip K. Rhinelander, 2d lieutenant serving with the 107th Inf., A. E. F., has been transferred to Prison Co. No. 35.

'18—V. Heber Sergeant is a private, 1st class, M.D., on duty with U. S. Army Mobile Hospital Unit No. 100, A. E. F.

'18—Charles S. Shaughnessy has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, Hdqrs. Co., 307th Inf., A. E. F.

'18—Raymond D. Thiery, ensign, U. S. N., is communication officer on the U. S. S. "Lousdale", cruising in the Mediterranean.

'19—Charles W. Alexander, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is equipment officer, Hdqrs., 1st Pursuit Wing, A. E. F.

'19—James J. Caffrey has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, U. S. Marine Reserve Corps.

'19—Herbert S. Chase is a 2d lieutenant, Btry. F, 50th F. A.

'19—Thomas L. Freeman has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, 166th Inf., 42d Div., A. E. F.

'19—Philip N. Horne is an electrician, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., on board the U. S. S. "Mt. Vernon."

'19—Kenneth H. Lanouette, 2d lieutenant of Inf., who was severely wounded at Château Thierry while serving with the 126th Inf., is at U. S. Army General Hospital No. 10, Boston, Mass.

'19—William R. Odell, Jr., 2d lieutenant, F. A., has been an instructor at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'19—Howard P. Perry was commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., from the Officer Material Sch., Cambridge.

'19—Frederick S. Ritchie, 2d lieutenant, 319th Inf., 80th Div., A. E. F., was slightly gassed in the Meuse-Argonne engagement. He was liaison officer at the time.

'19—Benjamin N. Suravitz was for a short time a candidate in the C. A. C. Central O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va., before being honorably discharged.

'19—Lester H. Weil, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been transferred to Co. 48, 153d Depot Brigade, Camp Dix, N. J.

Law '16-17—James D. Adams, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.) has been reported "missing in action."

Law '16-17—Eugene U. Blalock is a 1st lieutenant, A. G. D., Personnel Sec., Central Records Office, A. E. F.

Law '16-17—John C. Cutrer is a 1st lieutenant, 19th Inf.

Law '16-17—William M. Nathan, 2d lieutenant, F. A., is assistant camp judge advocate, Camp Jackson, S. C.

Law '16-17—G. L. Buist Rivers, captain, F. A., has received an honorable discharge from the army. He went overseas on detached service in February, 1918, and was assigned to Btry E, 18th F. A. He went through the entire Château Thierry-Fismes Campaign, receiving commendation from his battery and battalion commanders. On being ordered home last October, Capt. Rivers was assigned to the 48th F. A., Camp Kearny, Cal.

Law '16-17—Edward T. Willson, Jr., was recently promoted to 1st lieutenant, Inf., and is on duty near Tours in the Replacement Office, Service of Supply, A. E. F.

'20—Lawrence W. Beilenson, who enlisted last February as a private, 19th Inf., subsequently became corporal and then sergeant, 85th Inf., and was attending an Officers' Training Sch. at the time of his honorable discharge.

'20—George Crompton, Jr., has been promoted to lieutenant (s.g.), U. S. N. R. F. C.

'20—Charles E. Dickerson, Jr., who was a candidate in the 30th Co., Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va., has been honorably discharged.

'20—Harry F. Gibbs, Jr., who won the Italian War Cross while in Red Cross Ambulance service last summer, has been stationed at the Inf. O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va., since his return to the United States.

'20—F. Mortimer Graves has been serving in France and England as an ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C.

'20—Frank S. Kerr, 1st lieutenant of Inf., stationed at Camp Dix, N. J., has been honorably discharged.

'20—Lauriat Lane was given an honorable discharge while a cadet, A. S. (Aero.), at the Training Det., Cornell. He served six months in France with the American Ambulance Field Service in 1917.

'20—Goodhue Livingston, Jr., 2d lieutenant of F. A., A. E. F., has been reported wounded, degree undetermined. Lt. Livingston drove an ambulance in the Morgan-Harjes service in France, beginning August, 1917. He was commissioned Dec. 1, 1917, and, after four months in an artillery school overseas, was attached to Btry. F, 15th F. A.

'20—Roger A. Perry, 1st lieutenant, Inf., is assistant to the Brigade Adjutant, 157th Depot Brigade.

'20—Clement H. Watson is attached to the staff of officers at the Officer Material Sch., Cambridge, as an instructor with rank of warrant officer, boatswain, U. S. N. R. F.

'20—Leonard E. Thomas, gunnery sergeant, Marine Corps, who had been recommended for a commission at the Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla., has been honorably discharged from the U. S. Marine Flying Corps.

'21—Charles F. Berry, who attended the Officers' Training Sch., at Plattsburg last summer, was sent to the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., at Camp Lee, Va., but was honorably discharged upon arrival there.

'21—Thomas H. Mills, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been honorably discharged as an instructor in the Georgia School of Technology S. A. T. C.

'21—Richard A. Morse, chief quartermaster, U. S. N. R. F. C., was relieved from active duty while training at the Naval Aviation Ground Sch., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

'21—Charles A. Page has been honorably discharged as a private in the U. S. Marine Corps. He drove an ambulance for the Am. R. C. in Italy last summer.

'21—Bruno Schlack is a 2d lieutenant, 64th Co., 16th Bn., 153d Depot Brigade, Camp Dix, N. J.

'21—Philip B. Skerrye who was a sergeant, M. D., has been honorably discharged.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'83—Charles H. Grandgent, president of the Italian War Relief Fund of America, has been made a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy by the King of Italy.

'94—Frank T. Griswold, captain, Am. R. C., is stationed at Tours, France, as assistant to the Zone Commander of Red Cross for that region.

'96—Gregory P. Baxter has been serving as a consulting chemist in the War Dept.

'96—Richard Hayter is secretary, Region No. 20, War Industries Board, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash.

'07—Robert C. Colwell is assistant director, Radio Laboratory, Signal Radio Corps, Vocational Section, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

'08—David M. Cheney is serving with the Y. M. C. A. in Bologna, Italy. He is assigned to the publicity department and is the editor of "*L'Amico D'Italia*", official organ of the Y. M. C. A. in Italy.

Spec. '09-10, '11-12—Samuel N. Kent, who has been serving as chaplain for the Episcopal Church War Commission, is acting chaplain at Ft. Adams, Newport, R. I.

LL.B. '13—Harold M. Stephens is chairman of the Legal Advisory Board to Draft Board No. 3, Salt Lake City, and chairman of the committee for Legal Aid to Soldiers, Sailors, and their Dependents for Salt Lake County, Utah.

'15—George W. F. Prescott is serving in the Bureau of Investigation, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C.

'19—George A. Macomber, Jr., has been in the Div. of Planning & Statistics, U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

'19—William R. Swart is with the U. S. Food Administration.

'20—E. C. Sterling McKittrick, who served as driver in the Wynne Bevan Ambulance Unit, British Red Cross, until Aug. 31, has been decorated by the King of Italy with the "*Medaglio di Bronzo al Valore Militaire*" for valor displayed during the Austrian offensive last June. Later McKittrick received the "Order of Merit" of the Italian Red Cross. He volunteered for the ambulance service, Oct. 18, 1917.

'20—Harry M. Woods has been doing Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Devens, Mass.

HARVARD MEN IN W. C. C. S.

Among the Harvard men who have taken an active part in the work of the War Camp Community Service are: Joseph Lee, '83, president; Henry F. Burt, '69, community organizer at Minneapolis in October, 1918, and in Kansas City in November, 1918; John R. Bishop, '82, community organizer at Battle Creek, Mich., from July to September, 1918; Eugene R. Shippen, '87, head of the Morale Department at headquarters, New York City; Leon A. Harvey, S.T.B. '89, community organizer at Cape May, N. J., from July to October, 1918; Charles H. Strong, LL.B. '90, community organizer at Newport, R. I., from June to October, 1918; Henry T. Sechrist, S.T.B. '91, community organizer at Gettysburg, Pa., from June to September, 1918, on service at Ayer, Mass., in September and October, 1918, and community organizer at New London, Conn., in October, 1918; Benjamin A. Heydrick, '95, community organizer at Pensacola, Fla., from July to October, 1918; Charles J. Galpin, A.M. '95, assistant community organizer at Philadelphia from September to November, 1918; Louis E.

Lord, A.M. '00, community organizer at Syracuse, N. Y., in August, 1918; E. Lewis Burnham, '07, community organizer at Waco, Tex., from December, 1917; John B. Hebbard, '09, community organizer at Montgomery, Ala., from December, 1917, to February, 1918, and at Portsmouth, N. H., from February to September, 1918; Benjamin S. Pouzzner, '09, community organizer at Lowell, Mass., from April, 1918; Chauncey W. Waldron, '09, community organizer at Boston from August, 1918; Charles Franklin, Div. '09-10, community organizer at Sparta, Wis., from June to October, 1918, and at Montgomery, Ala., from October, 1918; Irving D. Pichel, '14, community organizer at New London, Conn., from May to October, 1918; Weaver W. Pangburn, A.M. '15, community organizer at Des Moines, Ia., from December, 1917, to April, 1918, and now division secretary at headquarters, New York City.

MILITARY ENGLISH

The *Crimson* published on Thursday of last week a petition, signed by 130 members of the freshman class, asking that the study of Military English be abandoned in English A; the petitioners said in their brief document that "such study is in a highly specialized, and to most men nearly useless, field of composition."

On the next day the *Crimson* had an editorial supporting the contention of the petitioners and arguing that compulsory training in Military English could not add to the value of a course in composition.

Professor C. N. Greenough had a brief reply in the *Crimson* of last Saturday. He said, in part, that the teachers who are responsible for English A propose "for the next three weeks to bring out, by practising a few of the simpler and more generally useful forms of military writing, and by reading certain military essays and stories of unquestioned merit as literature, some of the fundamental qualities—especially terseness and precision—that are as important for the civilian as for the soldier."

PROFESSOR A. C. COOLIDGE

Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, who has been in Paris with the American Peace Commissioners, has been made chairman of a smaller committee which has been selected to study political, social, and economic conditions in Austria and the adjoining countries. The committee has established headquarters in Vienna, Prague, Budapest, and Agram.

Other Harvard men on the committee are Charles M. Storey, '12, of the United States Department of Justice, Major Lawrence Martin, Gr. '05-06, and Captain Nicholas Roosevelt, '14. F. E. Parker, Jr., '18, is private secretary to Professor Coolidge.

SHORTCOMINGS OF AMERICAN COLLEGES

IN the BULLETIN of December 12, 1918, Professor Kirsopp Lake, in a communication headed "Teaching and Learning", deplored the fact that university teachers can give less time to research in America than in Europe and that the students here are too much inclined to think the university "a place where men are taught rather than a place where they are given facilities for learning." His letter ended with the following paragraph:

"Most men at Harvard would be immeasurably improved if they could spend less time in attending lectures and more time in finding things out for themselves. 'The student is the unit, not the course.' The university ought to differ from the high school, not merely in the standard of at-

President Schurman of Cornell University.

I think the views expressed by Professor Lake in his communication of December 6 to the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN entirely sound.

So far as concerns the professors of American universities they are overburdened with teaching. To be a good professor a man needs himself to be growing intellectually, and the conditions of growth are study, reflection, and creative effort. But most of our American professors have so much teaching to do that they come wearied and mentally exhausted to the business of research. The American people must learn the value of leisure for creative work.

I discussed this subject with Lord Kelvin when he visited Cornell University some years ago. We were both of the opinion that it was advantageous to professors, who were engaged in scientific investigation or scholarly production, to do a certain amount of teaching. I recall, however, the emphasis with which Lord Kelvin declared that in America we demanded so much teaching of our professors that, speaking generally, we made it difficult, almost impossible, for them to achieve success in original investigation.

I think Professor Lake is also right in pointing out the vice of much of the teaching in our colleges and universities. Too often the pupil is regarded as a tub and the professor as a self-acting pump.

tainment, but also in the kind of work which it requires. The greatest reform needed in an American university is a reform of the attitude of mind of students and a corresponding change in our methods of grading men, so that the man who during three years has resolutely refused to think for himself and contented himself with absorbing peptonized information, will find himself handicapped and not rewarded."

Believing this letter of Professor Lake's to contain the seeds of a fruitful discussion, the BULLETIN sent copies of it to certain American university and college officials—presidents, deans, etc.,—with the request for some expression of opinion. The following statements have very kindly been sent in reply.

Unless there is mental reaction on the part of the student, while he may be informed he is not educated. Education is essentially self-education. The professor may stimulate the student, guide him and point out the way, but it is by strenuous concentration, by self-creative effort that the student achieves genuine education.

We shall not improve matters by providing for more lectures, for more pouring of material into the student's mind. The one thing necessary is the awakening of the student to the higher intellectual life and the self-energizing of his mind to achieve it.

Dean West of the Princeton Graduate School.

I am glad to send a short statement in response to your invitation to comment on Professor Lake's article recently printed in your columns.

No doubt the habit of listening passively to lectures has done much to enfeeble the intellectual life of American students. The lecture, which at best is a guide to the student's effort; has become largely a substitute for that effort. Failing to evoke an active response, it has titillated rather than stimulated the student's mind, leaving it less able to act independently and more ready to acquiesce in the fatal notion that the student is not expected to learn by his own active effort. Of course the teacher and the student

are the two prime factors in all education, and the art of teaching means the art of the teacher in awakening and guiding self-activity in the student. In this our American colleges are deficient as compared with the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. In point of thoroughness, accuracy, spontaneity, taste, and spirit the work of the better students in the English universities (and the French universities too) is ahead of the work of our better students. This is due in part to an older and richer tradition of study, and to more careful early training. It is also due to the greater intimacy of teacher and student and the consequent stimulus to individual personal effort which inevitably springs from such intimacy. Large lecture courses are little favored in Oxford and Cambridge. They count most on the teaching in small classes or on conference in tutorial groups—"groups" sometimes as small as one student. The amount of reading done is greatly in excess of what our students do, and has much to do with their freedom and catholicity of intellectual interest, and with their good taste. If such of our professors as have skill in wakening young men could have the leisure for the intimate tutorial intercourse of Oxford, we should see a marked increase in the independent activity of our students.

President Hadley of Yale University.

Mr. Kirsopp Lake's letter in the *HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN* is interesting from beginning to end, and in its underlying idea undoubtedly sound. American universities, and especially their undergraduate departments, tend to measure instruction too much by quantity and too little by quality. As some one well said, we need to raise scholarship to the level of an extra-curriculum activity.

Some of those who sympathize with Mr. Lake's ideas and purposes will regret the amount of emphasis which he places on reduction of quantity of required work as a means of increasing interest in study. When he says that most men at Harvard would be immeasurably improved if they could spend less time in attending lectures and more time in finding out things for themselves, he gives the impression that the majority of men would in fact do more thinking if they attended fewer lectures. This tends to put the whole argument on the wrong basis. It is not

for the sake of the majority that we want to reduce the number of required lectures, but for the sake of the minority which we hope will increase from day to day and from generation to generation.

President Sills of Bowdoin College.

I find myself in much sympathy with the position taken by Professor Lake in his letter of December 6, in which he urges that colleges and universities are places where men should be given facilities for learning rather than places where men are simply taught. I have long felt that, not only in our graduate instruction, but in colleges, and particularly in our schools, there is too much teaching and too little learning and studying. Among our older college teachers there exists the impression that boys of the present college generation lean far more on their teachers for assistance than did their predecessors, and I think we all admit that there is less disposition to put through hard intellectual tasks without assistance than used to be the case. If more general examinations in subjects were substituted for so many tests in courses, men would be more inclined to learn and study than they are now. Professor Lake, I think, has hit upon one of the weaknesses of American education, and in my view his remarks are pertinent to the college and the secondary school as well as to the university.

HARVARD LIBERAL CLUB OF BOSTON

The annual meeting of the Harvard Liberal Club was held, Friday, Dec. 27, 1918, at the Harvard Club of Boston.

William P. Everts, '00, reported on the activities and accomplishments of the club. For more than a year it has met every week at luncheon, which of late has been attended by from 20 to 30 men, and there have been many notable speakers. Last spring the attention of the club was largely given to the affairs of the University and the establishment of a Harvard School of Engineering.

The Committee on the McKay bequest has been in touch with the leaders of thought in the country and has accumulated a considerable number of important contributions to the subject of human engineering, from John Dewey, Thorstein Veblen, John A. Fitch, Charles A. Beard, Ernest Hopkins, and others. A report on this subject is now in preparation.

The League of Free Nations Association of

Massachusetts is one of the recent outcomes of the Harvard Liberal Club meetings, and its initiators and most of its officers are officers of the Harvard Liberal Club.

A new constitution was adopted which declares that: "The purpose of this club shall be to associate Harvard men of liberal opinion for discussion and action that may exert a liberalizing influence on Harvard University and on the future course of matters economic, social, political, and international; to cooperate in liberal undertakings and movements; and to aid the formation of similar clubs in Boston and elsewhere by graduates of all colleges."

The following officers were elected: William P. Everts, '00, president; Demarest Lloyd, '04, secretary; Porter E. Sargent, '96, corresponding secretary, Hilbert F. Day, M.D. '05, treasurer; Reginald H. Smith, '10, Zechariah Chafee, Jr., LL.B. '13, Horace Taylor, '07, Philip M. Clark, LL.B. '07, Charles W. Birtwell, '85, Charles C. Ramsay, '92, Hector M. Holmes, '06, William L. Mowll, '99, Albert Ehrenfried, '02, executive committee.

The advisory council of the club is composed of: William Rotch, '65, James R. Carret, '67, Brooks Adams, '70, Henry D. Sedgwick, '82, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., '83, Joseph Lee, '83, Joseph Walker, LL.B. '90.

Similar liberal clubs have been formed and are forming in many cities. Harvard men interested in furthering the purposes of these clubs are requested to communicate with either of the secretaries: Demarest Lloyd, 53 State St., Boston, or Porter E. Sargent, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

HARVARD CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of San Francisco was held at the University Club in that city on Dec. 19, 1918. About 40 members were present.

William Thomas, '73, a member of the Board of Overseers, gave an interesting report of conditions at Harvard as he found them during his official visit in October. The other speakers were Jesse W. Lilienthal, LL.B. '76, and Thomas W. Huntington, M.D. '76, who had recently returned from Italy where he was engaged in Red Cross work.

At the close of the evening a gold medal, indicating general excellence in all Harvard affairs, was awarded to Thomas.

HARVARD CLUB OF NORTH CHINA

The Harvard Club of North China has issued a pamphlet of 21 pages which contains, among other things, an account of the formation of the club, on Jan. 27, 1917, through the initiative of Roger S. Greene, '01, the names of the 16 Harvard men who were present on that occasion, cor-

respondence between the officers of the North China club and the officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs, also letters from President Lowell and Roger Pierce, '04, Secretary of the Corporation, acknowledging the prize of \$100 which the club offered last March for the best essay on some subject connected with China.

The pamphlet, bound in crimson covers, was printed in the plant of the *North China Star*, Tientsin.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The Harvard Club of New York City announces the following entertainments:

Sunday, Jan. 19, at 3.45 P. M.—Concert: Francis Rogers, '91, baritone; Lewis Williams, '00, pianist.

Friday, Jan. 24, at 7.30 P. M.—Annual Dinner of the Club. President Lowell will speak. The other guests and speakers will be members of the United States and Allied Armies and Navies.

Sunday, Jan. 26, at 3.45 P. M.—Concert: Lambert Murphy, '08, tenor, and baritone (to be announced).

Sunday, Feb. 2, at 3.45 P. M.—Concert: Herbert Witherspoon, Yale '95, bass; Harold Morris, pianist.

Sunday, Feb. 9, at 3.45 P. M.—Concert: Leslie Hodgson, pianist, and singer (to be announced).

ENGINEERING SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP

At a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York, held Dec. 27, 1918, it was voted that:—

"The Harvard Engineering Society of New York desires to express its gratification on the occasion of the establishment of the new Harvard Engineering School and extends to the President and the Fellows of the University and the Faculty its best wishes for the success of the School.

"As an expression of interest in the new School, the Harvard Engineering Society of New York takes pleasure in offering a scholarship in the amount of \$200 *per annum* open to a student in the Harvard Engineering School from New York City or its vicinity."

CLASS OF 1909

In order to verify the class list preparatory to the forthcoming decennial reunion, all members of the class are requested to advise the secretary of their present address; or if any change is contemplated, the address which may be considered permanent for mailing purposes. This applies particularly to men who are or who have been in the service. Please address communications to F. A. Harding, 52 Fulton St., Boston.

THE INFLUENZA AT HARVARD

Marshall H. Bailey, M.D., Medical Adviser of the College, had in the *Crimson* last week a brief statement in regard to the epidemic of influenza among Harvard students. From the opening of the College and of the S. A. T. C., in September, to the beginning of the Christmas recess 227 cases in influenza were treated in the Stillman Infirmary; of these, 46 were complicated by pneumonia. Five men died.

Dr. Bailey's instructions for building up resistance to the influenza and for its early treatment are here given:

1. Sufficient sleep, eight to ten hours for most young people.

2. Good food, neither too much nor too little, eaten at regular hours, and sufficient time taken for its thorough mastication.

3. Proper clothing, to keep the body (not forgetting the feet) warm and dry, so far as possible, at all times and under all conditions.

It is believed that influenza is conveyed from person to person through the air common to the respiration of both parties. Simply standing near a person who has influenza while he talks to you is dangerous, and that danger is markedly increased if during the conversation he sneezes or coughs. Sneezing and coughing, and only to a lesser degree talking, convey from the mouth of the infected person minute particles of moisture

laden with disease germs which float about in the air and which presently you breathe. It may, therefore, readily be appreciated why during an epidemic, it is wise to avoid crowded places like street cars, churches, theatres, and movies.

Anyone who feels ill should consult a physician at once. Experience has shown that influenza cases taken care of early generally do well. It is the individual who persists in going about in the endeavor to "fight it off" who is most likely to suffer seriously. Don't pride yourself on "fighting off" things. If you apparently succeed, it simply means you were fortunate enough to have only a light touch of it, or more likely that you did not have it at all.

Officers of the Illustrated

The *Illustrated* has elected the following officers: President, William R. Swart, '19, of Nashua, N. H.; managing editor, Richard R. Eisendrath, '20, of Chicago; treasurer, John H. Quirin, '19, of Manchester, N. H.; photographic manager, Collis H. Holliday, '20, of San Francisco; circulation manager, Redington Fiske, Jr., of Needham, Mass.; assistant business manager, Harold K. Guinzburg, '21, of New York City; secretary, Eben Richards, Jr., '19, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; assistant photographic manager, Samuel W. Fordyce, 3d, '21, of Little Rock, Ark.; assistant managing editor, Rexford W. Barton, '21, of Brookline.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'76—Frederick J. Stimson, U. S. ambassador to Argentina since 1914, has changed his address to 4064 Avenida Alveas, Buenos Aires.

'80—Professor Albert B. Hart spoke before the Rochester, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 27, 1918, on "The Docket of the Peace Congress."

'80—Charles G. Washburn gave an address on Theodore Roosevelt at a service in St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, last Sunday evening.

'89—Professor Clifford H. Moore, Ph.D. (Munich) '97, was elected vice-president of the American Philological Association at its recent meeting held at Columbia University.

'90—Everts B. Greene, A.M. '91, Ph.D. '93, spoke on coöperation between colleges and secondary schools in promoting education for citizenship at the meeting of the Association of American Colleges held in Chicago last week. Greene is chairman of the committee of education for citizenship of the American Council on Education.

'90—Stacy C. Richmond, who died in New York City, Dec. 16, 1918, left a bequest of \$10,000 to the President and Fellows of Harvard University.

'91—Maurice H. Wildes, formerly with Philip M. Tucker, investments, Boston, has formed, with Walter E. Hills, the firm of M. H. Wildes & Co., and opened offices at 30 State St., Boston. They will pay special attention to New England and Southern textile securities.

'93—Howard P. Nash, LL.B. (Boston Univ.) '96, has been appointed County Judge of King's County, N. Y.

A.M. '94—Clyde A. Duniway, Ph.D. '97, President of Colorado College, discussed the question, "In What Ways Can the Relations Between Colleges and Universities Be Strengthened?" at the meeting of the Association of American Colleges held in Chicago last week.

S.T.B. '94—Henry Van Dyke will be one of the speakers at the convention of the League to

Enforce Peace to be held in Chicago in February.

A.M. '95—Frederick C. Ferry, President of Hamilton College, was one of the speakers who discussed the ways of strengthening the relations between colleges and universities at the meeting of the Association of American Colleges held at Chicago last week.

A.M. '96—Clarence P. Bill, Ph.D. '98, was elected secretary and treasurer of the American Philological Association at its recent meeting at Columbia University.

'98—Noel T. Wellman has moved from Cleveland to Swarthmore, Pa. His address in the latter place is 227 Kenyon Ave.

LL.B. '98—Charles F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, will leave in about a week for Australia, China, and Japan. The trip, which will take about four months, will be for the purpose of establishing branches and connections of the bank in the far east.

M.D. '99—Thomas J. O'Brien spoke last week before the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society on the problems brought about by the influenza epidemic.

'00—Walter B. Swift, M.D. '07, spoke on speech defects before the psychological clinic at Toledo University, Dec. 21, 1918.

'01—A daughter, Marjorie Wellington Beal, was born, July 25, 1918, to Henry F. Beal and Marion A. Beal. Last summer Beal was appointed city engineer and superintendent of the water and sewer departments of Waltham, Mass., and since Dec. 15 he has had charge of the street department also. His private engineering practice is being conducted by the firm of R. H. Barnes and H. F. Beal.

'01—John S. Lawrence, of Lawrence & Co., Boston, will be one of the lecturers at the foreign trade course which is being given at the Boston Y. M. C. A. this winter.

'02—Edward H. Letchworth, LL.B. '05, has withdrawn from the law firm of Kenefick, Cooke, Mitchell & Bass, of which he has been a member for eight years, to become 1st vice-president and general counsel of the Marine Trust Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.

'03—A son, Grenville Clark, Jr., was born, Nov. 20, 1918, to Grenville Clark and Fanny (Dwight) Clark.

A.M. '03—Robert W. Neal, Professor of Rural Journalism at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has written an encyclopedia of short story art, called "Today's Short Stories Analyzed."

'05—J. Dana Thomas has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Blodgett & Co., bankers, Boston and New York.

'05—Ora (Weimer) Turner, wife of Arthur P. L. Turner, died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 16, 1918, from influenza.

'06—Arthur N. Holcombe, Ph.D. '09, has been appointed a member of the committee, working

under the Postmaster General, to consider the standardization of telephone rates.

'07—William Burns, M.E. '10, has changed his address from San Pedro, N. Mex., to P. O. box 367, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

'07—The engagement of James J. Higginson, A.M. '08, and Miss Virginia Mitchell of New York has been announced.

'07—Lawrence H. Wetherell has completed his work with the War Industries Board, Washington, D. C., and is again with Wetherell Brothers & Co., 31 Oliver St., Boston.

A.M. '07—James E. Winston is on the teaching staff of Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, La.

'08—A daughter, Noël Merriam Dwelley, was born Dec. 15, 1918, to George M. Dwelley and Katherine (Hunt) Dwelley.

A.M. '09—George R. Wells, A.B. (McMaster) '06, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins) '09, has returned to his position as head of the psychology department of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O. He has been doing research work in the psychological department of the air service and held the rank of captain.

'10—Frank S. Cawley, Ph.D. '16, is instructor in German at Milton Academy, Milton, Mass.

'10—Reginald H. Smith, LL.B. '14, has become a member of the firm of Hale & Dorr, lawyers, Boston.

'11—Frank E. Crawford has been discharged from the Quartermaster Corps of the Army and has resumed teaching in the Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass.

'11—Lester H. Cushing has resumed his regular duties as head of the department of history and languages in the Lowell, Mass., Textile School. From Oct. 1 to Dec. 21, 1918, he was in charge of the war issues course given to the members of the S. A. T. C. at that school.

'11—Kenneth B. Day has been appointed general manager of the Visayan Refining Co., which is one of the largest manufacturers of coconut oil. His address is Cebu, Philippine Islands.

'11—The engagement of John M. Taylor and Miss Rachel May Albee of Brookline is announced.

LL.B. '11—John McA. Maguire, A. B. (Colorado Coll.) '08, has returned from his work with the Department of Justice to the law firm of Hale & Dorr, Boston.

'12—A daughter, Mary Alice Alger, was born, Aug. 1, 1918, to Ralph T. Alger, S. B. (M. I. T.) '13, and Mary (Cackler) Alger.

'12—George W. Wightman, LL.B. '15, has become a member of the law firm of Hale & Dorr, Boston.

LL.B. '12—Frederick M. Myers, A.B. (Williams) '09, of Pittsfield, Mass., has been appointed associate justice of the District Court of Central Berkshire, Mass.

'13—A daughter, Margaret Dana Burrage, was

born at Houghton, Mich., Sept. 26, 1918, to Lieut. Robert H. Burrage and Margaret (McLain) Burrage.

'13—William C. Koch has completed his work with the War Industries Board, Washington, D. C., and returned to St. Paul, Minn., where his address is the University Club.

'14—Marion (Watters) Walker, wife of Richard D. Walker, died of pneumonia, Jan. 8. Walker's address is now 16 Alpine St., Malden, Mass. He has been overseas.

'14—Walter E. Wolff has been discharged from the Navy, in which he held the commission of ensign, and is again with Davis & Lagerman, 340 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

'15—Paul C. Fahrney is in the costs department of The Lamson Co., Boston. His home address is 6 Sumner Road, Cambridge. He has been with the Headquarters Detachment, 12th Division, Camp Devens.

'15—A son, John Samuel Lucas, was born Nov. 23, 1918, to Captain and Mrs. John Ward Lucas. At last accounts Captain Lucas was still in France.

'15—A son, Warren Bruce Pirnie, Jr., was born at El Paso, Texas, Dec. 9, 1918, to W. Bruce Pirnie and Dorothy (Duryea) Pirnie. Pirnie is a lieutenant, U. S. A.

'16—Guy L. Elken is "ranching" at Broadview, Mont.

'16—The engagement of Gordon Lamont and Miss Dorothy Wilson Merrill of Toronto, Ont., has been announced. Lamont is a lieutenant in the Royal Air Force.

'16—Arthur I. Richardson is with Scovell, Wellington & Co., certified public accountants and industrial engineers, Boston. His home address is 13 Lee St., Somerville, Mass. During the past year he has been in the Coast Artillery Corps, and received a commission as 2d lieutenant, C. A. O. R. C.

'16—Lieut. R. Robinson Rowe is living at 82 The Cumberland, Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C. He is doing statistical work in the Historical Data Section, Administrative Division, office of the Chief of Engineers.

'17—Lieut. Joseph W. Austin, who has been in France with the Naval Aviation Forces, has returned to his home in Cincinnati.

'17—A daughter, Elizabeth Temple Ingraham, was born at Corpus Christi, Tex., Dec. 14, 1918, to Lieut. Paul W. Ingraham and Carrie (Pesson) Ingraham. Lieut. Ingraham is acting adjutant of the 4th Field Artillery.

'17—James P. Warburg has taken a position in the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C. He was relieved from active service in the Navy, Dec. 31, 1918. His address is 1760 Euclid St., Washington, D. C.

'18—Edward S. Hyde was married at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 7, 1918, to Miss Barbara Flower.

'18—Alan Rosenberg has been released from

active duty in the Navy and is to become manager of the Washington, D. C., branch of the Goodyear Co. His address in Washington is 1004 F St., N. W.

'18—The engagement of Preston Wood Smith and Miss Carol Adis Bates, of Dorchester, is announced. Smith, who is a captain, U. S. A., is a graduate of West Point, and has been assigned to give instruction in the department of mathematics in the Academy.

'19—The engagement of Franklin W. Hobbs, Jr., and Miss Katherine Walker, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Walker of Brookline, Mass., is announced. Hobbs has recently received his discharge from the Navy, in which he held the rank of junior lieutenant.

'19—Edward L. Hubbard was married Oct. 5, 1918, at Cambridge, to Miss Marjorie Schanck.

'20—The engagement of Kenneth Morse and Miss M. Gertrude Carder, of Winchester, Mass., is announced.

NECROLOGY

'60—CHARLES EDWIN BROWN. Died June 21, 1918.

'66—B. HOWARD COFFIN. Died at Brookline, Mass., Dec. 19, 1918.

'68—FREDERICK BROOKS. Died at Boston, Jan. 10.—His death was the result of burns received in a fire in his house on Brimmer St., Boston. He was a distinguished civil engineer. Most of his professional work was done in New England, but he spent two years in construction for the Mexican Central Railroad. He had been president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and for several years was editor of the *Journal of the Association of Engineering*. He never married.

'69—ALBERT ELLIOTT FLETCHER. Died at Farmington, Conn., Aug. 13, 1918. From 1868 to 1885 he was in the banking business in Indianapolis, Ind. In 1889 he moved to Los Angeles, Cal., where he became cashier of a trust company. In 1898 he was elected vice-president of the Dickson Manufacturing Co., of Scranton, Pa., and moved to that city. In 1901 he took up the bond business in Philadelphia, and in 1908 he was elected second vice-president of the Union National Bank of Philadelphia.

'77—JOHN FORD TYLER, Law '78-80. Died at Boston, Jan. 10.—He had practised law in Boston. For more than 25 years he was secretary of his college class and was for a long time secretary of the Union Club, Boston. Ill health forced him to give up his professional and other activities some time ago. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary O. Stevens, of Andover, Mass.

'78—JOHN PICKERING. Died at Salem, Mass., Jan. 2. After graduation he studied a year in the Law School, but left, on the death of his father, to enter the firm of Pickering & Moseley, Boston, stockbrokers, from which he retired

several years ago. He was vice-president and trustee of the Salem Savings Bank and a trustee of the Salem Hospital. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Anna Dane Varney, and by a son and daughter.

A.M. '88—WALLACE CLEMENT SABINE, S.D. '14, A.B. (Ohio State Univ.) '86, D.Sc. (Brown Univ.) '07. Died at Boston, Jan. 10.—Dr. Sabine had been since 1914 Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard University, and was acting Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory. He joined the teaching staff of the University in 1889, when he was appointed an assistant in physics. In 1905 he was made Professor of Physics and also Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, which was subsequently enlarged into the Graduate Schools of Applied Science; Professor Sabine was Dean of that department until 1914 when it went out of existence because of the agreement between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard to cooperate in the conduct of courses in engineering and mining. In the academic year 1916-17 he was the Harvard Exchange Professor with France. During his term of service abroad Professor Sabine placed his knowledge of physics at the disposal of the Allied Nations and his studies of aeroplanes and submarines enabled him to make important practical suggestions in regard to their use; he also invented a sounding device which was generally used by the Allies for locating artillery beyond the range of vision. As soon as he returned to this country he was summoned to Washington, where his previous studies of the problems of aviation made him one of the most valued advisers of the Air Service. Afterwards, until the armistice was signed, he divided his time between Cambridge and Washington, traveling back and forth every week. For a long time his health had not been of the best, and he had known for two years that he was afflicted by a serious malady which demanded a surgical operation. When, at last, the cessation of hostilities enabled him to take time to undergo the operation, it was too late. Pro-

fessor Sabine, in addition to his teaching and administrative work, wrote a number of scientific volumes and texts, among which were "Laboratory Courses in Physical Measurements" and "Architectural Acoustics." The laws of sound were his specialty, and he was called into consultation in regard to the acoustic properties of many important auditoriums. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the American Physical Society. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

'94—FRANK C. BOSLER, A.M. (Dickinson Coll.) '96, LL.B. (Dickinson Law School) '96. Died at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 24, 1918.—He spent several years in Wyoming in reclaiming desert land. His home was in Carlisle, Pa., where he was president of the Carlisle Deposit Bank. He was also president of the Diamond Cattle Co., Rock River, Wyo., and of the Rock Creek Conservation Co., Rock River, Wyo.

'04—WILLIAM LEWIS JEFFERY. Died at Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 21, 1918.—He was in the stationery business in Gloucester.

A.M. '04—WILLIS DUFF PERCY, A.B. (McKendree, Ill.) '01. Died at Mt. Vernon, Ill., Nov. 12, 1918.—He had taught school, had been a superintendent of schools, and had also been admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives in 1911 and subsequently served two terms in the State Senate. At the time of his death he was editor of the *Mt. Vernon News*.

Dent. '05—ROBERT MONTGOMERY HAINES. Died at Melrose, Mass., Jan. 5.

M.D. '07—ALFRED DOW LONG. Died at San Diego, Cal., Nov. 17, 1918.

'09—JOHN BLOODGOOD WORCESTER, Grad. '12-13. Died at Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 9, 1919.—Soon after his graduation, he began work as a reporter on the city staff of the *Boston Globe*. He also did special writing for the financial department of that paper and later was transferred to the editorial staff, on which he continued until his death. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Eda Sawyer of Brookline.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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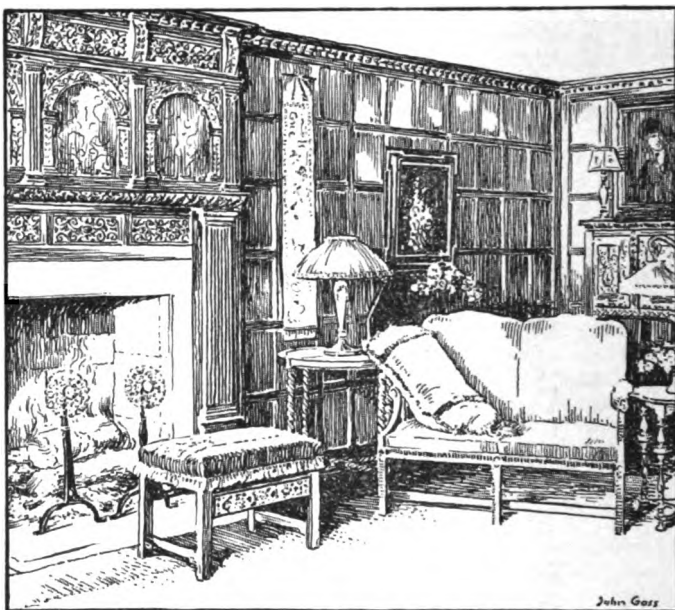
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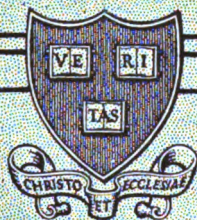
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



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Number 17

THREE HARVARD DEANS IN PARIS

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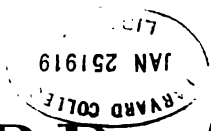
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.

NUMBER 17.

News and Views

The Alumni Directors.

The Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association held one of their regular meetings last week for the discussion of many affairs involving the interest of the University. The printed accounts of these meetings, like the formal reports of meetings of the Corporation and the Board of Overseers, obviously give but an inadequate idea of the range of matters under discussion and the spirit of devotion to Harvard which brings together from many quarters the elected and duly appointed representatives of the alumni whose reason for assembling is simply to strengthen the University through the coöperation of its graduates. The summaries of the discussion deal only with accomplished facts, resolutions adopted, and the like. The real interest of the meetings lies in the fact that they are concerned with preliminaries, with the laying of foundations for structures to be erected in that incessantly provocative time which waits just ahead.

One of the projects which came before the meeting last week looks towards an effective amalgamation of the Alumni Association, the Associated Harvard Clubs, and the Association of Class Secretaries, into a single body for the direction of graduate effort on behalf of the University. The secretary of the Alumni Association and the chief officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs have been in consultation regarding the possibilities of such

a movement, and the first step towards its realization has taken the form of an elaborate scheme, submitted by the president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, for a joining together of organized alumni effort. At this stage of the undertaking it would be superfluous to go into the details of the proposed arrangement; even their discussion by the Alumni Directors has been deferred until they can be more carefully studied. It is none too early, however, to note an encouraging sign in the mere proposal of this project. If civilized mankind can set itself the task of organizing at Paris a League of Nations for the permanent good of the world, the smaller units of interest should not despair of working, within their several boundaries, to similar ends. There is happily no need in the Harvard circle for the elimination of war; but the concentration of peaceful endeavor for a common purpose is an end well worth striving for.

Another matter of general interest was brought up in a resolution recommending to the classes the consideration of electing their secretaries and committees for terms of five years. Action even upon this recommendation was deferred. Meanwhile it is a fruitful topic for thought and discussion on the part of the graduates. The unsatisfactory condition which the proposal is designed to correct arises especially from the premature election of secretaries, popular undergraduates, who may or may not justify themselves, as the years go on, in the exacting duties of their office. In

these pages the senior classes in College have been urged from time to time to exercise all possible care and foresight in the choice of secretaries. When palpable mistakes have been made in the past, we believe the classes have generally found means of correcting them. There is something to be said for providing trouble-saving machinery for making such changes. The same machinery, however, might provide means of exit, altogether too convenient, for conscientious and overworked secretaries who would be only too glad to win the relief incident to a system of rotation in office-holding. If the change proposed in the resolution printed on a later page is really desired by any considerable number of Harvard men interested in such matters, they should be heard from. The BULLETIN will cheerfully provide paper and print for any discussion of this and other proposals on which the Alumni Directors may be called upon to act for the graduates at large.

* * *

**Harvard Deans
in Paris.**

All roads are leading now to Paris, as once they led to Rome. Over one of them Professor Haskins, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, journeyed not long ago with the company of American experts in history and international law who will contribute of their special knowledge to the deliberations of the Peace Conference. For several months it has been known that Dean Briggs, whose present deanship is that of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, would go to France in the second half-year—(one is tempted to interpolate "O. S.")—as Harvard Exchange Professor. The time of his going on this mission is now at hand. Dean Briggs has always borne so much of Harvard and of himself—for Harvard would not have been itself if it had quenched his individuality—to every mission he has undertaken that all fortunate

results may confidently be expected of his adventure into France. Last comes the announcement that Dean Yeomans, the Dean of the College, will go to Paris early in February to represent Harvard at its own bureau of the American University Union. During the period of his leave of absence Professor Chester N. Greenough will serve as Acting Dean.

A few weeks ago the BULLETIN touched upon the development of the University Union as something more than a social institution, an American college club in a foreign land. Its importance as an agency for promoting a better international understanding in educational matters has experienced a natural growth. Through the period of armistice and demobilization this will not grow less, but greater. It has therefore been most desirable that a sort of ambassador from Harvard, in close touch with its present tendencies and prospects, should be on the spot, to represent it not only for its own graduates and former students but also to the French university public. The choice of Dean Yeomans for this mission is most happy. He has done his work in Cambridge so well that none can wish to see him lay it down; but a work of great value to the University awaits him in Paris, and to its successful performance this third and youngest Dean will carry all the good wishes of Harvard.

* * *

**War-Time
Degrees and
Other Appraisals.**

The Board of Overseers opened up a large question when, at its meeting January 13, it passed the following resolution:

Voted, That the Faculty of Arts and Sciences be requested to consider the expediency of granting a degree, *honor's causa*, or with other appropriate designation, to men who, owing to military service, have been unable to complete their college course, and that in the opinion of this Board such action is desirable.

Before this issue of the BULLETIN can reach its readers, the Faculty may have

taken action on the question submitted to it. Any detailed discussion of the matter at this moment would therefore be idle. It has been our feeling, expressed more than once in these pages, that when the Harvard authorities decided to maintain the "straight" A.B. degree as the appropriate reward for academic work, and not to confuse its meaning by including military service among the preparations for it, they reached a decision which they would have no occasion to repent. This is by no means to say that the military service may not be worth considerably more than scholastic work as training for the complicated business of living—only that the degree of Bachelor of Arts, to increasing the concrete meaning and value of which much effort has been devoted in recent years, is not the decoration that most fitly crowns it. A degree, "*honoris causa*," or with other appropriate designation", is of course a different matter. Indeed there is abundant reason to believe that in the long run it will represent the more enviable distinction, and will be quoted at a

higher figure in the valuations of posterity. Both for its own sake and for that of the regular A.B. degree the question of its appropriate designation is vital.

The question of the re-establishment of an R. O. T. C. at Harvard is yet another matter involving so many points still unsettled that much discussion of it is now in the dark. For the present there is one thing which ought to stand forth clear in the light of day, unobscured by doubts on academic recognition or anything else, and that is the inspiring total contribution of Harvard and its sons to the prosecution of the war. In merely ponderable terms—the number of students and graduates in active service, of Faculty members in scientific and other expert work for the Government, the seizing of every opportunity to devote the physical and other resources of the University to the uses of the nation—the record has been worthy of the best traditions of Harvard. The spirit animating all this effort has been the spirit of America itself. This is the thing to remember just now.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN HARVARD

SEVERAL weeks ago the authorities of Southwark Cathedral, London, suggested to the officers of the Harvard Club of London that a service to commemorate the baptism of John Harvard might be held in the Cathedral and that the service might also take the form of a memorial to the Harvard men who had died in the war, particularly of Lionel de Jersey Harvard, '15, who was killed in action while serving in the British Army.

The suggestion of the Cathedral authorities was at once gratefully agreed to by the Harvard Club, and the service was held at 3 P. M., on Saturday, Nov. 30, 1918. Representatives of the American Embassy, of Emmanuel College, Cam-

bridge, where John Harvard was educated, of the family of Lionel de Jersey Harvard, and a large number of Harvard men were present. The Archbishop of York made an eloquent address, which is printed below. The Bishop of Kingston and the Bishop of Rhode Island also took part. A special form of service was used; it included prayers for the President of the United States and in commemoration of John Harvard, and ended with the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The address of the Archbishop follows:

"He first findeth his own brother."—St. John I, 41.

This is St. Andrew's Day. It recalls to us a great moment in history when the Master of human life and destiny first made His call to the

men who, through the power of His spirit, were to make a new world. One of them, Andrew, seeing dimly the light of a new faith and hearing the new call, was moved by an immediate instinct to share them both, first of all, with his own brother Simon Peter. St. Andrew's Day is therefore a festival of brotherhood, of a brotherhood fulfilled in loyalty to a common faith and to a common call.

It is fitting that on such a day we should think of the brotherhood between the British Commonwealth and the United States of America. Here, in this cathedral church, we are reminded of one of the links, many, strong, and varied, which unite us. For here in this church, on the 29th November, 311 years ago, a citizen of the borough, a vestryman of the parish, a neighbor of the Shakespeare family, Robert Harvard, brought his son John to be baptized and received into the fellowship of the Church of Christ. Twenty-nine years later John Harvard, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, crossed the ocean to settle in New England. Although he lived but one short year in the land of his adoption, at his death he sowed a seed which was destined to bear a glorious fruit. In the words of a tract of 1643, entitled "New England's First Fruits": "It pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard, a godly gentleman, a lover of learning, then living amongst us, to give one-half of his estate towards founding a college, and all his library. The college was by common consent appointed to be in Cambridge, a place very pleasant and accommodate, and is called according to the name of its founder 'Harvard College.'" Thus was born the mother of that great family of American universities, of which Lord Bryce has truly said that it "constitutes one of the most powerful and most pervasive forces working for good in the country."

Makers of the Colony of Massachusetts.

John Harvard was one of a remarkable band of English University men, nearly 100 in number, who between 1630 and 1650 were the makers of the infant colony of Massachusetts. Seventy of them came from Cambridge and twenty from John Harvard's own college of Emmanuel, whose Master is present with us this afternoon. They brought with them an ardent love of liberty. They bequeathed their faith in freedom to their successors. To that faith a century and a half later the Republic of the United States was dedicated at its birth. Since then five generations have passed, and now the heirs of John Harvard and George Washington, seeing the liberty which they had desired and secured for themselves imperilled by the insolence of an armed force which claimed a world dominion, have crossed the seas again to vindicate its place and ensure its safety in the life of the world. In that great struggle the bond of brotherhood between the two great English-

speaking nations has been sealed. To us in this realm and empire, a chief reward of all the toil and strain of these four years has been that through it—not, indeed, at first, but at last, and please God forever—we have found our own brothers standing at our side in defense of those common principles which are the very breath of our national life.

I at least can testify how strong and real that bond of brotherhood is; for in the spring of last year I felt it moving through vast multitudes of American citizens, a spirit rising up from them, as it were, in the force of a generous enthusiasm. No words can tell what it meant to a British citizen to be in the United States at a time when the fierce onslaught of the enemy seemed to be almost irresistible, and to feel the heart of the people of America beating with his own in mingled suspense and faith. A covenant which has been sealed and signed in the rich red blood of our best and bravest cannot easily be broken. And here today it is but right that we should, with special reverence and thanksgiving, commemorate the sons of Harvard College who have died that liberty may live. It seems only yesterday that I was speaking in their college hall, amid the snow-bound trees and the beautiful red brick buildings of that great University, speaking of the path of sacrifice on which the sons of Harvard would be called to follow their brothers of Oxford and of Cambridge who had gone before them. Since then many of these Harvard men have followed that path with a joyful spirit to the very end. Among them I would specially mention one—we have already remembered him in our prayers—an English descendant of John Harvard, a graduate of John Harvard's College, the only graduate bearing the name of its founder—Lionel de Jersey Harvard, acting captain in the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards, who was killed at Arras on March 30, a son, a husband, a comrade, greatly beloved. With his brother, a comrade in the same great regiment, and a cousin bearing the same honored name, he was faithful to death for that cause for which John Harvard crossed the ocean 300 years ago. Today, with the spirit of the days of thanksgiving, British and American, in our hearts we rejoice to think that these gallant men have not died in vain. The faith in which we have found our brotherhood has been vindicated by God most High. On that memorable 11th of November it was a deep and true instinct which impelled, not Parliament only, but multitudes of people, to betake themselves to the House of God and to fall low on their knees before His footstool, and acknowledge Him to be the Giver of victory. Our hearts indeed overflow with gratitude to the men who have fought, and toiled, and suffered, and died for us; but in the swiftness, in the almost awful decisiveness of victory, must not we see the signs of divine judgment and power? In the

great words of President Wilson: "A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The Hand of God is laid upon the nations." Truly "the Lord hath laid bare His Holy Arm in the sight of all the nations." In the vindication of our common faith in freedom these two peoples have found, not only their own brotherhood, but a new and solemn revelation of the sovereignty on earth of our Father Who is in heaven.

But now it is not only the possession of common faith which binds us; it is the summons of a common call. This has been a war for a new world. We are called to arise and build it. We have been allowed to make the world safe for democracy. The charge is now laid upon us to make democracy a saving and uplifting power for the world. In obedience to that high call each of these nations must first find its own brother. Let me speak—it must needs be very shortly—of three ways in which, united as brothers, we must stand and work together in the new world.

First we are called to show that order is the first law of freedom. Great convulsions have rent the outer fabric of civilization. New forces, long imprisoned, have been let loose. A fever of new and exciting hopes has seized the people of Russia, of the near East, of the old Austria-Hungary, and now of Germany itself, and the infection may be far reaching. There is danger lest

"The rich world for a mess of words be sold,
And Freedom be in Freedom's name undone."

It must be a task of the stable democracies, who have won the cause of freedom, to show with sympathy and understanding that liberty, if it is to be saved from anarchy, or the tyranny of groups or classes, must be fulfilled by obedience to law, which is the expression of the common mind and will. These two tried democracies must, in upholding this truth, stand as brothers side by side. We must unitedly bring out of the treasures of our long experience things old as well as new. We must help these young democracies, not as patrons but as older comrades, to find their way to ordered liberty. Then, if we may adopt the famous words of William Pitt, having saved the world by our exertions we may help to save it by our example.

Secondly, we are called to preserve peace by creating an association or league of free peoples. No hope rises more genuinely from the hearts of the multitudes of men than this. No words can more fully express their passionate desire than the two words: "Never again." The imagination shudders at the thought of another struggle such as that which has now desolated the earth, with all the added horrors which science now places at the disposal of war. We realize that if this war has imperilled, another war might really destroy civilization. Victory cannot be complete unless it achieves victory over war itself. As we must

all realize, there is more desire for such a league of peace than there is understanding of the difficulties which it involves or the sacrifices which it demands. It is not too much to say that the main hope of fulfilling the ideal depends upon the close fellowship of these two great English-speaking nations. If from first to last, when difficulties are presented, when the strain seems to be too great, each of them will first find his own brother and stand by him, then the difficulties may be surmounted and the sacrifices endured. This is one of those great enterprises which, in the words of the biographer of Alexander Hamilton, "contain the promise of a relief from an intolerable suffering, and add a sudden value to life by giving a nobler purpose to human endeavor." In this enterprise, which the world's situation lays upon all Christian citizens as a solemn duty, let us be found thinking and acting as brothers, and it may yet be achieved.

Building Upon Spiritual Foundations.

Thirdly, and chiefly, we are called to build up the new world upon spiritual foundations. "By the soul only the nations shall be great and free." What is to be the soul, the governing ideal, of these liberated democracies? Is it to be material, or is it to be spiritual? Believe me the question is not merely one appropriate to a sermon, it is one vital to civilization. If the ideal is to be material it cannot exorcise selfishness, the selfishness of interests or classes; and selfishness in States can only result either in dominion or in dissolution. If the ideal is to be spiritual, where can it find authority, gain inspiration, win loyalty more surely than in allegiance to the Person, the example, the Spirit of Him Whom the heart of men acknowledges to be their rightful Master, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ? In a fine speech which I heard in New York, one of the foremost of American citizens, Mr. Elihu Root, declared that fundamentally this war was not one for territory, not for Alsace-Lorraine, or even for Belgium, but it was a war between Odin and Christ. It will not have been won for Christ unless the Spirit of Christ is to rule the new world. You will remember that parable of the Master, of the evil spirit driven from the man and wandering about, and returning and finding the house whence he had come swept and garnished, and then returning with seven other spirits, so that the last state of that man was worse than the first. It is not enough to have dethroned a wrong spirit in Europe and the world. Greater dangers may come unless we are prepared to enthrone a right spirit in its place. As the clouds of war roll away, in the light of victory we see Christ standing as the only sure hope of the new world. Here also, in obedience to His call, each of these two nations must first find his own brother.

May I complete the text? "He first findeth

his own brother and saith unto him, 'We have found the Christ.' Can we dare to say that in the tremendous experience of these last four years we have made a new discovery of Christ? The personal Saviour of each man from his sins, the Head of His Church, from Whom flows the stream of redeeming Grace—this He ever is and will be—Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. But have we not been learning to see, as never before, that He is also the Leader and Captain of mankind, dwelling in the midst of men, working through their freedom, through their capacity of service and self-sacrifice for the common good, towards the achievement of His Kingdom?

Will the British Commonwealth and the United States of America rise as brothers to give before the world the witness of what a free democracy can be when it is inspired by the Spirit of Christ? Will their citizens be equal to a serious and sustained endeavor to apply the Christian spirit, the spirit whose aim is not the wealth and power of individuals, or classes, or nations, but the common good, whose method is not self-assertion but self-sacrifice, not force but fellowship—to apply this spirit to our social, industrial, political, international life? On the answer to that question, far more than upon any schemes of material or political reconstruction, depend ultimately the hopes of winning a new and better world. The conquest of free nations for the kingdom of our God and of our Christ: this is surely the goal to which are now set the spirits of the men who have died for us, and whom we reverently commemorate this day—the armies in Heaven who follow Him Who is called the Faithful and True, Who in righteousness doth judge and make war. Let these two nations dedicate themselves to this ideal. Then, the bond of brotherhood uniting them not only with one another but also with their fellow-citizens beyond the veil, will be kept true, and strong, and sacred.

In the evening, Major William S. Patten, '95, Captain Edgar H. Wells, '97, and Captain Bronson M. Cutting, '10, gave a dinner at which the guests of honor were Dr. Giles, Master of Emmanuel College, H. D. Hazeltine, LL.B. '98, Fellow of Emmanuel College, and W. H. Buckler, of Trinity College. The other guests, all Harvard men, were: Boylston A. Beal, '86, William Endicott, '87, Julian Codman, '92, Jerome D. Greene, '96, P. D. Haughton, '99, John L. Saltonstall, '00, J. Grant Forbes, '02, Oliver D. Filley, '06, F. Abbott Goodhue, '06, Robert Grant, Jr., '06, and Gordon Gardner, Sum. School.

At the suggestion of Captain Wells the following expression of the sentiments of

those at the dinner was unanimously adopted:

The soundest basis on which the mutual understanding and permanent friendship of America and Great Britain can rest is that of education, through the free resort of men from the universities of each country to those of the other. Among the many personal links between Harvard and the British universities there are two which are typical, and both of them will be held in lasting and affectionate remembrance. They are Joseph H. Choate, '52, who as American Ambassador worthily represented the best in American thought and life, and whose honorary membership in British universities was one of the many proofs of the regard in which he was held by Englishmen; and Lionel de Jersey Harvard, a member of the Harvard family in England, who went to Harvard College, graduated in 1915, and later gave his life for his country.

What could be more appropriate than that fellowships should be established in memory of these two men—Joseph H. Choate Fellowships to enable Harvard men to study at Cambridge or other British universities, and Lionel Harvard Fellowships to enable the graduates of Emmanuel College or the graduates of other Cambridge colleges to study at Harvard?

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS

The Museums of Harvard University are open to the public at the following times:

Museums of Comparative Zoölogy and Botany, and the Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants and Flowers, week-days, from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.; Sundays, from 1 to 4.30 P. M.

Mineralogical Museum, and the Geological Museum, daily, from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.; Sundays, from 1 to 4.30 P. M.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology, week-days, holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.; Sundays, 1 to 4.30 P. M.

Semitic Museum, week-days, holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2 to 5 P. M.

The Collection of Classical Antiquities, in Sever Hall, Rooms 25 and 27, Mondays, from 2.30 to 5 P. M.

Fogg Art Museum, daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

The Botanic Garden, daily, from sunrise to sunset.

Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Museum of the Harvard Dental School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—Am. R. C., American Red Cross. A. S. (Aero.) Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air Service, Production. B. E. F., British Expeditionary Force. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. C. E. F., Canadian Expeditionary Force. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M.D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. Sq., Squadron. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.—F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

THE HARVARD DEAD

Army and Navy, - - - -	255
Auxiliary service, - - - -	23
Total, - - - -	278

Deaths in Service.

'09—CHARLES PREVOST McMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A. A. C., died Jan. 23, 1918, in New York.

'09—JAMES THROCKMORTON VOUGHT, a corporal in Co. K, 107th Inf., A. E. F., died at his father's home, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1919, of complications resulting from wounds received in action last September. Vought was a member of the 7th Regt., New York National Guard; he went with that unit to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and then overseas when it became the 107th Inf. On the morning of Sept. 29, 1918, while fighting near Le Catelet, France, in the action in which the 27th and 30th U. S. Divisions, coöperating with the army of Sir Douglas Haig, captured the defenses of the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin, he was shot through the lungs. After treatment in army hospitals in France and England, Corp. Vought was invalided home to the Columbia War Hospital, New York, on Dec. 16. He was on a furlough from there at the time of his death.

Law '12-13—ONA JEFFERSON MYERS, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), was killed in an aeroplane fall between Chateauroux and Ardenes, France, June 1, 1918. Myers reported for examination at Ft. Omaha, Neb., June 5, 1917, and was sent to the aviation ground school at Austin, Tex., the following August. He left New York for overseas, Oct. 27, 1917, and was ordered to Chateauroux for the final training in April, 1918. His commission was dated May 18, and he had almost completed his course when the accident occurred. His home was in Boonville, Ind.

S.M. '15—LEON HUBERT WEBBER, lieutenant

(j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., died at Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 13, 1919. Webber was commissioned an ensign, Dec 12, 1917, and assigned a month later to the Southeastern Dist., Birmingham, where he was stationed at the time of his death. Until March 25, 1918, he was assistant inspector of ordnance; he then became full inspector.

Law '16-17—PERCY ALBERT MILLS, 1st lieutenant, Co. E, 103d Inf., A. E. F., died of pneumonia, Nov. 26, 1918, at Base Hospital No. 93, Mont Dore, France. Mills was commissioned a 2d lieutenant of Inf., Aug. 15, 1917, from the first Officers' Training Camp, Presidio, San Francisco, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. The following September he was transferred to Camp Doniphan, Okla., and attached to Co. B, 137th Inf. In October, 1917, he was sent to Camp Kearny, Cal., and served in Co. H, then in Co. K, 159th Inf. He left there for overseas, July 28, 1918, and in September, 1918, was assigned to Co. E, 103d Inf., with which regiment he served for two months at the front. Mills was promoted to 1st lieutenant on Nov. 3, 1918. He is buried at Mont Dore. His home was in Penngrove, Cal.

'20—THOMAS MILTON HODGENS, JR., ensign, U. S. N. R. F., died of pneumonia, Jan. 12, 1919, at New York City. His home was in Greenwich, Conn.

Additions and Corrections.

Law '06-07—JOHN CASE PHELPS, whose death was reported last week, went overseas, in May, 1918, as commanding officer of Co. A, 309th Inf., 78th Div. He was commissioned a captain in August, 1917, after training at Madison Barracks, N. Y. Capt. Phelps had been in sundry skirmishes at the front; he was wounded in the Argonne drive, but refused to go to the rear and was instantly killed by machine gun fire, Oct. 18, 1918.

'10—CHARLES DE RHAM, whose death was reported in the BULLETIN of Nov. 7, 1918, was 1st lieutenant and acting captain of Co. C, 305th

Inf., at the time he was fatally wounded in the Argonne Forest advance, Sept. 28, 1918. He was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Inf., from Plattsburg, Aug. 15, 1917; and was at once assigned to the 77th Div. at Camp Upton, N. Y. He went overseas in April, 1918. He died in Mobile Hospital No. 4, at Fluery, Oct. 9, 1918.

In Military or Naval Service.

'76—Professor Eugene Wambaugh is a colonel, J. A. G. D., stationed at Washington, D. C.

'96—John F. Osborn is a major, 101st Engineers, A. E. F.

M.D. '96—Dudley N. Carpenter, commander, M. C., U. S. N., was in command of U. S. Naval Base Hosp. Unit No. 4 at Queenstown, Ireland, until it was demobilized.

M.D. '96—Ernest B. Young, captain, M. C., is attached to Debarkation Hosp. No. 51, Hampton, Va.

'98—G. Cabot Ward, lieutenant colonel, General Staff, A. E. F., has charge of much of the work of intelligence and information for the United States Delegation to the Peace Conference and will probably remain in Paris until peace is signed.

'99—Joshua B. Holden, captain, C. W. S., is stationed at Camp Kendrick, N. J.

'99—Robert A. Jackson, captain, F. A., is on the Artillery Staff at General Headquarters, Sec. 2, A. E. F.

'00—Professor Alfred M. Tozzer, captain, A. S. (Aero.), is on duty at the Air Service Office of the Examining Board, San Francisco, Cal.

'01—Ralph W. Gray, captain of Inf., A. E. F., has been serving at various stations overseas as a liaison officer.

'01—Henry R. Hayes, on duty in the Div. of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic of the General Staff, Washington, has been promoted from major to lieutenant colonel, U. S. A.

'01—Charles B. Palmer is a major, M. C., on duty with Base Hosp. No. 8, A. E. F.

'02—Remsen B. Ogilby, chaplain, U. S. A., received overseas orders in November but has been held at Hoboken, N. J.

'03—William T. Ruhl, who was recommended for a 1st lieutenantancy in the Motor Transport Corps in November, has been honorably discharged from Camp Holabird, Md., where he was stationed.

'04—George T. Otis is a member of Co. H, 138th Inf., A. E. F.

'04—Pierre Lorillard, Jr., has been made a major in the Remount Service, Q. M. C., A. E. F.

A.M. '04—Paxton Hibben, 1st lieutenant, F. A., formerly liaison officer, 332d F. A., A. E. F., has been assigned to special duty with the Finance Officer, Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'05—Stuart C. Adams, 1st lieutenant, F. A., has been moved to General Hosp. No. 1, Bronx, New York City, and is convalescing satisfactorily.

'05—George S. Jackson, a member of S. S. U. 647, A. E. F., has been commissioned a 1st lieutenant, U. S. A. A. C.

'06—John J. Hines is a 1st lieutenant, Army Service Corps, A. E. F.

'07—Samuel T. Hubbard has been promoted to major, S. C., and is attached to the Intelligence Sec. of the 3d Army Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'07—Walter G. Oakman, Jr., lieutenant in the 2d Bn., Coldstream Guards, is engaged in Staff work in London. He has been wounded three times since entering the service with the British Expeditionary Forces in 1914. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order "for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty" (about October, 1917, at the battle before Cambrai) "when in command of the left company of an attacking wave, and of both companies after the company on his right had lost all their officers. Though checked by a group of concrete block houses, he made dispositions to out-flank them, and finally reach the second objective. He had been wounded in the shoulder a few days previously and was suffering great pain throughout the operations." Lt. Oakman was wounded in Flanders and later at Gallipoli.

'07—Frank C. Tenney has been promoted to captain, C. A. C., and after service at the front for several months, has been assigned to special duty in the United States.

'07—Edgar H. Thompson has been promoted to major, C. A. C.

'07—Donald West has been commissioned a 1st lieutenant, F. A. R. C.

'08—Charles L. Appleton is major of the 1st Bn., 367th Inf., A. E. F. His battalion recently received the *Croix de Guerre* for gallantry in action Nov. 10, 1918.

'08—Lewis W. Everett, 2d lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, is an interpreter for the 6th Regt., in the Army of Occupation.

'08—Griswold Lorillard is an ensign, U. S. N., R. F., stationed at Newport, R. I.

'09—James T. Addison, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A., is chaplain of the First Gas Regt., A. E. F.

'09—Andrew W. Anthony has been honorably discharged from the U. S. N.

'09—J. Philip Hartt, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., is aide to the Commandant, 2d Naval Dist.

'09—Bernard A. Merriam, who was captain commanding the 8th Bn., 151st Depot Brigade at Camp Devens, Mass., has been honorably discharged.

'09—William B. Phelan is an assistant paymaster, U. S. N. R. F.

'09—Auguste R. Pottier, lieutenant, U. S. A., was an instructor in the Yale S. A. T. C.

'10—Malcolm MacArthur, 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., who has been serving with the A. E. F. since May, 1918, is railroad officer with American Regulating Station B, France.

'10—William R. Ohler, captain, M. C., member of Base Hosp. No. 7, Tours, France, has been on detached service with Emergency Medical Team 150, A. E. F.

'10—Charles H. Wolfe, 2d lieutenant, Inf., who was wounded in the Argonne Forest, Oct. 9, has fully recovered after spending about six weeks in the hospital. He is now awaiting instructions to join his regiment in Germany.

'11—Waldo C. Hodgdon, 1st lieutenant, Inf., has been honorably discharged from the service.

'11—Warren D. Owen, who was commissioned

a 2d lieutenant, Inf., from the Central O. T. Sch. at Camp Pike, Ark., has been honorably discharged, and made a 2d lieutenant, Inf. R. C.

'11—Howland G. Pell is a chief quartermaster, U. S. N. R. F.

'12—William E. Allen, 1st lieutenant, O. C., is stationed at Chicago, Ill.

'12—Frederic W. La Croix is a sergeant, Btry. C, 120th F. A., A. E. F.

'12—Clifford S. Parker, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A., is at Hdqrs., Base Sec. 6, Service of Supply, A. E. F.

'12—Reginald S. Parker, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who was stationed at the Band Leaders' Training Sch., Governor's Island, N. Y., has been honorably discharged.

LL.B. '12—C. MacCormac Snow is a 1st lieutenant, Inf., attached to the 13th Div., Camp Lewis, Wash.

LL.B. '12—Donald L. Stone, captain, U. S. A., is assistant chief, Intelligence Sec., Press and Censorship Div., General Hdqrs., A. E. F.

LL.B. '12—Aubrey R. Watzek is a captain, 60th F. A., A. E. F.

M.D. '12—Robert B. Hunt, 1st lieutenant, M. C., has for some time been serving with Ambulance Co. No. 60, Camp Greene, N. C.

'13—Pearce C. Rodey, U. S. N. R. F., who was doing Atlantic Coast Patrol duty on Submarine Chaser No. 336, has been placed on the inactive list.

'13—Stuart P. Speer, captain, Inf., has been stationed at Camp Lee, Va.

'14—George P. Harrington, lieutenant, S. C., has gone overseas for the second time.

'14—George E. Plaisted, Jr., 1st lieutenant, Inf., is in the Div. of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C.

'14—Ava W. Poole is a lieutenant, O. C., Camp Hancock, Ga.

LL.B. '14—George W. Howe is a captain, F. A., A. E. F.

'15—Reginald Gray, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been in France since July with the 303d M. G. Bn., 76th Div.

'15—Edward S. Handy, who has been in charge of the Deck Ensign's Detail, Naval Auxiliary Reserve, New York, has been promoted to lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F.

'15—John R. Reinhard, who has been serving in France since August, 1917, is a 2d lieutenant, Inf., attached to Intelligence Sec., General Staff, General Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'16—F. Grover C. A. O'Neill, captain, A. S. (Aero.), who was injured in an airplane accident Sept. 28, has returned to duty. He is aide de camp to Maj. Gen. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, Washington, D. C.

'16—Willard S. Putnam is a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), A. E. F.

'16—Wingate Rollins, ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C., has been assigned to inactive duty.

Spec. '16-17—Henry E. Sweet, boatswain's mate, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., is on the U. S. S. "War Bug," which is doing coast patrol duty.

S.D. (Hon.) '16—Professor Richard P. Strong, lieutenant colonel, M. C., is in charge of the General Div., Infectious Diseases, A. E. F.

LL.B. '17—Leet W. Bissell, 1st lieutenant, Inf.,

who went overseas with the 8th M. G. Bn., 3d Div., last March, has been wounded severely in action.

LL.B. '17—Benjamin P. Harwood, lieutenant, F. A., who went overseas with the 102d Regt. as an airplane observer, has been slightly wounded in action.

M.L.A. '17—A. Hadden Alexander, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), who was severely wounded last September, has recovered sufficiently to be ordered back to "light duty." He is one of a board of six officers, representing Gen. Pershing, who investigate instances of heroism and make recommendations for decoration. He was a member of the 96th Aero Sq.

Law '14-15—Kenneth C. Lincoln, lieutenant, A. E. F., has been severely wounded in action.

Law '14-17—Dillard H. Wyatt, 1st lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F., has been wounded in action, degree undetermined.

'18—Charles W. Adams, Jr., 2d lieutenant, 5th Regt., F. A. overseas, is on detached service with the Military Intelligence Sec., A. E. F.

'18—Elliot Holt, 1st lieutenant, 301st F. A., is on detached service as a gas instructor at Le Corneau, France.

'18—William J. Murray, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., was transferred to the flagship U. S. S. "Sialia" after the sinking of the "San Diego" on which he was serving. He has been a member of the staff of Admiral H. P. Jones, commander of Div. 4, cruiser and transport force.

'18—Charles D. Prindeville, who was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. at Saumur, France, last July, is on duty with the 307th F. A., A. E. F.

Law '15-17—Michael Cody, Jr., 2d lieutenant, F. A., A. E. F., has been slightly wounded in action.

Law '15-16—Fletcher Rockwood, major, F. A., who was an instructor at the School of Fire, Ft. Sill, Okla., has been honorably discharged.

Law '15-16—Randolph C. Shaw, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A., is stationed at Washington, D. C., in the Morale Branch, General Staff.

'19—Ben B. Corson is a member of Co. B, 116th Supply Train, A. E. F.

'19—John F. Noxon, Jr., 2d lieutenant, T. C., A. E. F., has been wounded in action, degree undetermined.

'19—Essleck S. Sherman is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'19—Arthur C. Sprague, driver in the U. S. A. A. C., A. E. F., has recovered from gassing and the grippe, after seven weeks in the hospital, and has rejoined his section in Lorraine.

'19—George Tiffany, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), who has been serving with the A. E. F. since October, 1917, is missing in action.

Law '16-17—Jack Major, 1st lieutenant, F. A., who has been in the hospital for the last five months as a result of injuries received on the Border, is now attached to the 66th F. A. at Camp Kearny, Cal.

'20—John R. Litchfield has been promoted from lieutenant (j. g.), to lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N., and remains in service in foreign waters.

'20—Howard L. Tibbetts, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is serving on the U. S. S. "Martha."

'20—B. Hammond Tracy, Jr., 2d lieutenant in the 638th Aero Sq., A. E. F., is serving with the 2d Army of Occupation.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'92—Joseph Allen has gone overseas as an educational director for the Y. M. C. A., with headquarters in Paris.

'97—Frank B. Rowell is an assistant field director, Am. R. C., at U. S. A. General Hospital No. 7, New York City.

'01—Lewis B. Reed is assistant to the Acting Vice Chairman, War Industries Board, Washington, D. C.

'02—Kenneth B. Emerson is working in the Div. of Planning and Statistics, War Industries, Washington, D. C.

'07—James J. Higginson has returned from France, where he was a captain in the Am. Red Cross Supply Service.

'08—William M. Wall remains with the American Y. M. C. A. in England, where he has been stationed since last June.

Spec. '09-10, '11-12—Samuel N. Kent, who has been serving as chaplain for the Episcopal Church War Commission, is acting chaplain at Ft. Adams, Newport, R. I.

THE LAST DAYS OF FIGHTING

The following paragraphs are taken from a letter written under date of Nov. 18, 1918, by Lieutenant David C. Sanford, '14, who was then in command of Battery F, 17th Field Artillery, 2d Division, A. E. F.

When we left Soissons we were expecting to go on rest. We never went. The latter part of August my battery was in position near Pont-à-Mousson, and in September we attacked at Saint Mihiel and helped to clear up that salient. Immediately after the job was finished, being a shock division, we were withdrawn, and held in reserve for the general attack of Sept. 26.

On Oct. 1 we attacked in Champagne (with Gen. Gourouds, 4th French Army, near Rheims) and our Marines and Army infantry broke the German hold on Beaumont in short style.

On Oct. 2, I was ordered to take command of Battery F, and was lucky enough to keep this battery until the end of the war, Nov. 11. From Oct. 1 to 29 we pushed forward every day, firing in our position and then pulling up again. Pretty tough work and not much sleep.

We arrived at the Aisne river near Attigny, and there the "Hun" made a stand with the river in front of him, so we were taken out. We marched two days and a night to the American drive on the Argonne. Here we attacked Nov. 1, near Exmont, with a beautiful artillery preparation. Battery F fired over 1,000 rounds in the early morning, and we went forward through the old German lines at 8.30 A. M. to a position eight kilometres in advance of our first, and from then on the same thing as in

Champagne, advancing every day and firing every night.

Oct. 10 we crossed the Meuse at Beaumont (near Sedan) and were still going strong when the armistice took effect, Nov. 11, at 11 A. M. On the last night of the war I had four horses killed by shell fire, and it was a pretty uncomfortable night for all of us, for the "Hun" seemed to know where our battery was and dropped shells upon us frequently.

Shortly afterwards we commenced this march—the longest of all—and it will be historic. We passed through a small part of liberated France and Normandy and a corner of Belgium, including Arlon and Lierre. We are now in the heart of Luxemburg. Our Americans are the first troops, save the Germans, that the people have seen since the beginning of the war, and naturally our welcome was wonderful. Arches over the streets built of flowers, and signs of "Welcome to our Deliverers." Here in Luxemburg, German is, of course, the language, but they speak French as well, and we managed to get along.

At the front we were always attacking or going into an attack and seeing results. It kept us keyed up so that practically nobody would have taken a leave had one been offered to him. The only Germans I have seen were dead ones and prisoners—lots of each—and later I have seen a few walking around in that gray uniform, quite free. We can't get used to it. This may sound ridiculous to you, but it is the way the armistice affected us. Sometimes it seems impossible that the war is over. It was so huge, so tremendous, and apparently everlasting, and it stopped so suddenly. On the morning of Nov. 11 one German gun kept firing regularly until one minute before 11, the hour of the armistice, and some battery on our left fired in return, shot for shot, till 11 o'clock, when there was complete silence. No yelling, no enthusiasm at all. I heard one of the men say: "I don't believe it is over. Somebody is bluffing us," and nobody seemed to care whether the war was over or not.

Phillips Brooks House Cabinet

The following were members of the War Cabinet which has had charge of the work of Phillips Brooks House for the past few months: President, Ralph H. Howe, '19, of Hyde Park, Mass.; vice-president, John M. Steele, Jr., '21, of Garrison, Md.; secretary, Edward C. Storrow, Jr., '21, of Boston; treasurer, Edward L. Peirson, Jr., '21, of Salem. The officers of the Cabinet who were elected for the current year are: President, Richard S. Emmett, '19, of South Salem, N. Y.; vice-president, John G. Coolidge, 2d, '20, of Brookline; secretary, Eric A. McCouch, '20, of Philadelphia; treasurer, Dexter C. Hawkins, '20, of New York City.

HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harvard Alumni Association was held at the Harvard Club of Boston, on the evening of Monday, Jan. 13, 1919. The following were present: Messrs. Wigglesworth, Baylies, Boyden, Roberts, Mead, Moore, Follansbee, Blagden, Ford, Hallowell, Pierce, and Dabney. In addition, Henry M. Williams, '85, President of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor of the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, Captain Edgar H. Wells, '97, and Charles Jackson, '98, attended the meeting.

The resignation of Frederick L. Dabney as general secretary of the Alumni Association was accepted, and Charles Jackson, '98, was elected to fill the vacancy. The secretary was instructed to transmit a formal expression of the thanks of the Executive Committee to Mr. Dabney, who consented to take Mr. Jackson's place as General Secretary while the latter was in the Army.

George Wigglesworth, '74, Major Robert Homans, '94, Charles Jackson, '98, and Philip G. Carlton, '99, were elected members of the Committee on the Happy Observance of Commencement.

On motion of Professor Moore it was voted that the chair appoint a committee to consider a plan for consolidating the Harvard Alumni Association and the Associated Harvard Clubs. The chair appointed Messrs. Blagden, Roberts, and Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Roberts it was voted that the Executive Committee at its next meeting consider the advisability of recommending that hereafter class secretaries and members of class committees be elected for a term of years.

SOUTHEASTERN ASSOCIATION

It is proposed to form a Southeastern Harvard Association among the Harvard men in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Permanent headquarters will be established in Washington.

The officers of the association will be a president, a secretary who shall be a resident of Washington, a treasurer, and a vice-president from each of the States mentioned above and from the District of Columbia.

The tentative plans for the organization provide that membership will be open to Harvard men who live in the section of the country described above, or were born there, or went to Harvard from that district. The yearly dues of the Association will be \$3.00, which will pay also the annual assessment of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Five men may establish a local Harvard club in any locality, and such clubs, or any now in existence, may become affiliated with the Southeastern Association.

The purposes of the Association will be to join with the Associated Harvard Clubs and the Harvard Alumni Association in promoting the interests of the University and of Harvard men.

The plans will be discussed further at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Washington, D. C., on the evening of Jan. 28.

Several local Harvard organizations have been formed in the Southeast. In the spring of 1916 the Harvard Society of Georgia was organized at Macon with the following officers: President, Dr. Edward T. Holmes, Grad. '00-01, President of Gordon College, Barnesville; vice-president, Roy D. Stubbs, LL.B. '10, of Eatonville; secretary-treasurer, John C. Elder, A. M. '10, of Barnesville. A year later, Mr. Elder assisted Spier Whitaker, '03, LL.B. '05, of Birmingham, in reorganizing the Harvard Club of Alabama. Other Harvard clubs have been formed in that section of the country, but the war interfered with the work of the various bodies. The present time seems auspicious for rousing them to new efforts and uniting them in a larger association. The plan has been endorsed by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, Professor Clifford H. Moore, '89, acting Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and by the Harvard Alumni Association and the Associated Harvard Clubs.

The Crimson Board

Wilton J. A. Vaughn, '20, of East Boston, has been elected to the news department, and Thayer L. Bancroft, '21, of Wellesley Hills, and Myles P. Baker, '21, to the business department of the *Crimson*. The board has elected the following officers: Assistant managing editors, Thomas H. Gammack, '20, of Fitchburg, Mass., Robert B. Williamson, '20, of Augusta, Me., Fifield Workum, '20, of New York City, and John U. Nef, Jr., '20, of Chicago; secretary, Russell Gerould, '20, of Cambridge.

Appleton Chapel Services

Rev. Raymond Calkins, '90, minister of the First Church in Cambridge, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, minister of the First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, will preach next Sunday.

FOUR HARVARD DEANS



Dean Briggs
of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.



Dean Haskins
of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.



Dean Yeomans
of Harvard College.



Professor C. N. Greenough
Acting Dean of Harvard College.

DEAN YEOMANS GOING TO FRANCE

Professor Henry A. Yeomans, Dean of Harvard College, has received leave of absence from the University so that he may become associate director of the New England Bureau of the American University Union in Europe. The Union is in Paris.

The New England Bureau serves not only Harvard men but also the men from Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Dartmouth, and Williams. James H. Hyde, '98, is director of the Bureau, and he has been assisted by John G. Cole, '01. Since the Bureau was opened in the autumn of 1917 more than 2,000 Harvard men and 1,341 men from the other associated colleges have registered.

Professor Yeomans will sail for France in February. During his absence Professor Chester N. Greenough will be acting Dean, and will also take Professor Yeomans's place as chairman of the Athletic Committee.

Professor Greenough has only recently returned to Cambridge from Washington, where he was associated with Dean Edwin F. Gay on the Shipping Board.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE

The Corporation, with the consent of the Board of Overseers, has appointed the following members of the Athletic Committee for the current academic year:

From the Faculty—Henry A. Yeomans, '00, Dean of Harvard College, chairman; Roger I. Lee, '02, M.D., '05, Professor of Hygiene; Dunham Jackson, '08, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Graduates—Henry Pennypacker, '88, Headmaster of the Boston Latin School; Benjamin L. Young, '07, LL.B. '11; Laurence Curtis, 2d, '16.

Since these appointments were made Dean Yeomans has been selected to go to Paris for work in the Harvard Bureau of the American University Union, and Professor C. N. Greenough, who will be acting Dean of the College during Professor Yeomans' absence, will act as chairman of the Athletic Committee also.

The undergraduate members of the Committee are David B. Arnold, '18, of Boston, Robert E. Gross, '19, of West Newton, and Henry H. Faxon, '21, of Quincy.

MATTHEW LUCE, '91, REGENT

Matthew Luce, '91, will succeed Edward D. Brandegee, '81, as Regent of Harvard College. Brandegee resigned last August to take up Red Cross work. Luce has been in business in Boston ever since he graduated from college, and has recently been assistant secretary of the Massachusetts Food Administration.

DEAN BRIGGS ON ATHLETICS

The *Crimson* printed recently the following interview with Dean Briggs:

"I am not opposed to intercollegiate athletics; I have yet to find a reason for abolishing them; but the system needs many changes. I am in sympathy with the resolutions passed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the Christmas recess, recommending that university authorities take more direct responsibility for athletics; that physical training and athletic sport be regarded as an important part of education, supervised, as other parts of education are supervised, by a department of instruction. In these matters, I believe, some Western colleges are nearer right than we.

"The resolutions recommend an assured and dignified position for the instructor in physical training and athletics as opposed to the position of the 'seasonal coach' hired to produce a winning team. The office of athletic director is, in the opinion of the Association, an educational office, of immense influence, for which no man is too good."

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The Harvard Debating Council is corresponding with Yale and Princeton in regard to the usual university and freshman debates. The officers of the Council are: President, Windsor A. Hoamer, '18, of Bergen, N. Y.; vice-president, William Hettleman, '19, of Baltimore; secretary, Harris Berlack, '20, of Jacksonville, Fla.; manager, Myron Zobel, '19, of New York City.

The Circulo Español de Harvard University has elected the following officers for the current year: President, P. G. Quinones, 3L., of Vieques, Porto Rico; vice-president, J. V. Manach, '21, of Cambridge; secretary, Eduardo Noguera, Sp., of Mexico City, Mex.; treasurer, A. Arratia; vocal, Emmett Russell, 3L., of Kansas City.

The *Lampoon* has elected the following officers for the current year: President, Edward A. Bacon, '20, of Milwaukee; vice-president, Edgar Scott, '20, of Lansdowne, Pa.; Ibis, Horace H. F. Jayne, '20, of Wallingford, Pa.; secretary, Edward C. Storrow, Jr., '21, of Readville, Mass.

President Lowell is one of a group of men who will speak in February in several of the large cities of the country in behalf of a league of nations. The itinerary calls for meetings in Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., Salt Lake City, Kansas City, and Atlanta.

The Cercle Français will produce at its annual theatrical performance in March a five-act comedy, entitled "Sire," by Henri Lavedon. Three performances will be given. M. Edouard Dardand is coaching the cast.

The candidates for the wrestling team will be coached this year again by Anderson, the pro-

fessional wrestler. Professor Leslabay, who has had charge of the fencing team in recent seasons, has been doing war work in France and will probably not be available this year, but adequate coaching will be provided. Physical Director Waters, of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., will have supervision of the candidates for the Harvard swimming team.

The Aeronautical Society proposes to buy an aeroplane for the use of members. Lieutenants David Gregg, '18, of Brookline, and Thomas D. Cabot, '19, of Cambridge, both of whom have been in the aviation service will give instruction.

The University Christian Association had its first meeting of the year last Sunday morning. The speaker was S. Ralph Harlowe, '08, who has recently returned from Y. M. C. A. work in France.

The *Crimson* has issued a directory containing the names and addresses of all the students in Harvard College. The book is on sale, for 15 cents a copy, at the usual places.

Professor Theodore Reinach, editor of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, lectured in the Fogg Museum, Jan. 15, on "The Part of France in the Revival of Ancient Greek Art."

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'74—Major August Belmont was reelected president of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association at a recent meeting of the association held in New York. He was also elected chairman of the Jockey Club.

'77—Amory Eliot has been reelected a member of the board of directors of the Webster & Atlas Bank, Boston.

'81—Robert W. Lovett, M.D. '85, having received his honorable discharge from the Army, where he held the rank of major in the Medical Corps, has resumed his practice at 234 Marlborough St., Boston.

'87—Henry W. Keyes finished, Jan. 1, his two years' service as "War Governor" of New Hampshire and will go to Washington, March 1, to take his seat as a member of the United States Senate, to which he was elected last November.

'88—Charles F. Adams, LL.B. '92, was elected vice-commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club at a meeting of the club, Jan. 14.

'89—Herbert M. Sears has been reelected commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club.

'90—James H. Slade has been reappointed chairman of the Board of Park Commissioners of Quincy, Mass.

'91—Edward B. Burling, LL.B. '94, is a member of the law firm of Covington & Burling, with offices in the Evans Building, Washington, D. C.

'92—J. DeWolf Perry, Jr., Bishop of Rhode Island, was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Sabbath Day League at its 24th annual meeting held in Boston, Jan. 13.

'96—Henry S. Grew has been reelected president of the National Union Bank, Boston.

A.M. '96—William A. Neilson, Ph.D. '98, President of Smith College, spoke on "The Smith College Experiment in Training for Psychiatric Social Work" at a meeting of the Massa-

chusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, held in Boston, Jan. 16.

'97—W. Dudley Cotton has been elected president of the Greater Boston Federation of the Boy Scouts of America. The Federation is made up of twelve local councils.

'97—Edgar N. Wrightington has been elected a member of the committee on admissions of the Eastern Yacht Club.

'98—Robert P. Utter, Ph.D. '06, has a story, "Dos Hermanos," in the Mid-February number of *Adventure*.

'99—Carl E. Milliken, A.B. (Bates), '97, Governor of Maine, has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Sabbath Day League.

'00—Frank W. Buxton is vice-president of the E. T. Slattery Co., Boston.

'00—William M. Chadbourne, A.M. '01, LL.B. '03, who has been overseas as a major in the Chemical Warfare Service, has resumed his law practice at 32 Liberty St., New York City.

'01—Elliott S. Emerson has been elected a vice-president and director of the Charles River Trust Co., Cambridge.

'01—Henry R. Hayes has been discharged from the army, in which he had a commission as lieutenant colonel, and has returned to New York City. His address is 56 West 10th St.

'01—John S. Lawrence was elected secretary of the Eastern Yacht Club at a meeting held, Jan. 14.

'02—Ronald T. Lyman has been reelected a director of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston. He has been in Washington in the fabric section of the Signal Reserve Corps.

'03—A daughter, Evelyn Olive Wilson was born, June 9, 1918, to James A. Wilson and Evelyn (Jenkins) Wilson. Wilson is with the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.

'04—Douglas L. Furness has been discharged from active service in the Navy and has resumed his position in the sales office of the General Electric Co., Boston. His home address is 87 Federal St., Salem, Mass.

'05—Augustus Hemenway, Jr., has been elected a member of the committee on admissions of the Eastern Yacht Club.

'05—Arthur L. Wheeler is with the Eberhard Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, O. His address is 1007 Euclid Ave.

'06—Rev. Samuel B. Booth returned in December, 1918, from France, where he served for several months as a Red Cross chaplain in Evacuation Hospital No. 9. His address is 156 East Huntingdon St., Philadelphia.

'06—Alfred H. Tapley is chief engineer with the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co., Boston.

'06—Thomas W. Watkins has been discharged from Camp Taylor, Ky., and will be temporarily, at least, at Needham Heights, Mass.

'06—Stuart W. Webb, vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, has been made a member of a committee appointed by Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts to consider plans for promoting building and construction in the State so that employment may be found for the returning soldiers.

'07—Robert L. Bacon, who was a major of Field Artillery, has been discharged from the Army and has rejoined the firm of Kissel, Kinicutt & Co., bankers, 14 Wall St., New York City. Bacon is a partner in the house.

'07—Russell F. Sheldon, M.D. '11, has been discharged from the medical corps of the army, in which he held the commission of 1st lieutenant, and has resumed the practice of his profession in Boston. His address is 31 Pinckney St.

'08—The engagement of Lieut. H. Pierson Burt, A.M. '09, LL.B. '11, and Miss Rhea Ashley of Middletown, N. Y., is announced.

'08—S. Eliot Henry, who has been with the N. Rassel Sons Co., West Toledo, O., is now with the Brown Co., Inc., Greenwich Point, Philadelphia, Pa.

'08—Benjamin T. Stephenson, Jr., is with Liggett & Drexel, bond dealers, 105 Devonshire St., Boston. His home address is 12 Cummings Road, Brookline, Mass.

'09—Richard M. Field has been instructor in military geology in the Brown University S. A. T. C., and is now giving at Brown courses in invertebrate paleontology and historical geology.

'09—John B. Hebbard is a master at Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Mass.

'10—The engagement of Warren F. Scribner and Miss Sarah Frances Newman of Dayton, O., is announced. Scribner is a lieutenant in the Air Service and is stationed at Wilbur Wright Field.

'11—Charles C. Concannon is director and general manager of the Takamine Industrial Co.,

Ltd., 120 Broadway, New York City. The company has taken over the export and import business of the Takamine Laboratory, Inc.

'11—Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., has been re-elected a member of the board of directors of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston.

'12—Edwin C. Brown, Law '15, has been discharged from the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army and has resumed the practice of law with Brown & Guesmer, 1000 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Brown was married Aug. 7, 1917, to Miss Josephine Wilcox.

'12—Charles W. Hubbard, Jr., has returned to civil life and resumed his position as secretary and treasurer of the Tube Winding Co., 51 Hayward St., Cambridge, Mass. His home address is Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Grad. Bus. '13-14—Paul E. Sinclair has changed his address from 2750 No. Lincoln St., Chicago, to Hotel Russell-Lamson, Waterloo, Ia.

D.M.D. '13—A daughter, Shirley Ruth Berry was born, Dec. 30, 1918, to Samuel Berry and Jennie (Lichtenstein) Berry.

'14—E. Russell Davis has been discharged from the Navy and is in the statistical department of the National City Co., 10 State St., Boston. His home address is South Lincoln, Mass.

'14—Edward R. Hastings, Jr., has been discharged from the Air Service, in which he was an instructor, and has resumed his position with S. D. Warren & Co., paper, Boston.

'14—Webster G. Simon, A.M. '15, Ph.D. (Univ. of Chicago), '18, is an instructor in mathematics at Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. His home address is 1581 Crawford Road, Cleveland, O.

'14—William W. Rice has been discharged from Ellington Field, Tex., where he was a cadet in the air service (Aero.), and is again with J. Russell Marble, Worcester, Mass.

'15—Richard B. Southgate has returned from Paris and is in the State Department at Washington.

'15—Harold A. Swan has been discharged from the Navy and is in the sales department of James H. Rhodes & Co., securities, Boston.

'15—A daughter, Miriam Isabel West, was born Dec. 16, 1918, to Robert R. West and Margaret (Scott) West. Capt. West has recently returned to this country after four months' overseas duty with the Chemical Warfare Service.

Ph.D. '15—Frederick S. Hammett is research biological chemist with the Digestive Ferments Co., Detroit, Mich.

'16—Charles B. Chrisman has been discharged from the Ordnance Department and will enter the Harvard Law School for his third year there.

'17—Robert Bruce is district chief clerk in the plant branch of the long lines department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. at Charlotte, N. C. He has charge of the accounting

and clerical matters of the department in North Carolina and South Carolina. His address is P. O. Box A 20, Charlotte. A son, Donald Bruce, was born, July 13, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce.

'17—Robert C. Kelley has been discharged from the Army and has entered the employ of the Converse Rubber Co., Malden, Mass.

LL.B. '17—The engagement of Thomas J. Reynolds, A.B. (Colby), '14, and Miss Valdemir Edith Munro, of Boston and Hollywood, Cal., is announced. Reynolds is an ensign, U. S. N.

'18—Allen L. Whitman has been discharged from the Army and will enter the Harvard Engineering School.

A. M. '18—James H. Sample, A.B. (Grove City), '11, A.B. (Yale), '13, who was commissioned in the Navy but placed on inactive duty, is with R. M. Grant & Co., investments, 85 Devonshire St., Boston.

'20—The engagement of Edward A. Bacon and Miss Lorraine Goodrich Graham, of Philadelphia, is announced. Bacon was a corporal in the non-commissioned officers' school of the Marine Corps at the time of the signing of the armistice.

NECROLOGY

'53—FRANCIS HENRY RUSSELL. Died at Brookline, Jan. 16.—After graduation he went into business with Nathaniel Russell & Co., iron manufacturers, at Plymouth, Mass., and when the firm was incorporated as the Robinson Iron Co. he was made its treasurer. In 1882 he moved to Brookline, and became connected with the Bates Manufacturing Co., cotton manufacturers, with offices in Boston. He was treasurer of this company at the time of his retirement, several years ago. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Emily Stevens of Lawrence, and a daughter.

'59—JAMES HARRISON FAY. Died at Brookline, Jan. 12.—He was admitted to the bar in 1863 and in 1864 he formed a partnership with Winthrop Sargent, of Philadelphia, and opened an office in New York City. When he retired, sev-

eral years ago, he moved to Brookline, Mass., where he was a warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was the last survivor of the group of five New York Harvard men who in 1865 called the meeting which originated the Harvard Club of New York City.

'79—GEORGE RUMSEY SHELDON. Died at Carbondale, Ill., Jan. 14.—In 1880 he was admitted to the firm of Sheldon & Wadsworth, bankers, of New York City; in the same year he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Two years later the firm of Sheldon & Wadsworth was dissolved, and he entered the firm of William C. Sheldon & Co., bankers, of which firm he was head at the time of his death. Sheldon was a delegate from New York State to the Republican National Convention in 1900, the New York member of the Republican National Committee from 1903 to 1904, treasurer of the New York State Republican Committee, and for eight years, from 1908, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, and at the time of his death he was a director in eighteen corporations, including the American Locomotive Co., and the Bethlehem Steel Co. He was fatally injured Jan. 8, while inspecting a mine at Dowell, Ill.

M.D.V. '87—EDWIN JAMES CASTLE. Died at Methuen, Mass., Oct. 21, 1918.

'12—FRANKLIN E. LEONARD, JR. Died at Batavia, N. Y., Jan. 12.—After graduation he became New England manager of the Grand Rapids Refrigerator Co., and lived at Brookline. When war was declared he entered the Ordnance Department in Washington, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. Later he was promoted to first lieutenant, and at the time of the signing of the armistice held the rank of captain. When released from the service he went to Grand Rapids and became assistant sales manager of the refrigerator company with which he had formerly been associated. He was on his way back to Grand Rapids from Brookline, when he was killed in an accident on the New York Central Railroad. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Marguerite Tuthill, of Grand Rapids.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

January 30, 1919

Number 18

PRESIDENT LOWELL'S ANNUAL REPORT

THE VEXED QUESTION OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
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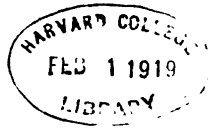
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VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.

NUMBER 18.

News and Views

President Lowell's Annual Report.

Such a document as the annual report of the president of an institution like Harvard may be read in one of two ways—either as an immediate record of recent events, freely contemporaneous in its value, or as a portion of the material which in years to come will enable the historian to study the institution in a given period. President Lowell's latest report, which goes to our readers in a supplement accompanying this issue of the BULLETIN, deserves consideration in both of these aspects.

As a piece of strictly contemporaneous record there is nothing in it more significant than the paragraph which summarizes the war service of former and present students in the University: 7,523 Harvard men in the active service of the United States and its co-belligerents, 2,733 in the great auxiliary services, well over 10,000 in all; 2,950 students going direct from the University into the American Army and Navy; 4,911 of the 7,523 men in active service, more than 65 per cent., receiving commissions; 262 names on the honor roll of the dead. These figures, based on returns made before January 13 and still receiving additions, tell a story which should never be forgotten.

There is no need to epitomize, for the purpose of emphasis, other passages in the report, such as President Lowell's consideration of the general subject of military

instruction, or of general examinations, or of athletics. These and other matters of contemporaneous interest are spread before the readers of the BULLETIN, in the supplement, for consumption at first hand, and for all the reflections they will stimulate.

A prediction may be ventured with regard to the impression this report will produce upon the future student of the history of Harvard during the period of war: it will stand out, in a mass of material illustrating the life of this time, as a reassuring bit of evidence that Harvard did not lose its head. If it had not given its heart and its right hand to the vigorous forwarding of the war, one would not greatly care what befell its intellectual processes. But it did give of its very best, in human material and in effort, to the cause of the country, and at the same time remembered that it was an institution of higher learning and maintained itself as such. The result is that it can now take up again, with a minimum of wrenching and creaking in its machinery, the full exercise of its purely educational functions. The authorities of the University are warmly to be thanked for having chosen the path leading to this achievement; and the President has rendered the future name of Harvard a valuable service through dealing with this exciting time in a tone so far from shrill, in a spirit so unruffled by the conflict of a thousand opposing ideas and impulses.

For the fruits of this spirit it is fortu-

nately unnecessary to await the awards of posterity. There is a future immediately at hand, and into this it will be well for Harvard to carry much that has come to it out of its experience as one of the important units of a nation at war.

* * *

The War Degrees. A week ago these pages contained the vote of the Board of Overseers requesting the Faculty of Arts and Sciences "to consider the expediency of granting a degree *honoris causa*, or with other appropriate designation, to men who, owing to military service, have been unable to complete their college course." On Tuesday, January 21, after our issue of January 23 had gone to press, the Faculty adopted the following resolution:

That in response to the communication of the Board of Overseers of January 13, 1919, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is of opinion that the degree of A.B. or S.B. for honorable service in the war should be granted to any student who has completed at least three-fourths of the requirements for either of these degrees, and who, owing to military service, has been unable to complete the entire course.

The Corporation at its meeting of January 27 passed a resolution confirming this recommendation of the Faculty. The proposal, embodying a consensus of opinion between the teaching force and the alumni as represented by the Overseers, is thus approved, and the "appropriate designation" alone remains to be determined. Nothing in this entire matter is more important—since it is all a matter of definition—than that the distinction between the A.B. awarded wholly and in part for college work be accurately defined. The degree-holders of either type deserve no less.

* * *

The Alumni Chorus. The stability of the Harvard Alumni Chorus as an organization of graduates with a persistent interest in vocal music is something to be noted with satisfaction. The absence of

members in war service and the presence of the influenza epidemic caused some delay in the resumption of its activities this year; but early in January it began rehearsals, under the leadership of Malcolm Lang, '02, and is now devoting itself to preparation for public appearances. For the members of the chorus these are incidental to the pleasure of regular meetings for choral singing. For the larger Harvard public the importance of worthy and appropriate music on Commencement Day has never been greater than in 1919. The possibilities of the approaching Commencement, from every point of view, are indeed such as have not been known in Cambridge since 1865. If the singers are already beginning to prepare for it, what must the orators be doing?

* * *

Entrance Examinations. The circumstances leading to the publication, in this issue of the BULLETIN, of a letter from President Lowell and a statement by Frank V. Thompson, A.M. '07, Superintendent of Schools in Boston, are set forth in connection with those communications. As this number of the BULLETIN was in preparation we received, moreover, the letter from Dr. Stephen H. Knight, '83, of Detroit, also printed on a later page.

Of the making of arguments on the subject of entrance examinations, there is no end; and we do not propose to enter here upon that broad field of discussion. We would, however, point out the fact that the New Plan of entrance examinations has already done something to bridge the gap between high school and college; that the recent admission of a considerable number of high school students to Harvard College from the ranks of the S. A. T. C. has carried the whole matter a long step forward, at least through affording the materials for an actual experiment. If even a few of these young men justify themselves as

members of Harvard College, qualified to benefit from what it has to offer, and that without diminishing the "speed" of the student who has come to college through the door of entrance examination, something should be done to facilitate the coming of other students on the same terms. There can be no question about the desirability of extending and broadening the sources of supply of students equipped with the

brains and character which will make them count among the real forces of their generation. These are the men for whom a degree not too easy of attainment will be best worth attaining. Reducing its value as a symbol of concrete achievement would be of extremely doubtful advantage either to them or to those who are winning their degrees on existing terms. The sword of reform is frequently two-edged.

FROM PUBLIC SCHOOL TO COLLEGE

THE Boston newspapers of January 21 contained an account of an address by Frank V. Thompson, A.M. '07, Superintendent of Schools in Boston, to the School Board of that city. In the course of it he was reported to have objected to the system under which New England colleges, specifically Harvard, Amherst, and Dartmouth, have established, through the entrance examinations instead of admission by high school certificates, a gap of two years between the usual school course and the college—a gap detrimental to the cause of public education. The BULLETIN immediately asked Mr. Thompson for a statement of his views on this matter for the benefit of the Harvard public. On the following day President Lowell addressed a letter on the same subject to the local press, including the BULLETIN. Mr. Thompson's statement for the BULLETIN was written after the publication of President Lowell's statement, both of which are given herewith. There is appended a communication from Dr. Stephen H. Knight, '83, who also criticises the Harvard entrance examinations on the ground that only specially prepared students can expect to pass them.

FROM PRESIDENT LOWELL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I notice in the newspapers this morning some reported remarks by Mr. Frank V. Thompson, Superintendent of Schools in Boston, on the unending question of the relation between the schools and colleges. No completely satisfactory solution of this problem has been reached anywhere. The state universities of the West, which admit

by certificates, are accused of being arbitrary in defining the school curricula that they will accept on certificate, and in not accepting certificates from all high schools.

There are certain aspects of the question not always clear to those who look at it from the point of view of the schools. Although Harvard is the only college in Massachusetts that does not admit by certificate, a really good scholar from any good non-vocational high school can pass its entrance examinations. The requirements for other colleges of the state are of every grade. At least one of them is, I believe, obliged by its charter to admit all graduates of high schools. It would appear therefore, that any boy who will profit by a college education can find a college in Massachusetts that he can enter.

A second point is that the quick and capable youth is retarded and injured in his education if he is held down to the pace of less competent students. It is for his benefit—and therefore, in a sense, his right—to go as fast and as far as he can, and not be held back by others. There is an advantage, therefore, in having different institutions adapted for different boys at different rates of speed. The very diversity of admission requirements and of curricula gives the boy a chance to go to the institution where he will get the maximum education of which he is capable. There is much

to be said for a diversity of this kind over a standardization system that must necessarily be aimed at some point rather lower than the average capacity.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

Jan. 21, 1919.

FROM SUPERINTENDENT THOMPSON

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The attitude of our eastern colleges appears to be that education is primarily a selective process; that the needs of the community do not require an extremely large number of practitioners in many professions or careers for which the colleges offer training, but it is highly important that those who finally enter these callings should be the best possible selections. The colleges themselves apparently feel it is the wisest practice to begin the process of elimination before those whom they assume cannot hope for ultimate success have wasted years which might be used better in equipping them for probable success in other lines.

Our colleges, therefore, while aiming at the best service to the community along their specific lines of study, feel justified in admitting only the students most likely to achieve success in these fields, and in eliminating by their entrance examinations candidates likely to fail later if admitted. It is assumed that these candidates can serve the community better in industrial, commercial, or other productive work which does not demand the kind of training offered by the colleges.

Where to draw the line is a matter of experience and judgment; and President Lowell asserts that it is now drawn wisely by saying: "A really good scholar from any non-vocational school can pass its [Harvard's] entrance examinations." This should probably be amended to read, "A really good scholar who has taken certain studies prescribed in a somewhat restricted list of subjects."

President Lowell further states that the present variety of admission requirements for Massachusetts colleges is such that "any boy who will profit by a college education can find a college in Massachusetts that he can enter."

In general terms it may be stated that a candidate for admission to Harvard must secure a rating at the examinations of the

College Entrance Board of 60% or better. Yale, Princeton, and a few others require the same rating, while most of the other eastern colleges require 50% or better.

The eighteenth annual report of the College Entrance Examination Board (the latest report) states on page 23 that for the past ten years, with 60% as a passing grade, 53% of all answer-books were passed, and 47% were failed; in 1909 47% were passed and 53% were failed; in 1916 49% were passed and 51% were failed. In the year 1918 the figures in the respective subjects are as follows.

	Passed %	Failed %
English,	49.6	50.4
Ancient History,	35.2	64.8
Latin,	59.9	40.1
Greek,	67.5	32.5
French,	58.	42.
German,	47.7	52.3
Algebra,	46.	54.
Geometry,	55.6	44.4
Physics,	52.9	47.1

These percentages of failures appear to me to be in excess of those naturally to be expected in case of reasonable correlation between school and college. For instance, in 1909, out of 7,000 answer-books in Latin, only 38% received a passing rating.

The mischief of the over-emphasis of the selective function of education in the college is that a similar principle is forced upon the high school. We have seen above the failure of one in two to meet the present college entrance requirements. Let us remember that all those who took the college entrance examinations were themselves a selected group. About one in ten who enter the high schools successfully finishes the course. This is the national figure. The City of Boston does much better, graduating about one in three in the high school of those who enter the first year. The over-emphasis of the selective function of education does not stop with the high school. In a similar way, the high school imposes it on the elementary school because the high school wishes to receive only pupils who show promise of success.

The real function of education is service rather than selection. The business of the school is to improve each individual in accordance with his capacity, rather than to select individuals who can do certain things

deemed desirable by the schools and exclude all others. It may be admitted that the special finishing school should be selective. It is my belief that the primary function of education of all stages whether elementary, high school, or college, is *service* rather than *selection*, which means the dealing with the individual as he is and improving him in accordance with his capacity. I would set up the ideal of service or improvement education rather than selective education, leaving the selective function to the special school, whether it be distinctly professional schools, such as the law and medical school, or lower type of vocational schools, such as the trade school. The present selective function set up by all our administrative provisions emphasizes enormously the failures of education. The public mind is always focused upon the lack of capacity of individuals. Continually we are obliged to count our failures rather than our successes in dealing with human material. Our human assets are made to seem small, our human liabilities are made to seem enormous,—a pessimistic outlook upon humanity.

What I believe in is democracy of educational opportunities. This means that there shall be many varieties of educational opportunity, because the powers and capacities of individuals differ profoundly. Any single kind of educational opportunity exercises a selective influence, which means, essentially, that certain individuals can succeed in that kind of opportunity and other individuals cannot. If our only means of educational opportunity were a Latin school, then only such individuals could be educated as were capable of successfully undergoing the selective influence of a classical preparation for college.

I am not attempting to lower the educational standards of the high school. What I really desire to see is the establishment of a system of higher education in New England which will not impose through entrance requirements such restrictive and limiting influences on the high schools as the present system of higher education imposes.

I am not seeking to tear down the standards of admission to Harvard College. I do want to see a system of higher education in the state which will furnish a greater variety of educational opportunities for

the boys and girls who are today shut off from higher education through the present limited and, to my mind, undemocratic method of selection set up by present college entrance requirements.

Where shall we fix a limit to free and popular educational opportunity? Shall it be at the end of the elementary school, intermediate school, high school, or the college? There was a time even here in New England, when our so-called "better people" opposed the extension of popular education beyond the elementary stage. Our present system of high school education has had opponents here in Massachusetts within twenty years. The high school, however, has won out. It is now a part of the educational and democratic rights of all boys and girls. All parts of the United States, except New England, and particularly Massachusetts, have extended the range of educational and democratic rights to include the college. The day has come in Massachusetts to agitate the larger educational rights of all young people.

It is not to be desired that the high standards in certain colleges should be destroyed or lowered. Nor should the number of boys and girls who may use the opportunities which they offer be diminished. I believe we should seek to extend educational opportunity to the group not now reached. We wish to supplement our present excellent institutions by other and more comprehensive institutions wherein the principles of educational democracy may be expanded to meet the growing conviction that there is no dead line of education to be drawn for the boy and girl beyond which some may go and others may not. All extensions of education have proved to make for a finer and safer citizenship.

FRANK V. THOMPSON, A.M. '07.

Jan. 25, 1919.

FROM DR. KNIGHT

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

These are days of reconstruction and realignments. Even "Old Harvard" has to join the procession, for I have noticed in the BULLETIN some references to the "Reforming of Harvard." Most of the lines contained in this article were written some time ago, but because of activities in other directions, perhaps indifference as to

whether Harvard admitted anyone or not, and later the war, I put them aside until I happened to see in the *Journal of Education*, Dec. 5, 1918, the following:

COLLEGE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association in November, 1918, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas many colleges outside of New England have granted a large measure of freedom to secondary schools in determining the subjects best adapted to the needs of pupils preparing for college, and

"Whereas, most New England colleges by their rigid requirements prevent the secondary school from offering these students such work as the majority of them need in English, history, civics, general and biological science, and, in the case of girls, household arts, and

"Whereas, these colleges require all such pupils, regardless of their individual and social needs, to devote excessive attention to two foreign languages and formal mathematics, and

"Whereas, many pupils do not decide to go to college until they reach the later years of the high school course, and

"Whereas, we as a people, in order to do our duty to the nation and the world in the reconstruction period after the war, should encourage students not needed in war service to pursue higher education;

"Therefore, be it resolved (1) that the colleges, in the interests of our youth and of the nation, should grant a larger measure of freedom to secondary schools in planning their college preparatory courses and should also so modify their entrance requirements as to permit the entrance of any pupil who has secured the essentials of an effective secondary education and possesses the requisite intellectual ability and maturity of purpose, and (2) that a committee of twelve be appointed by the president of this Association to confer with the colleges regarding the need for greater freedom for the secondary school."

Do the Harvard entrance examinations succeed in keeping out good students and letting in many of no use to the College, or do they give to the College the finest manhood of the country, and strain out the unfit and inefficient? There is no question that Harvard admits many fine young men; her roll of eminent graduates and the war record of her sons, prove it. But many other colleges also can point to a glorious record.

It has been my contention that the Harvard entrance examinations were made up to suit a few Eastern fitting schools, and were out of sympathy with the general line

of education of the secondary schools in the rest of the country. The resolutions of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association would seem to show that even in New England there is agitation for change.

The growth of Harvard College had practically stopped before the war. In the year 1911 the freshmen class had 739 members, and with the unclassified men who might become freshmen it had 854 members. The figures for 1914 were 831. In the year when these notes were started, the class was only 660; of the 937 men who tried the exams, 253, or almost exactly 27 per cent., were rejected.

That the College wants more students would be a fair assumption, I think, from the effort put forth by the Associated Harvard Clubs and the constant recommendations from the authorities for the Harvard Clubs to establish scholarships. Harvard does much more advertising along this line and more propaganda than any other college I know of, with little return compared with the effort.

Why the present state of affairs? The chief factor in preventing Harvard College from coming into its own as far as the number of students is concerned is the entrance examinations. Not long ago I heard the complaint from Yale alumni that their sons were obliged to spend an extra year after graduating, either in the fitting school which they were attending or at some eastern preparatory school, before they could enter Yale, while other boys of equal calibre, going to other good colleges, could enter at once. What is true of Yale is even more emphatically true of Harvard. It is the popular supposition among the Harvard alumni that the President of Harvard feels that boys ought to enter college at 16. Under the present arrangement no normal, ordinary boy could possibly enter Harvard at that age unless he were especially trained by experts for that one object and devoted himself to that and nothing else. Even the eastern preparatory schools, which exist by the grace of the Harvard entrance examinations, succeed only occasionally in doing it now. Look at the entrance examinations in English given under the new plan in June, 1914, and consider how many 16-year-old boys could measure up to that.

That the entrance examinations accomplish something must be the belief of the Harvard authorities or they would not continue them. What do they really accomplish? According to official figures, they prevent some 20 to 25 per cent. of the candidates from entering. If I remember rightly, the BULLETIN commented upon this fact some time ago, to the effect that either the examinations were unsuited to the preparation or else the secondary schools sent up boys to the examinations who they knew were not properly prepared. It was not suggested that from a fifth to a quarter of the boys were too dull to comprehend the subjects specified in the requirements. According to the *Journal of Education*, the teachers think there is something wrong with the examinations. I have heard from good authority that the papers were made out by men who teach advanced students, and are out of touch with preparatory work, and consequently out of sympathy with entering students.

Many men do not make up their minds to go to college until well along in their secondary work, and then the formidable list of Harvard requirements frightens them, and, doubting their ability to pass—there is always somebody around, teacher or student, who knows that many are rejected—they go to some other college where things are more in sympathy with their training and where, to all intents and purposes, they will make as good a record as need be and become useful citizens afterward.

The committee states that these examinations are a weeding-out process. That some flowers are torn up by the roots is proved by the record of these students in other institutions. Perhaps one or two concrete illustrations will suffice.

There were three boys in whom I was especially interested. One, a boy, working in a summer hotel, who desired to go to Harvard, was working to obtain money to pay his college expenses. He was of German descent and familiar with the German language. He was considered one of the best students in the high school of one of the moderate-sized cities of Michigan. I paid his expenses while he was east, trying the examinations at Cambridge. What the examiners did to him was a crime. He afterward went to the

University of Michigan and completed his course with credit.

No. 2. A good student in the best high school in Detroit. He tried the new plan of entrance examinations, and the examiners told him to take another year in the secondary schools. He went to Princeton, graduated with credit, joined the Aviation Service at the beginning of the war, and gained honors for himself and his College while flying in France.

No. 3. His father and brother were Harvard men. He was an average student in the best secondary schools in Detroit. He tried the preliminaries twice,—well, the examiners, figuratively speaking, knocked him down, trod on him, and then threw him out of the back door. When the war broke out, he was in the third year of a six-year medical course at the University of Michigan. He enlisted in the Navy soon after, passed second in a class of 350 in his examinations for the short course at Annapolis, and now holds the grade of junior lieutenant in the regular Navy. Such examples as these cool one's ardor, and soon one does not care whether Harvard gets any students or not.

That some weeds, noxious or otherwise, get in, is proved by the official reports. A recent senior class dropped 17 men in the junior year, the junior class lost 18 men in the sophomore year, etc. The class of 1910 graduated 422 men and lost 87; 1911 graduated 402, and lost 122; 1912 graduated 368, and lost 82; 1913 graduated 377, and lost 130. I question whether any college admitting by certificates would make any worse showing than 1913. Between November, 1913, and November, 1914, 235 men were lost to the College. Since 1914, of course, the war has changed everything.

The entrance examinations are making Harvard College a local institution. The men who come from Cambridge to the outlying clubs emphasize the fact that Harvard wants to be national. Perhaps the University has some claim to nationality, but look at the record of the College. In 1906 the schools of New England and the North Atlantic States furnished 496 students; the schools of all the rest of the world, 43. In 1907 the figures were 485 and 44; in 1908, 415 and 48; in 1909, 460 and 49; in 1910.

464 and 43; in 1911, 588 and 46; in 1912, 521 and 58; in 1913, 512 and 43. In spite of the work of the Harvard Clubs, in spite of the subsidizing of students by local scholarships, the same number of students entered Harvard College from the "schools of the world" in 1913 as in 1906.

For some reason or other, Harvard College fails to attract in these "schools of the world" the independent American boy, who is neither poor nor rich, who can pay his own way, who is not looking for scholarships, who is good college material, and can choose the institution he wishes. If the Harvard system of entrance examinations does not keep him away, what does?

New England and the states east are becoming more and more sectarian. The sectarians are establishing more schools of their own, and raising the standards of those already in existence. The sectarians are urging their followers to patronize their own institutions. Thus, the field about Harvard is becoming less and less fertile. To keep in the race, Harvard College must make itself attractive and accessible to students further away. It is not to be expected that Harvard will alter her system so as to fit every school in the country. It is certain that secondary schools away from the influence of the Eastern fitting industry are not going to change their systems at the behest of the Eastern colleges when such universities as Michigan, Chicago, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Leland Stanford, etc., are waiting with open arms for their boys to come to them. How can the two systems be brought together?

At present I have only one or two suggestions to make. Suppose that Harvard, following the recommendations of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, pays less attention to "two foreign languages" and "formal mathematics", and admits students who have "secured the essentials of an effective secondary education and possessions, etc."

Again, suppose that Harvard, instead of sending to students far away examinations made up in Cambridge, permits the teachers who have instructed the secondary school students to examine them in their own branches along lines familiar to the students and record their verdicts. From

what I know of teachers in the secondary schools, I believe the work would be fairly and honestly done. Harvard could designate the subjects in which examinations would be permitted and could review the papers, afterwards accepting or rejecting them. Harvard would find out a whole lot more of what students did know, but perhaps not quite so much about what they didn't know. I am inclined to think that some of the examiners that have been jogging along the same paths for years might learn something, too.

In bemoaning the lack of Harvard growth in the West, the *Crimson*, in an editorial, says, in part:

"It is the opinion of many that the examination system is largely responsible. This feeling has led to the establishment of the new plan which, while good as far as it goes, has not changed the situation radically. The Faculty looks with horror upon admission by certificate. But is not a modification of such a system possible, which would preserve standards and yet remove the bugaboo of examinations for worthy men?"

Another thought. Harvard believes she is a leader in teaching men initiative individualism, progress, and high ideals. "Harvard influence" we hear it called. Why not bring together within the reach of that influence as many worthy men as possible?

S. H. KNIGHT, '83.

Detroit, Jan. 25, 1919.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INSTRUCTION

In continuation of the discussion to which Presidents Hadley, Schurman, and Silla, and Dean West contributed in the BULLETIN of Jan. 16, the following letter has been received from President Hopkins of Dartmouth College.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In reply to your request for comment upon Professor Kirsopp Lake's letter on the contrasts between American and European education, let me say that I find myself in some doubt about the facts of the situation.

In general I believe that the education of Oxford has been offered to men whose circumstances and early environment were very different from those of the men of the American colleges. Essentially the students of Oxford represent the privileged

classes; whereas in America the institutions that we know represent to a considerable degree cross sections of the social state.

This fact involves all sorts of contingent facts: such as the necessity of college men working during summer periods, and in many cases of their carrying a considerable proportion of outside work during the college year.

It seems to me it may be possible that the data in regard to the American college student are so different from those in regard to his English brother that the quantitative requirements in the United States may be far more essential than they would be at Oxford.

On the other hand, I have often wondered in regard to the advisability of some experimental step along the line Professor Lake suggests.

ERNEST M. HOPKINS.

Hanover, N. H.
Jan. 21, 1919.

HEALTH OF MERCANTILE EMPLOYEES

The President and Fellows of Harvard University have appointed a Committee on the Health of Mercantile Employees, consisting of the following well-known business men of Boston: George W. Mitton, president of the Jordan, Marsh Co., chairman; F. Alexander Chandler, president of the Chandler & Farquhar Co.; Thomas K. Cory, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Co.; George B. Johnson, president of the R. H. White Co.; Robert W. Maynard, vice-president of R. H. Stearns & Co.; Felix Vorenberg, vice-president and secretary of the Gilchrist Co.; Thomas M. B. Hicks, secretary.

The Harvard Medical School has recently established courses in industrial health, and the plan is to extend the work so that it will cover mercantile establishments. The new committee, in conference with the Harvard University Committee on Industrial Hygiene, proposes to raise \$50,000 which will be spent at the rate of about \$10,000 a year to investigate the health supervision of mercantile employees in the large cities of the country and to determine and set forth the best methods for safeguarding the health of such employees and for eliminating the causes of lost time.

As rapidly as the accumulation of in-

formation permits, courses will be established in the Harvard Medical School to train physicians and their subordinates in the special problems of health administration in retail stores. It is hoped that such work can be given for the first time during the spring of 1920. In general type these courses will follow the plans already in operation in relation to the courses in industrial health and will form an integral part of the established work in this field. As a result of such training there should be a constant supply of physicians, nurses, and welfare workers especially qualified to carry on the work of health departments in retail stores.

Bulletins summarizing the information obtained through the investigations will be published from time to time.

HOME CHURCHES AND THE SOLDIERS

A series of lectures on the general subject "The Home Churches and the Returning Soldiers" will be given next month in King's Chapel, Boston, at 2.30 P. M. on the following dates:

February 3.—Rev. E. Griffith-Jones, D.D., Principal of Yorkshire United Independent College, Bradford, England.

February 10.—Rev. Robert Davis, Englewood, N. J., Major, American Red Cross.

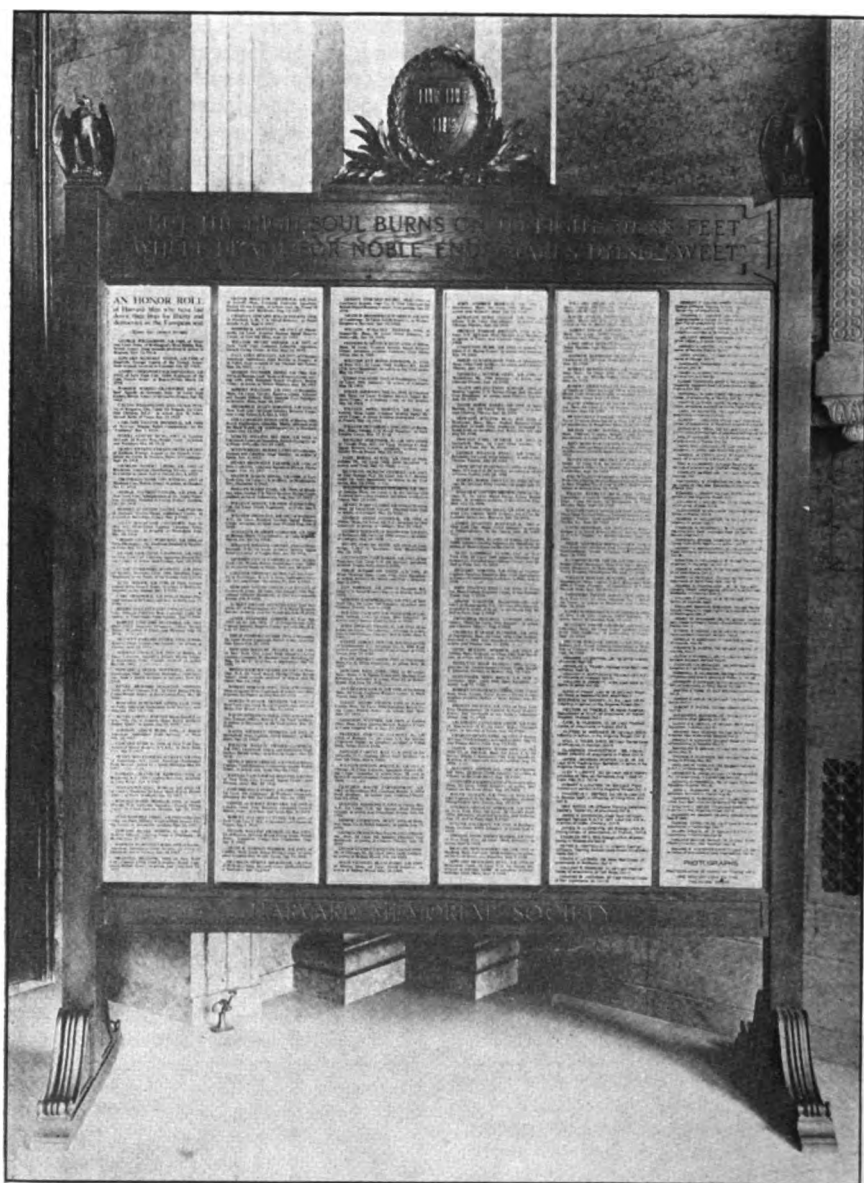
February 17.—Rev. L. J. Birney, D.D., Dean of Boston University School of Theology.

February 24.—Rev. Robert R. Wicks, Holyoke, Mass., lately serving with the International Y. M. C. A. in France.

It is expected that two other lectures will be announced, one by Rev. Paul D. Moody, Assistant Chaplain General, A. E. F.

A sub-committee of the Continuation Committee appointed by the Conference of Theological Schools, which met in Cambridge last summer at the invitation of Harvard University, has given much consideration to the relation of the theological schools to chaplains, workers in the Red Cross, and others who have been engaged in the war in non-combatant service, especially with regard to the information which such men can afford about the attitude of the soldiers to religion and to the churches.

After consultation with the authorities in the War Department, and with their approbation, it was decided to urge theological schools to organize lectures on this subject by men who have had opportunities for obtaining information. In furtherance of the plan, the Lowell Institute has devoted to this subject the lectures annually given in King's Chapel under the auspices of the Harvard Divinity School, Andover Theological Seminary, and the Episcopal Theological School.



The Harvard Roll of Honor.

A ROLL OF HONOR to contain the names of "Harvard men who have laid down their lives for liberty and democracy in the European War" was undertaken by the Harvard Memorial Society last winter. The frame was designed for the Society by Charles A. Coolidge, '81, of Boston, and the Roll was formally presented to the University on Memorial Day in Sanders Theatre. At that time it bore but 75 names. The names to be added increased

rapidly during the summer, and in the fall the names of all who were known to have died down to the end of September—175 in number— were printed, and in that form filled four and one-half columns. Names which have been received since have been added by hand. The Roll of Honor now stands in the entrance hall of the Widener Library. As photographed here the frame contains about 260 names, but more than a score of others are already waiting to be added.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—Am. R. C., American Red Cross. A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air Service, Production. B. E. F., British Expeditionary Force. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. C. E. F., Canadian Expeditionary Force. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. Sq., Squadron. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.—F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

THE HARVARD DEAD

Army and Navy,	-	-	-	260
Auxiliary service,	-	-	-	23
Total.	-	-	-	283

Deaths in Service.

'14—WILLIAM CHENEY BROWN, JR., Law '14-17, 1st lieutenant, Q. M. C., died of pneumonia, Jan. 19, 1919, at Washington, D. C. Brown was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., Aug. 15, 1917, after attending the Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Myer, Va. Until Dec. 14, 1917, he was attached as supply officer to the 2d Bn., 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va., and was then transferred to the Quartermaster Officers' Training Camp, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla. His promotion to 1st lieutenant was made on Feb. 26, 1918, soon after he had been assigned to the office of the Quartermaster General, in Washington. Lt. Brown remained on duty there, in charge of the Admiralty Sec. of the Embarkation Service until his death. His home was in Hartford, Conn.

Law '15-17—JASON SOLON HUNT, Ph.B. (Univ. of Vermont) '15, a lieutenant attached to the 27th Aero Sq., A. E. F., who had been reported missing, died of wounds received in action. Lt. Hunt entered the aviation service in July, 1917, at Toronto, Canada. He trained at Camp Borden and at Ft. Worth, Tex. He had attended one of the earlier Plattsburg camps. His home was in Johnson, Vt.

'16—RICHMOND YOUNG, 1st lieutenant, 38th Inf., 3d Div. A. E. F., who was reported wounded, Oct. 9, 1918, is now reported as having died from wounds, Oct. 10. Young was commissioned a 1st lieutenant at Plattsburg in November, 1917; he was subsequently sent to Camp Devens and there assigned to Co. C, 304th Inf., 76th Div. He

went overseas with the 76th Div., July 8, 1918, and was transferred to the 163d Inf. of the Sunset Division. In September he was again transferred to Co. K, 38th Inf. of the 3d Div. About Sept. 26 his regiment went into action. Young was wounded, Oct. 9, during the drive up the west bank of the Meuse, between Cunel and Briellules. He lived in Boston.

LL.B. '16—JOHN SCRANTON SHAW, lieutenant, Inf., has been killed in action. Before going overseas, he was stationed at Camp Upton, N. Y., with the 305th Inf. His home was in Detroit.

'19—EDWARD HOOPER GARDINER, observer, 50th Aero Sq., reported missing since Sept. 12, 1918, near Pont à Mousson, in the St. Mihiel offensive, was killed in action on that date. Gardiner was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Cav., Aug. 15, 1917, from Plattsburg, but was later transferred to the artillery. He was attached to the 103d M. G. Bn., 26th Div., and later to the Hdqrs. Det., 51st F. A. Brigade. He went overseas as general's aide, attached to Btry. C, 102d F. A. After detached service at an aviation school in France, Lt. Gardiner was assigned to Btry. E, 103d Regt. and sent to the front in the Chemin des Dames sector. For two months he was a patient at Base Hospital No. 6, and it was Aug. 16, 1918, when he was attached to the 50th Aero Sq. He lived in Boston.

Correction

'05—HARRISON BRIGGS WEBSTER, M.D. '09, major, M. C., was killed in action at Sepsarges, Oct. 12, 1918, not Oct. 7, as previously reported. He was regimental surgeon of the 47th U. S. Infantry.

In Military or Naval Service.

'93—Frederick Winsor, captain, A. S. (Aero.), who was last stationed at Washington, D. C., has been honorably discharged.

M.D. '95—Joseph A. Capps is a lieutenant colonel. M. C., engaged in consultant work under Brig. Gen. Thayer, A. E. F.

'96—Redmond D. Stephens is a captain, Q. M. C., at Washington, D. C.

'98—Charles E. Hawkes, M.D. '01, captain, M. C., has been reassigned to the Base Hospital, Camp Sevier, S. C., for reconstruction work among wounded soldiers.

'00—Wirth S. Dunham is a captain, Q. M. C., Remount Div., stationed in Kansas City, Mo.

'02—Charles H. Floyd, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been wounded in action, degree undetermined.

Med. '00-04—Edward A. Cunningham, captain, M. C., is stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

M.D. '04—George W. Clarke, major, M. C., is chief examiner at the Detention Camp, Camp Bowie, Tex.

'06—Francis G. Boggs, captain, Q. M. C., has been honorably discharged.

'06—William E. Rollo, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is attached to the 841st Aero Sq., A. E. F.

'07—Edward S. O'Keefe, M.D. '11, is a 1st lieutenant, M. C., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

'08—George Biddle has been promoted to captain, Inf., A. E. F.

'08—Frank T. James, captain, C. E., has been stationed at Camp Humphreys, Va., since being ordered back from the Philippines.

'10—Horace B. Blackmer has been advanced to 1st sergeant, Co. G, 104th Inf., A. E. F.

'10—J. Randolph Coolidge, 3d, 20th Engineers, A. E. F., has been commissioned a captain, as of August, 1918, and is now stationed in Paris.

'11—Joseph C. Aub, 1st lieutenant, M. C., who was serving with Base Hospital No. 6, A. E. F., has been transferred to the Central Medical Laboratories at Dijon, France.

'11—Frederick Ayer, Jr., who was deck ensign on the U. S. S. "Missouri", has been honorably discharged from the U. S. N. R. F.

'11—Chester G. Burden, 1st lieutenant, 305th F. A., A. E. F., has been severely wounded in action.

'11—Horton Edmands, 1st lieutenant, 104th Inf., was severely wounded in action in France. He was decorated with the *Croix de Guerre* last spring.

'11—Arthur F. Stoiber, yeoman, 3d class, U. S. N. R. F., has been placed on inactive duty.

'12—David L. Jenkins, Jr., seaman, 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., who was stationed at Charleston, S. C., has been placed on inactive duty.

LL.B. '12—Alan Rogers, lieutenant, A. E. F., has been wounded severely in action.

'13—Charles D. Bartlett, who was recently made an instructor after completing the course at Brooks Field, Tex., has been honorably discharged. He was a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.)

'13—Robert H. Burrage is a 1st lieutenant, 27th Engineers, A. E. F.

'13—Francis W. Butler-Thwing, captain in the 2d Bn., Coldstream Guards, has entirely recovered from his wounds.

Spec. '13-14, '16-17—Percival Jones is a private in the Sanitary Det., 114th Inf., A. E. F.

Gr. '13-14—Louis A. Donahue, lieutenant, has been wounded severely in action.

'14—Arthur G. Carey, lieutenant, F. A., has returned to the United States and is an instructor at Camp McClellan, Ala.

'14—Gouverneur M. Carnochan, ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C., is stationed at Miami, Fla.

'14—Murray S. Cohen is a corporal in Co. D, 4th Ammunition Train, A. E. F.

'14—Russell W. Hallock, lieutenant, 107th Inf., A. E. F., has been severely wounded in action.

Spec. '14-15—Chester E. Carvell, private, C. W. S. Gas Defense Div., is doing inventory work at the Gas Defense Plant, Long Island City, N. Y.

Spec. '14-16—B. Larz Newton, who was connected with the Camp Personnel Office at Camp Upton, N. Y., has been honorably discharged.

'15—William H. Arnold, Jr., 2d lieutenant, C. A. C., is attached to Btry. A, 62d Artillery, A. E. F.

'15—Kenneth J. Conant, private, Co. A, 40th Engineers, Camouflage Sec., A. E. F., has returned to the United States. He went overseas in January 1918, and was wounded in the Château Thierry drive.

'15—Carl S. Fleming, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been honorably discharged as a reserve military aviator.

'15—Samuel D. Stevens, Jr., 1st lieutenant, F. A., is attached to Btry. C, 36th Regt., Camp McClellan, Ala.

'15—Arthur S. Thayer, 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., is in charge of the Purchasing Branch, Clothing and Equipage Div., New York Depot.

'15—Everett R. Wilkinson, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been severely wounded in action.

'16—Abraham M. Caplan, who was a private, C. W. S., has been honorably discharged.

'16—Charles B. Chrisman was honorably discharged from the Ordnance Department at Cincinnati, O., to return to the Law School.

'16—C. Huntington Jacobs, 1st lieutenant, Inf., was in the fighting in the Argonne for a month and a half and was reported wounded, Nov. 11. He has been ordered to Aix-les-Bains for a prolonged rest.

'16—Arthur S. Peabody, captain, Inf., has returned from the 1st Corps School at Gondrecourt, France, and is awaiting his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass.

A.M. '16—Cecil C. Bean is a captain, A. G. D., on the staff of the Central Records Officer, Bourges, Cher, France. He has been overseas since last March.

LL.B. '16—Albert H. Gutberlet was acting sergeant major in the University of Nebraska S. A. T. C.

S.J.D. '16—Rollin M. Perkins, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been honorably discharged.

S.J.D. '16—Henry Rottschaefer, captain, Motor Transport Corps, was stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., when he received his honorable discharge.

Spec. '16-17—E. Llewellyn V. Hughes is a machine gunner in the Canadian Army. He was at the front in France when the armistice was signed.

'17—J. Brooks Atkinson, who was stationed at Camp Upton, N. Y., has been honorably discharged.

'17—Joseph W. Austin, 2d lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, who was in the Northern Bombing Group of the U. S. N. Aviation Forces at Field D, France, has returned to the United States.

'17—George W. Benedict, Jr., 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been completing his training at Tours, France, and acting as pilot for aerial photographers, observers, and liaison officers in training.

'17—Milton H. Bird, lieutenant, U. S. N., is serving as executive officer, ordnance and torpedo officer on the U. S. S. "Whipple."

'17—James L. Holman has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C., from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and placed on inactive duty. Holman returned from France in February 1918, having been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, F. A., after attending the School of Fire at Saumur. On return to the United States he was voluntarily inducted into the National Army.

'17—Arthur E. Whittemore, lieutenant, Co. B, 168th Inf., A. E. F., has been wounded severely.

'17—John I. Wylde is a lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., on the U. S. S. "Mississippi."

'18—Weld Arnold, 2d lieutenant, Inf., is with the M. G. Co., 30th Inf., 3d Div. (Regulars), attached to the Army of Occupation at or near Coblenz.

'18—Hulbert D. Bassett, 1st lieutenant, O. C., is officer in charge of the Woodworking, Paint and Print Shops, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

'18—Luther R. Bailey is a member of S. S. U. 633, U. S. A. A. C., A. E. F. He was decorated with the *Croix de Guerre* last April.

'18—Joseph R. Busk, who was wounded severely last June, and who returned to the United States in October, has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, Inf.

'18—Richard W. Clarke, 1st lieutenant, Inf., is on duty with Machine Gun Units, 83d Div., A. E. F.

'18—Robert N. Gorman, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been placed on inactive duty.

'18—Walter B. C. Washburn, cadet, A. S. (Aero.), was honorably discharged from the service while at Chanute Field, Ill.

'19—Newcombe C. Baker, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., who was code and signal issuing officer at the office of the District Communication Superintendent, New York, has been relieved from active duty. He was recommended for lieutenant (j. g.) in November.

'19—Thomas D. Cabot, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), who was a seaplane pilot at the Naval Air Station, Miami, Fla., has been honorably discharged in order to return to college.

'19—William H. Coburn, private in the Co. Supply Office, 1st Co., C. A. C., Ft. Rodman, Mass., has been honorably discharged.

'19—Morton S. Enslin is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'19—Harold G. Fitzgerald is a private in Btry. D, 13th Regt., F. A. Replacement Depot, Camp Jackson, S. C.

'19—George S. Mowbray attended the Officers' Training School, Saumur, France, until October 1918. He was in the Norton Harjes Ambulance Service for six months before enlisting in the C. A. C.

Law '16-17—Homans Robinson, lieutenant, who was wounded while serving with the A. E. F., has returned to the United States.

Law '16-17—Roy Leslie Rush, serving with the A. E. F., as a lieutenant, has been wounded severely in action.

'20—Waldron P. Belknap was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C., from the Heavy Artillery O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va., and placed on inactive duty.

'20—Roy W. Burton, 2d lieutenant, Inf., was honorably discharged while on duty as an instructor at the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp MacArthur, Tex.

'20—Herbert C. Clark has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C., and placed on inactive duty.

'20—J. Gardner Coolidge, 2d, was graduated from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., with the rank of 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C., and assigned to inactive duty.

'20—Abraham S. Goldman, who went overseas last July as a 2d lieutenant in the Supply Co., 301st Inf., has been wounded severely in action.

'20—Robert W. Hersey has been honorably discharged from the service. He was a 2d lieutenant, detailed to Inf. Replacement and Training Troops, Camp Grant, Ill.

'20—Whitfield W. Johnson, chief quartermaster, U. S. N. R. F. C., is a cadet at the Naval Air Station, Miami, Fla.

'21—John N. Borland was attending the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., when the armistice was signed.

'21—J. Gould Remick was a candidate at the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'21—James H. Robb was attending the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., when the armistice was signed.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'50—Horatio R. Storer, M.D. '53, has been accepted for the Volunteer Medical Service Corps of the Army.

'83—Mellen W. Haskell was assistant educational director of the S. A. T. C. in Dist. No. 11, comprising the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

'02—George L. J. Meylan acted as Post Surgeon for the Columbia University S. A. T. C. He had previously spent eight months organizing and directing sports and recreation in the French Army under the American Y. M. C. A.

'01—Henry P. Chandler is secretary of the "Four Minute Men", State of Illinois, and Federal Reserve Director of the Speakers' Bureau, Liberty Loan Organization, 7th Federal Reserve Dist.

'10—Ward G. Leathers spent a large part of 1918 at Langley Field, Va., working in conjunction with the Aircraft Production Board, on the development of the control of one aeroplane from another by radio without an operator aboard the controlled plane. Shortly before the armistice was signed the experiments were successful. If the war had continued it is thought the Army would have used this new weapon on an extensive scale.

'10—Paul F. Perkins has returned from Washington where he has been connected with the Committee on Education and Special Training since August.

WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION

THE following letter from Richmond Moot, '05, a 1st lieutenant in the 345th Field Artillery, A. E. F., and a billeting officer in the Army of Occupation, gives some of his experiences with the advancing American troops. The letter was dated, Dec. 7, 1918:

I seem to have settled into the most thankless job in the Army—that of billeting officer of a regiment on the move, and moving fast by jerks, at that. In the afternoon, or at night, comes an order for the regiment to advance the next morning to a certain town. The billeting officer leaves with a detail to get everything ready—quarters for the men, kitchen space for battery kitchens, places where the men can eat under cover, infirmaries, guard house, offices for batteries, battalions, and regimental headquarters room for a telephone exchange, supply storage, ordnance repair shop, gun and truck train parks, officers' quarters, fuel, water, latrines, etc. Everything must be ready when the troops get there. Then we make the necessary adjustments and get the regiment settled. The billeting officer goes back and cleans up the last town—settles claims and gets all the records for the billet payments certified by the French (or Luxemburg) mayor. Then he goes back and takes up the administration of his new town as town major, acting as the go-between for the regiment and the civilians. All complaints come his way. Then again he moves,—but it all has its interest.

We got the regiment located in the town of Bettenburg (south of the city of Luxemburg) in record time, notwithstanding the great billeting difficulties presented by the town, and then I went back down the road through the rain and mud in my side car. I spent the night in the little town of Pierrepont, at the old Château where we once had headquarters. A French lady who is very hospitable lives there with her five children. It was about 6 o'clock and black with rain when we swung open the big iron gates and banged into the quiet court yard. One of the children came to the door. I asked for rooms for myself and the driver. They showed me every room in the house. I must have the best, not the little room I asked for. All the children, a girl of seventeen, one of fifteen, a boy of twelve, and two girls of six and eight, set about building me a fire in the funny little French stove in my room. It was the room of state, full of hand-carved furniture and heavy draperies. The little boy came to the door and very politely announced

that his mother would like me to dine with the family at 7.30.

Such a dinner! I know the people have very little to eat, but you would never guess it from the meal they set before me. A soup such as you cannot find outside of France, and then dishes I could not describe, for I have never tasted the like before, and a bottle of rare white wine, buried in the garden since the Boche overran the country four and a half years before; and after coffee, if you please, a little glass of choice liqueur dug up for the occasion, I believe, and even a cigarette, which the lady had procured in some way for the American and French wounded whom the Boche had held prisoner there. I was the guest of honor, and my sole office was to have wants to be filled by the entire family. They even filled some stone bottles with hot water, so that my bed would be warm for me when I turned in.

We were very tired, and I slept hard and late (8.30), and was just getting dressed when the little boy rapped on the door and asked if I would like breakfast in my room. I preferred to breakfast with the family. Then, after the lady and her daughters had cleaned and scrubbed everything, they showed me things they had hidden and were digging up—a bottle of money, and jewelry in a tin can cut in two places by Boche bayonets probing for buried treasure, but not discovered; old rare clocks, statuary, brass fixtures off the furniture, family records, and papers—everything, in fact, of value. You cannot pay for such hospitality. Even to offer payment is too near an insult, but I left a "souvenir" for one of the children, despite the protest of the mother that it was "much too much." She was, I believe, rather pleased, notwithstanding.

The next night I stopped at a very humble home in another village. Our reception was no less cordial. The family was at supper about the big kitchen table by the light of a candle stuck in the neck of a bottle. On the centre of the table stood the big frying pan full of fried potatoes; to one side lay half a big round loaf of French bread—gray war bread—and good bread it is. I must have supper with the family, and then coffee. Then I must draw up by the fire and get warm.

There was a knock on the door and some one called out. I did not understand, for the moment, the excitement that followed. The daughter ran to the door—two sons, one in uniform, home on leave, got up and started after her; the old lady and the old man started looking for their glasses.

It was the postman, with the first mail since the armistice. The Boche had entered the town on the morning of Aug. 2, 1914, and three sons who had been away from home had not been heard from since. Do you wonder the excitement, for the mail was from "invaded territory"? There were letters from two of the sons, dated Aug. 1, 1914, telling of their call to the colors and the first day's march to mobilize; the tense enthusiasm of the crowd at Sedan and the hard day's trip to Stenay. There was a postal, too, from the other son, telling of his return from the colonies and his first garrison. The first word from any of them in four and a half years!

The following is the text of a proclamation issued by Lieut. Moot to the people of Jametz:

A LA POPULATION DE JAMETZ.

Tout ce qui est abandonné par l'ennemi appartient aux gouvernements alliés.

Il est en conséquence absolument défendu de s'emparer ou de détruire ce qui a été abandonné par l'ennemi, même lorsqu'il s'agit de choses établies sur des propriétés privées.

Jametz, le 28 Novembre 1918.

LE LT. MOOT, of the 345 F. A. A. E. F.
Major de Garnison.

R. MOOT, 1st Lt. F. A.

HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS

The Harvard Club of Paris had a "victory dinner" at the Hotel Palais d'Orsay on Saturday evening, Dec. 14, 1918. More than 180 men were present. There were no invited guests and informality was the rule of the evening. President Robert W. Bliss, '00, presided. Paris was so crowded that it was a serious task to find lodging for the many men who had received leave for 24 hours so that they might attend the dinner.

John G. Cole, '01, honorary secretary of the Harvard Club of Paris and secretary of the New England Bureau of the American University Union in Paris, after telling about the dinner, writes as follows of life in Paris during the armistice:

"The king of England, the King of Belgium and the King of Italy caused a good many ripples on the surface of the life of Paris, which on these occasions is largely a street life, but President Wilson's arrival came nearer to being a splash than a ripple. As the newspapers are represented by some 400,000 correspondents at the present time, it will be idle for me to add anything to their accounts except to say that the Harvard Bureau is fortunate in having a balcony giving on the Avenue de l'Opéra, and we could see, without crowding or effort, although not at close range, the notables before they turned over to the Hotel de Ville to receive the keys of the

city and any other marks of esteem which this grateful republic has to give them.

"Our registrations in the Bureau for the week of December 8 to 14 inclusive were 188; the number of letters held in our letter box for those who request us to hold their mail until they find out where their divisional headquarters are to be will run from 50 to 100; the number of letters we forward each week is three or four times this number.

"I ought to add that the arrival of the members of the Peace Commission and of the Presidential party added, at the last moment, several guests at the dinner, and among those present were: Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, Professor R. H. Lord, '06, Gen. Marlborough Churchill, '00, and Maj. J. L. Coolidge, '95. John W. Hallowell, '01, dropped in late after the dinner."

HARVARD LIBERAL CLUB OF BOSTON

The Harvard Liberal Club of Boston, in conjunction with the Intercollegiate Liberal Club, which is an outgrowth of the Harvard Liberal Club, gave on Wednesday, Jan. 22, a dinner to Joseph B. Eastman, now a member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission and recently appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Joseph Walker, Law '90, presided. Among the speakers were Judge George W. Anderson, of the United States Circuit Court, and George Thompson, an instructor in the Law School. The subject of discussion was "The Future of our Public Utilities." Telegrams were read from Oliver W. Holmes, '61, justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Robert H. Gardiner, '76.

The club endorsed the bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature, introduced by Augustus P. Loring, '78, making it permissible for a corporation to elect its employees to the board of directors. The plan for a war memorial building in Boston, to be used for educational purposes or as a social centre for the veterans of the war, or both, was also endorsed.

The club adopted a resolution calling for the repeal of war-time measures no longer necessary and the release of war-time political prisoners.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The Harvard Club of New York City had its 53d annual dinner on Friday, Jan. 24. More than 300 men were present. The speakers were: President Lowell; Captain André Morize, of the French Army; Major Ian Hay Beith, M. C. C. B. E., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Lieut.-Colonel Charles W. Whittlesey, LL.B. '08; Major Archibald G. Thacher, '97; Major De Lancey K. Jay, '03; Rev. Charles L. Slattery, '91, rector of Grace Church, New York.

ATHLETICS IN THE COLLEGES

THE *Crimson* recently printed the following article on athletics by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium. Dr. Sargent recommends that the American colleges give academic credit to students for regular work in gymnastics, physical training, and athletics:

"Proposed Athletic Reforms".—Under this heading the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN of January 2 calls attention to the following resolutions unanimously adopted at the recent meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in New York: "It was deliberately recorded as the opinion of the Association that physical training and athletics are an essential part of education, and that in every college or university the department of physical training and athletics should be recognized as a department of collegiate instruction, directly responsible, like other departments of instruction, to the institution itself."

That a far-reaching decision like this should be unanimously adopted by a national collegiate organization, comprising some hundred or more institutions, is conclusive evidence that "the world do move." Coming from an organization that was expressly convened a few years ago (1905) for the purpose of doing away with all forms of collegiate athletics, football in particular, the conversion is almost startling.

But certainly Harvard ought not to be surprised if some of the 3,500 pupils who have been to the Harvard Summer School of Physical Education have been teaching what they were taught here in Cambridge, and, inasmuch as many of them have had an opportunity to supplement the ideals and theories imbibed here with from ten to twenty years' practical experience in dealing with physical training and athletics, perhaps they are justified in adopting the resolution referred to. As a matter of fact, the majority of the colleges throughout the country have long recognized the importance of physical training, in theory at least, and made attendance at the gymnasiums more or less compulsory. This would be absolutely necessary if physical training and athletics were to be put on the same footing as the work of other departments. Moreover, if attendance upon gymnastics or athletics were compulsory, participation in these exercises should be required, and, if required, credit should be given for the effort made, the work done, and the results attained. Otherwise, attendance would be

a farce. Here is the rub, and when the proposition is made, we are met with the query: "Would you have gymnastics and athletics ranked on the same scale at Latin or Greek or any other academic subject?" If not, what becomes of the elective system? If students were allowed to substitute a physical course—so called—for an academic one, would not all of them choose a physical course, and thus lower the standard for a degree? Concerning the value of any single academic course, when compared with a course in gymnastics or athletics as a preparation for a life's work, at this time I do not care to express an opinion. But, as a practical scheme for introducing required physical courses into an elective system, it seems to me this objection could be easily overcome. If at the present time the college requires the candidate for an A.B. or S.B. degree to pass in studies amounting to sixteen courses—add two more courses, making eighteen, stating that two of these courses must be in some form of physical activity which may be elected under proper restrictions.

Such an arrangement as this would enable the college to carry on regular systematic courses of instruction in all branches of gymnastics and athletics in which every student could have an opportunity to participate at stated intervals.

This plan would call for an endowment of several hundred thousand dollars to pay for extra instructors and an expenditure of considerable money for equipment. But, considering the results that could be attained, the investment would be worth while.

All preliminary athletic contests, group games, class and intramural races, and formal gymnastic displays might be left with the regularly-appointed instructors to arrange—but all final athletic contests and intercollegiate matches and games may best be left with the student athletic organizations to manage under the supervision of an athletic committee as at present constituted. No college, in my opinion, can consistently require its students to engage in strenuous athletic contests with students from another college.

Entrance into violent athletic contests, in which there is always some danger of injury, must be a matter of the student's own choosing. All that the college can reasonably be expected to do, is to see that every man who enters is at least organically sound and in fairly good physical condition.

In this respect the college might even go a step further in imitation of the ancient Greeks,

and see that every man who desires to enter an athletic contest spends at least three months in preparatory training. By so doing, many of the heart strains and other physical disorders found in the recent draft examinations would be avoided.

FRED W. MOORE, '93, ON ATHLETICS

The *Crimson* printed last Saturday an interview with Major Fred W. Moore, '93, Graduate Treasurer of Harvard Athletics, from which the following paragraphs are taken:

It seems to me that it should be compulsory for every man to take some kind of exercise three times a week. I see no reason why such work should count toward a degree, but I believe that it should be required, together with some sort of advisory physical examination twice a year. A sport or game is much preferable to calisthenics, and so I believe that if men were required to take exercise they would learn golf or tennis or some other sport which they might keep up after leaving college. It is not only the exercise that is needed; there is also the spirit.

The man who lies awake a week before the Yale game wondering how he will play his part in it, probably gains little actual pleasure from football. But he has gained the spirit to fight to the end, which is of value whether it be in athletics, or law, or research work. Moreover, this spirit will permeate the whole undergraduate body, and not only determine the opinion held by others as to the character and spirit of a college, but also determine that very character itself. Just as the new recruit in the Marines fights better because of the great reputation of that body, so the acts of the men on the field affect the general attitude of the undergraduates. Intercollegiate athletics as an example and stimulus are not only beneficial but even necessary.

Secret practice not only tends to eliminate a great deal of the publicity, which is undesirable, and removes from the stands the mass of undergraduates, who had better be playing some game themselves, but also makes the work of coaching a team easier. It is very hard to teach a team anything when a large crowd is watching every play.

The elimination of the training table would undoubtedly be good in that it would keep a man from centering too much attention on the game. It is very hard to have the same group of men together four times a day, once on the field and three times at the table, and keep their minds off the game for an instant. Of course, it is very important that a man should have a careful diet, and he should be fully instructed in this particular. The Western Conference has had no training tables for thirteen years, and I believe

that no one would have them re-established out there.

If by "scouting" is meant an underhanded method of obtaining information, I am, of course opposed to it. But nothing of that sort has taken place between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, in many years. It would be highly impracticable to keep all knowledge of the opposing teams from each other. Knowledge of the other team is part of the game. For many years Princeton "scouts" have wired us when they were coming to see a game and we have always secured the best seats possible for them. So long as "scouting" is carried on in a frank and open manner, and at open intercollegiate games, I believe that it is part of the sport. A rule against "scouting" would penalize the honest man most unjustly by allowing him to receive no information whatever about an opposing team. He might not even read the highly technical and valuable news articles, if he were to keep within the spirit of such a rule. Such a rule or restriction would be highly impracticable and unjust.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Professor Roger B. Merriman, '96, has been elected chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee. Dean Yeomans was chosen chairman a few weeks ago, but he resigned when appointed to go to Paris for service in the New England Bureau of the American University Union in Europe. Professor Chester N. Greenough was then appointed chairman of the committee, but his duties as acting Dean of Harvard College, Acting Registrar, and Professor of English, took so much of his time that he was unable to continue on the Athletic Committee.

Duffy Again Baseball Coach

Hugh Duffy, the veteran professional baseball player, who has been the coach at Harvard since January, 1917, has been engaged to have charge of the nine for the coming season. The war almost put an end to baseball at Harvard, although a nine was organized last year. The outlook for the coming season is by no means encouraging, but the baseball men hope to make some progress towards the re-establishment of the conditions which prevailed before the war.

The schedule has not been announced, but it will doubtless include games with Yale, Princeton, and other college teams.

Appleton Chapel Services

Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, minister of the First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week. Rev. Lemuel H. Murlin, President of Boston University, will preach next Sunday.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE

The following scholarships have been awarded by the Faculty of Architecture:

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Leonard Starr Henry, A.B. (Columbia Univ.) '14, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William George O'Toole, S.B. (Univ. of Louisville) '18, Louisville, Ky.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SPECIAL STUDENTS IN ARCHITECTURE.

Edward Alonzo Eames, Jr. San Francisco, Cal.
Carl William Larson. Roslindale.

DISCUSSION GROUPS

The Discussion Groups which were formed last year will be organized again. Professors A. B. Hart, J. H. Beale, G. C. Whipple, T. N. Carver, R. B. Merriman and W. B. Munro have expressed their willingness to lead groups, and, if enough interest is shown by the students, more

groups can be formed as occasion demands.

Membership in these groups is open to all students in the University. Each group is led by a member of the Faculty. Questions of national and international importance are discussed, and an excellent opportunity is offered for students to keep in touch with world progress.

More than 200 men were enrolled in 12 groups last year, and regular weekly meetings were held from March until the latter part of May.

EXPOSITIONS OF CHAMBER MUSIC

Mr. Arthur Whiting, of New York City, is giving in Paine Hall, Music Building, a series of expositions of classical and modern chamber music. These expositions are open without charge to members of Harvard University. Tickets for the use of the public are on sale at Amee's bookstore, Harvard Square. The remaining concerts will be given at 8.15 P. M. on Feb. 6, Feb. 27, March 27, and May 1.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'53—President Emeritus Eliot has accepted the position of honorary chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East.

'71—Professor Charles E. Munroe, of George Washington University, chairman of the Committee on Explosives of the National Research Council, was in Boston last week, making an investigation of the circumstances connected with the recent collapse of a huge molasses tank which caused the death of several people.

'76—Charles E. Ware has been appointed a trustee of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded.

'78—William A. Bancroft has been reelected a director of the United States Trust Co., Boston.

Gr. '81-82—Rev. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of Groton School, will speak at the Sunday morning chapel service at Princeton University, Feb. 16.

'87—The Boston Bar Association held, Jan. 18, exercises in memory of the late Charles E. Shattuck, who was a judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court at the time of his death. Moorfield Storey, '66, presented the resolution of the Bar Association. The other speakers were William G. Thompson, '88, T. Hovey Gage, '86, and Judge Charles F. Jenney, of the Superior Court.

'88—Charles F. Adams has been appointed a trustee of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded.

'88—Demetrius Kalopothakés, Ph.D. (Berlin) '93, who has been for many years an official of the American Legation at Athens, is paying a short visit to the United States. He spoke last week at Harvard and also at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "Greece in the Peace Conference." He has been for a long time the Athens correspondent of the *London Morning Post*.

'90—The French Republic has conferred on Raymond Weeks, A.M. '91, Ph.D. '97, Professor of Romance Languages in Columbia University the title of *Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur*. A contributing cause of the decoration was Professor Weeks's "Ode to France", which has been read in many public meetings in the United States and is becoming well known in French schools.

'91—Willard Reed, A.M. '96, is chairman of the forum committee of the Greater Boston Classical Club.

'92—Thomas W. Lamont has been selected as one of the two financial advisers of the American Delegation at the Peace Conference and has sailed for France.

'93—Sidney E. Farwell has been reelected a director of the Equitable Trust Co., of Boston.

'94—Lindsley Loring has been reelected a director of the Commonwealth Trust Co., of Boston.

'94—Professor Edward K. Rand is president of the Eastern Massachusetts Section of the Classical Association of New England.

LL.B. '95—William F. Garcelon, A.B. (Bates) '90, has been elected president of the Commonwealth Country Club, Newton, Mass.

'96—Gregory P. Baxter, Professor of Chemistry at Harvard, will give, at the Lowell Institute, Boston, a series of lectures on "Chemistry in the War." The first lecture will be given Feb. 4.

'97—Stephen W. Sleeper has been elected treasurer of the Eastern Yacht Club.

'98—Roger S. Warner has been appointed a trustee of the Massachusetts School for Feeble Minded.

'00—Rev. Albert P. Fitch, of Amherst College, will speak at the Sunday morning Chapel Service at Princeton University, March 16.

'01—Albert H. Kintner is in the customers' department of Josephthal & Co., bankers and brokers, 120 Broadway, New York City.

'01—William B. Wheelwright is sales manager of the Appleton Coated Paper Co., Appleton, Wis. His address there is 559 College Ave.

'04—Professor David A. McCabe, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins) '09, who has been in Washington, in the Office of Ground Schools, Branch Training Section, Air Service, has returned to his position as Professor of Economics at Princeton University.

'06—Major Henry A. Bellows, Ph.D. '10, has written "A Manual of Local Defense", which the War Department has taken for use. The book describes the principles of organization and tactical work of types of local defense units, and suggests a specific program by which these principles can be applied.

'07—James J. Higginson, A.M. '08, was married Jan. 25, to Miss Virginia Mitchell of New York City. Higginson has recently returned from work with the Red Cross Supply Service in France.

'08—The engagement of Thaxter Eaton to Miss Lucy Anne Allen, of Andover, Mass., is announced. Eaton is a sergeant in the Medical Dept. of the Army and is stationed at Camp Devens, Mass.

'11—Edward B. Green, Jr., has entered into partnership with his father, formerly of the firm of Green & Wicks, architects. The name of the new firm is Edward B. Green & Son; its offices are 175 Mariner St., Buffalo. Green's home address is 230 North St., Buffalo.

Law '13—George H. Carrick is vice-president of the Harvard Square Business Men's Association, Cambridge.

'14—Dr. Paul C. Gumby is with the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

'14—Ava W. Poole, 2d lieutenant, Ordnance R. C., has been discharged from the Army and has resumed his duties as president of the Poole Piano Co., 84 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

'14—Lieut. Philip H. Stafford has been discharged from the Signal Corps and has resumed his position with J. J. Grover, shoe manufacturer, Lynn, Mass.

M.E.E. '15—Francis C. Millspaugh, A.B. (Yale) '12, formerly an assistant in mechanical engineering at Harvard, was married, Jan. 16, to Miss Reta Carmichael Plant. Millspaugh has recently been discharged from the Army.

'16—A daughter, Ruth Dallin, was born Nov. 18, 1918, to E. Bertram Dallin and Ruth (Morton) Dallin.

'16—Sergt. Chester W. Holmes has been discharged from the Army and has resumed his position with the Carnegie Fund Commission, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'17—Walter K. Hutchinson, Jr., ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been released from active service and is now living in Arlington, Mass.

NECROLOGY

'67—WILLIAM BARTLETT LAMBERT. Died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 26.—Mr. Lambert was the son of Henry Lambert, a Unitarian minister of Newburyport, Mass. After leaving College, William Lambert went into the business of importing glass and during the rest of his life, until his retirement in 1918, was connected with the glass industry. He was first with Tuttle, Gaffield & Co., Boston, then he and his brothers acquired the business of that firm and formed the house of Lambert Brothers, which, in turn, was taken over by the Boston Plate and Window Glass Co., of which Mr. Lambert was president until he retired. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Anne Read, of Cambridge, and a daughter, the wife of Professor Hector J. Hughes, '94.

'76—LOREN GRISWOLD DuBOIS, LL.B. '78. Died at Boston, Jan. 12.—He had practised law in Boston since 1879.

'78—FREDERIC WESTON TAYLOR, M.D. '82. Died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 21.—Dr. Taylor had practised his profession in Cambridge for about 35 years. He was the senior member and chairman of the visiting staff of the Cambridge Hospital, president of the Cambridge Associated Charities, and senior deacon of the North Congregational Church. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Charlotte Houghton of Cambridge, two sons, John H. Taylor, '13, M.D. '16, of the Army Medical Corps, and Warren O. Taylor, '15, a lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, in France, and a daughter.

'79—FRANK LESLIE PORTER. Died, Nov. 30, 1918.—He entered the Divinity School in 1879 but was obliged to leave the following year on account of ill-health. In 1883 he entered the insurance business in Lawrence, Mass. He was a trustee of the Public Library of that city, chairman of the board of trustees of the Unitarian Church, and a trustee of the Broadway Savings Bank.

'83—HENRY RANSOM EDWARDS. Died at Cleveland, O., in January, 1919.—In August, 1883,

he entered the employ of Edward Townsend & Co., wholesale grocers, of Cleveland, O. He remained with this company until 1887, when he entered the firm of William Edwards & Co. In 1906 this firm was incorporated as the William Edwards Co., and he became vice-president and treasurer.

Law '84-85—ROBERT ADEN KNIGHT. Died at Springfield, Mass., Jan. 19.—He was a member of the Worcester County (Mass.) bar when he took his course in the Law School. In 1887 he moved to Springfield. He had been a member, and president, of the Springfield City Council. He is survived by his wife and two children.

M.D. '88—THOMAS FRANCIS HARRINGTON. Died at Boston, Jan. 19.—Dr. Harrington was a prominent member of his profession. He began practice in Lowell, Mass., where he was for several years chairman of the local board of health, but later moved to Boston. In 1907 he was appointed director of physical training and athletics in the Boston public schools. Afterwards he became president of the Boston Playground Association, and physician-in-chief of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. In 1915 he was made deputy medical commissioner of the Massachusetts Board of Labor and Industries. Several years ago he collaborated with Dr. James G. Mumford, '85, in a three-volume history of the Harvard Medical School.

'95—GEORGE CHASE CHRISTIAN. Died at Minneapolis, Jan. 5.—On his graduation from College, Christian entered the flour milling business with his father, George H. Christian, who was one of the notable figures in American milling. The son became president of George C. Christian & Co., a corporation which now operates a 2,000-barrel mill—known as the Century Mill—in Minneapolis and also mills in South Dakota. He was associated with his father in the organization and management of the Citizens' Club of South Minneapolis, had been for some time president of the Harvard Club of Minnesota, and a vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Minneapolis. He had been ill for more than two years.

'97—ATKINS B. CUNNINGHAM, Law '97-99.

Died at New York City in October, 1918.—After leaving the Law School, Cunningham entered an office in New York City and in 1900 began the practice of law independently. Most of his attention was given to criminal cases.

'06—WILLIAM AMBROSE SPENCER. Died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Jan. 19.—He had been with the Bell Telephone Co. or its subsidiaries ever since his graduation from College, first in Boston and subsequently in Detroit and New York City. He is survived by his mother, a sister, and a brother.

'08—EDWARD STUART HALE. Died, Oct. 17, 1918.—From 1909 to 1911 he was acting professor of history at St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y. In June, 1911, he was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church and later was ordained to the priesthood. In 1912 he became rector of St. David's Church, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.

LL.B. '08—ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL McKILLOP. Died at Globe, Ariz., Jan. 16.

A.M. '10—ARTHUR ROLLINS GRAVES, Ph.D. '15. Died at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 12, 1918.

'12—JAMES BATEMAN DONOVAN, Jr., LL.B. '14. Died at Malden, Jan. 20.—For a time after his graduation from the Law School he was with the law firm of Warner, Warner & Stackpole, Boston, but he afterwards opened an office of his own. He is survived by his parents, a brother, and a sister.

Spec. '13-14—HOWARD FOLSOM BROCK. Died at Arlington, Mass., Jan. 13.—Brock was for several years city editor of the *Boston Post* and more recently city editor of the *Boston Traveler*. He had been connected with many other newspapers also. He is survived by his wife.

Fac.—GABRIEL MARCUS GREEN, A.B. (College of the City of New York) '11, Ph.D. (Columbia) '13. Died at Cambridge, Jan. 24.—Dr. Green had been an instructor in mathematics at Harvard since 1914. His contributions in the field of projective differential geometry had made him well known as an investigator, and he was a highly successful teacher.

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John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

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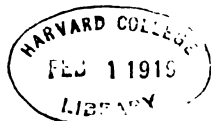
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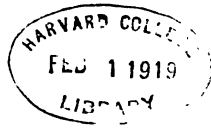
NUMBER 18

PRESIDENT LOWELL'S
REPORT

FOR 1917-18



PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

1917-18

TO THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS: —

The President of the University has the honor to submit the following report for the year 1917-18: —

The annual report for the past year has been delayed by the labor incident to the changes in administration and instruction made at the request of the Government; and, in order to include the work of the University to the end of the war, this report is brought down to the demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps following the armistice of November.

The last academic year has passed wholly under a state of war, and the conditions under which the University has carried on its work have had a constantly increasing military character; while, in spite of the reduction in the student body, the strain upon its ever diminishing staff has been greater and greater as the months rolled by. The records of the Corporation show that leave of absence to enter government service has been voted to one hundred and sixty-eight members of the instructing or administrative staff,* and this does not include a large number of the younger men on yearly appointments. As in the preceding year, many more whose number cannot be exactly ascertained devoted more or less time to government work in addition to their academic duties. It would be impossible to recount the manifold services rendered in this war by members of the instructing staff of the University, and it would be invidious to select examples at a time when vast numbers of citizens have devoted themselves to public work. But it is noteworthy that, whereas before this war it was customary for men of affairs to speak of professors as academic or unpractical, it is now generally recognized that university professors have shown themselves highly efficient in the most exacting practical affairs, even in matters far removed from their special fields.

* This includes clinical instructors at the Medical and Dental Schools whose whole time had not been given to the Schools.

Students, younger instructors, and recent graduates have entered active service in the Army and Navy. How many of them have done so, and how many received commissions, is not yet fully known, but the lists compiled show that 2950 students went directly from the University into the Army and Navy of the United States; that the total number of Harvard men in the armed services of this country and its co-belligerents was 7523, and in the various auxiliary services, such as the Ambulance, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and government work, 2733 more; and that the number of men who received commissions in the Army and Navy was 4911; while many others were soldiers or sailors in officers' training camps at the time the armistice was signed. The roll of honor of those who have given their lives in the cause of civilization and humanity now numbers 262.

The diminution of students was progressive throughout the year, almost all those who were not physically disqualified leaving as soon as they reached the age of admission to an officers' training camp, while many more left before that age to enlist in the Army, the Navy or the Field Ambulance. The result was that the number of students remaining in the different departments of the University by Commencement, 1918, as compared with the numbers in the Catalogue for the autumn of 1916 was as follows:

	June, 1918	October, 1916
Undergraduates	1164	2582
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences	274	605
Graduate School of Business Administration	40	222
Faculty of Architecture	5	63
Bussey Institution	0	16
Engineering and Mining	791	577
Divinity School	38	73
Law School	186	856
Medical School	384	358
Dental School	204	240
Total	3,086	5,592

The military training was continued throughout the academic year, four progressive military courses being offered, besides a number of others of a more specialized character, such as those on the supply service, etc.

In the last annual report a reference was made to the special courses for students enlisted in the Navy but given leave of absence

for further study. Unfortunately, Lieutenant Greene died suddenly on December 18, 1917. He was succeeded by another excellent officer, Lieutenant-Commander Joseph Cornell Nowell, who remained in charge until the close of the year. These courses then came to an end, for they were designed to meet the needs of a temporary group of men, — those already enlisted in the Navy who were given leave of absence to pursue their college studies. The presence in the college grounds of the School for Ensigns made unnecessary a development of a naval unit, because good students in the College, who had taken advantage of the military training offered, could readily obtain appointments to the School and win in four months commissions which it would have taken them far longer to attain through a naval unit. In fact, 221 Harvard students and graduates entered the School for Ensigns.

This School, technically called the Officer Material School, was described in the last annual report. It has not only been continued, but more than doubled in size, two classes being established, one beginning every two months and lasting four months, each with a hundred and eighty men. They outgrew Holyoke House and were eventually transferred to Matthews Hall; and their mess was transferred from Standish Hall to the Harvard Union. On February 8, 1918, Dane Hall, used partly as headquarters for this School and partly for the Bursar's office, was destroyed by fire, which made it necessary to transfer the headquarters of the School to Wadsworth House, and the Bursar's office to the Burr Memorial Building, built and in peace used by the Varsity Club for the athletic teams and tables. Dane Hall had long ceased to be well suited for academic use; but it was full of memories, as the former home of the Law School and the place where Judge Story gave the lectures that formed the substance of his great commentaries.

The last annual report spoke also of the beginnings and growth of the Naval Radio School. This increased steadily in size until it contained in the autumn of 1918 nearly five thousand members. With the unexpected gain in numbers, the cost *per capita* to the University diminished, and the Corporation, finding that it was making a profit which it had by no means intended to do, assumed the rent to July 1 of the private dormitories hired by the Navy, and reduced from that time the *per capita* charge for the mess and buildings. It built also at its own expense a temporary additional

dining room, supplied from the kitchens of Memorial Hall. This school and that for ensigns will now diminish rapidly in numbers, and both are expected to close about the first of April.

As in the preceding year military instruction did not end with the academic term. In the summer six weeks' intensive training was offered to our students, to candidates who had passed the entrance examinations to College, and to other young men; the number enrolled being 522. For the first three weeks, the corps used the Freshman Halls as barracks; and, by the courtesy of Mrs. Bayard Thayer, the last three weeks were spent in camp on an excellent field, a part of her estate in Lancaster. Camp Thayer, as the site was called, was near enough to Camp Devens at Ayer to permit the use of the ground and intrenchments of that camp for instruction in field manoeuvres.

At the end of the summer a vital change took place in the relation of the colleges to military training. Congress had reduced the draft age from twenty-one to eighteen, a change that would strip the colleges of much the greater part of their students. In order to prepare these men for military duties as rapidly as possible, the Committee on Education and Special Training in the War Department established a Students' Army Training Corps. The plan in its final form provided for eleven hours a week of strict military training; and forty-two hours a week of academic instruction and study, partly in subjects of direct military value, and partly in ordinary college studies. The students were inducted into the Army, becoming enlisted men under the command of military officers except while in the college lecture rooms. Their tuition, board and lodging were paid by the War Department, which undertook also to defray any expense incurred for the erection or hire of additional buildings for barracks and mess rooms. With our supply of dormitories and dining halls, such expenses in our case were not large.

In order to enlarge the class of young men receiving the benefit of this training, and to increase the number from which a selection for officers' training camps could be made, the Committee requested the colleges to admit high school students, eighteen years of age, who had completed thirteen units of secondary school work. As this is about three quarters of a year less than a standard high school course, the applicants obviously could not pass our entrance

examinations. But the Committee had no intention of asking the colleges to reduce their requirements for admission to regular standing, and therefore these young men were received as special students in the Training Corps, with the right to take any courses of instruction open to other members of the Corps. Although the announcement was not made until the course was about to open, the applications were many. In fact, the Training Corps, apart from the Naval Unit and the Marine Corps, contained on November 1, 701 students who regularly entered the College or one of the Graduate Schools,* and 565 from the high schools.

The plan, which involved dividing the academic year into three terms instead of two, and rearranging many courses to comply with the requirements, threw a heavy burden upon the instructing staff, already much depleted. Many of the instructors were called upon to teach subjects quite outside their usual field, and the reorganization had to be made very rapidly. Additional difficulty arose from admission at the request of the War Department of students nearly a year short of completing their high school work and often ill prepared to pursue the courses of instruction. Everything that the Government asked we did. A committee of the heads of departments under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, with Professor Clifford H. Moore as chairman, made the arrangements with extraordinary speed and skill; and the instructing and administrative staff made every effort to insure the success of the plan. But it was inherently defective, and diverse causes increased the obstacles. The first of these was the outbreak of the epidemic of influenza as the College opened its doors. This prevented instruction of students in more than small groups, and delayed the induction and lodging in barracks of about half the members of the Corps, thereby making it impossible for a time to prepare a roster and thus register attendance. The precautions taken against the disease prevented its taking among the students an epidemic form; and in the first attack only three students lost their lives. Unfortunately, three more have since died in a later recrudescence of the infection.

Another cause of difficulty, inevitable and in fact a valuable part of the plan, lay in the rapid withdrawal to officers' training camps of many of our best men who would have furnished the body of

* This does not include the medical and dental students who were members of the Corps.

student officers and exerted a strong influence upon the rest. Finally, when the armistice came suddenly, the chief motives that had led the men to join the Corps—the hope of winning commissions, and the yearning to take part in the war—were removed. The students regularly admitted to College, knowing that they could not serve in arms, desired to pursue their college work unhampered by military calls upon their time, while the many special students from the high schools, who had not been admitted to College and did not care to be, took for the most part little interest in their studies and longed to depart. The reason for the creation of these corps in the colleges having ceased, the War Department ordered them demobilized by December 21.

It has already been pointed out how the presence of the School for Ensigns had hitherto made a naval unit at Harvard needless. But when the draft age was lowered to eighteen, the conditions were changed. Every able-bodied student over that age was virtually bound to enter the Students' Army Training Corps, and having entered the Army he could not be transferred to the Navy. The door to the Ensign School would, therefore, be closed for him. In order to keep it open a Naval Unit was needed and it was therefore established. In it there were recruited on November 1, 441 men, of whom 178 were our regular students and 263 from high schools. As the S. A. T. C. took their meals in the Freshman Halls, and were barracked in these Halls, in Randolph, and also in Westmorly which was hired for the purpose, the Naval Unit was quartered in Weld, Grays and Holyoke, the men taking their meals in the former reading rooms of the Harvard Union. In this unit, as in the S. A. T. C., although for somewhat different reasons, unsatisfactory conditions arose, and it was dissolved at the same time.

A unit of the Marine Corps was also formed with 101 members (74 of them our own students and 27 from high schools). It was barracked and messed with the S. A. T. C., and organized under the commandant of that Corps although with a marine officer of its own. This in turn has been dissolved with the rest.

The college students under eighteen felt keenly their inability to join the Corps. A few of them were, by special arrangement, taken into the Marine Unit, and for the rest there was provided a Junior S. A. T. C., which naturally broke up when the official units of the Corps were demobilized.

The plan of the War Department was designed to include the professional schools; and in some cases special programmes of study were prepared for the purpose, the number of hours of drill being reduced to allow more time for technical preparation. At Harvard the conditions involved a varying policy in different schools. In the case of the students of engineering the plan was applied completely. The position of the Medical School was peculiar. At first all the students were ordered to live and mess in barracks, like the rest of the S. A. T. C.; but the hindrance to clinical instruction was so obvious that the order was countermanded for the two upper classes before it was put into effect here. It remained in force, however, for the two lower classes; and about half the men in these classes lived in the Freshman Halls in Cambridge, with the inconvenience of a long journey to and from the School each day; but before the other half could be inducted the order for demobilization was issued. The other schools were less affected. The Law School, for example — being restricted to college graduates — contained very few men touched by the lowering of the draft age. Almost all its students were incapable of military service; and it did not seem wise to rearrange the curriculum for the very few who could serve, the more so because under the plan announced by the War Department they would be called to camps by the first of January. The Law School, therefore, continued its former course unchanged; and the same was true of the other professional Faculties.

The experience of the last two years suggests a further consideration of the subject of military training in colleges. The results of the Students' Army Training Corps, defective and incomplete as that experiment has been, seems to confirm the opinion expressed in these reports for 1914-15 and 1915-16 that drill had better be separated from academic study and taught in summer camps. Even a small amount of drill in term time interferes with the regular college duties more than it contributes to military training; while that training can be given far more effectively in camps conducted under strict military conditions. A few weeks in such camps are more valuable than a few hours of drill each week pursued through four college years.

Moreover, the war has shown the need of a broader preparation for modern war than most of our officers received. There seems to

be no doubt that our losses in battle were much larger than they need have been if the officers had been more familiar with the conditions they were called upon to meet. This means not only unnecessary sacrifice, but in a hard and closely contested war it might mean the difference between victory and defeat. Surely it ought to be possible to teach the art of war as other applied sciences or arts are taught. We do not instruct engineers or industrial foremen by merely training them in manipulating existing machinery and requiring the regulations for its use to be committed to memory. We teach them something at least of the mechanical principles on which all machinery rests, in order that they may be able to understand new devices, and show the workmen under their charge how to use them. Nor does such a process unfit them for actual manufacturing plants. On the contrary, it makes them far more valuable. There is no obvious reason why the same method could not be effectively applied to training reserve line officers in the art of war.

Tactics depend upon weapons; and, therefore, with the improvement in weapons tactics change from one war to the next, and from the beginning to the end of a long war in this inventive period of the world. But the general principles upon which tactics and military discipline rest always have been and always will be the same. The military art is the application of these principles to the conditions of actual warfare, and in that sense they are as invariable as the principles of mechanics, the application alone changing with the weapons or machinery in use. It ought to be possible to teach those principles and explain by means of them the meaning and intent of field regulations and of military organization and supply, thereby training line officers who would not only be familiar with the existing practice, but able also to apply their knowledge rapidly to the unknown conditions and amended regulations that a new war will certainly produce. These things could well be taught during the academic term, and their practical application learned in summer camps where more continuous and extended operations, with field manoeuvres covering many days, would furnish better material for systematic observation than could possibly be provided in term time. Military principles of this kind could be made a scientific study of real academic value even in the case of infantry, — still more so in that of artillery, — and they could be taught without

consuming a large amount of time. It may be added that such a training for citizen soldiers has no tendency to produce a military caste, or militant nation, and is in no wise inconsistent with an attempt and a fervent hope to prevent future wars.

A similar plan might be adopted for the Navy, the students being taught the necessary mathematics, physics, astronomy and navigation in college, and learning the seamanship and drill during the summer at naval stations and afloat. So long as there is no universal compulsory service, military studies at most of the colleges must be voluntary; but the summer camps would present strong attractions to the students and might go far to solve the problem of the long vacation idly spent by far too many men. The case of the large number of students who now depend upon their summer vacations to earn money for their support in college could probably be met to a great extent if the Government, in addition to their expenses, would allow the students the pay of privates when in camp, or better still, perhaps, would make provision for scholarships like those awarded in college.

While the University has striven to render every possible service in the war by lending its instructing staff to the Government, and by giving military training to its students, it has constantly pursued the policy of maintaining its regular courses of instruction, in many cases reduced in scale but not substantially impaired. Those students who on account of age or physical defects have remained in Cambridge have pursued in the main their normal education, whether in college or in the professional schools. The result has been that after the armistice was signed, when the Students' Army Training Corps was demobilized and men began to return from the camps, the College and the professional schools were able to receive and instruct them at once. This has stood us in good stead, for it was surprising how quickly after the armistice the attitude of the community changed from war to peace, from strenuous exertion in putting forth its full military strength to a revival of interest in the normal currents of life. This was not less true of the students. Some of them, indeed, who were in officers' training camps, have preferred to finish that course and receive commissions as officers in the reserve; but, in the main, men who had been longing to take part in the war, and accepted eagerly any chance to do so that opened, began, when the prospect of active service vanished, to

find military routine irksome, and desired to complete their education.

Opportunities were immediately given them to take up their work here. In the College certain essential courses were begun afresh on the day after Thanksgiving; and in this connection the division of the academic year into three terms of twelve weeks each, adopted for the year 1918-19 at the request of the War Department in place of the usual division into two terms, has a distinct advantage. It enables the College to receive returning students at the beginning of January and again at the beginning of April; and in order that men who come back at these dates may have a chance to make up for lost time, the next Summer School will provide more courses for regular students under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and its sessions will be prolonged to eleven weeks for their benefit. The student, therefore, who comes back on the first of January can accomplish a whole year's work by September.

A similar policy has been adopted by the professional schools. The Law School, the Medical School, the School of Business Administration and the Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture will begin their courses for first-year men afresh at dates varying from January 2 to February 1; and will continue their instruction through the greater part of the summer so that the men entering may complete a full year's work.

A suggestion has been made that credit should be given for military service both in entering college and toward advanced standing. The difficulty in so doing is illustrated by the experience with the Naval Unit of the Students' Army Training Corps. A large number of the boys admitted at the request of the Government before completing their high school course joined the Naval Unit and were set to study trigonometry as a preparation for navigation. But it was found that many of them had never studied plane geometry; and no amount of good conduct, no amount of military service, will enable a man to learn trigonometry if he is ignorant of geometry. Our present entrance examinations are not an arbitrary, rigid piece of formalism, but an attempt to discover whether the applicant is capable of pursuing college studies. If not they are artificial and ought to be radically changed at once. The same thing is true of the courses in College. They are very largely progressive, and the more advanced cannot be pursued with profit

until after the elementary ones. It is not a question of arbitrary credit, but of preparation, so that work of the later years cannot be done by giving a credit for work of the earlier years that has not been done. In some subjects this is self-evident. Organic chemistry cannot be studied by one who has not studied inorganic chemistry, nor physiological chemistry by one who has not taken an organic course. To a greater or less extent this is true of all the subjects taught in college. A man, therefore, who has served a year in the Army, however meritoriously, cannot really skip a year of college work and proceed with advanced studies as if he had done that work. The only year that can really be cut off is the last, and this brings us to another question — that of conferring the degree.

Some colleges are said to have decided to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon students who are a year short of completing the requirements for the degree, but who have served a year in the Army or Navy as commissioned officers. Harvard has not thought it well to confer a regular degree of Bachelor of Arts in such a way, on the ground that this degree, like all the others conferred after a period of study, ought not to be a decoration for honorable conduct but a certificate that a definite course of education has been pursued to the end; and for some years we have been striving to make the work as serious as that for any other degree. For this reason the habit which long prevailed of conferring this degree, after twenty-five years of respectable conduct, on men who had failed to earn it when their class graduated, was abandoned some time ago.

An argument advanced for conferring the degree is that the experience acquired by an officer is at least as valuable as the education obtained by a year in college. In the formation of character, in the knowledge of men, in the sense of responsibility, in preparing a man for life, and in many other things, it may well be much more valuable than a year of academic study, but it is not the same thing. It ought to be honored, far more highly honored than faithful work in college, but it ought to be honored for what it is rather than for what it is not, and the roll of honor is not dimmed because service to the country prevented the completion of a college course or the earning of a college degree. This policy was brought before the Board of Overseers by a petition in a particular case; and on September 30, 1918, after hearing the report of a committee, the Board voted unanimously to accept the recommendation of the

committee "that the present policy of the University governing the granting of degrees is wise, and that it is impossible to make individual exceptions thereto." Students returning from the war have been given every possible opportunity to complete their work. Those who left near the end of any year have been given special examinations and credit for a full year's work. Those who left College to enter the war have been given certificates to that effect; and their names ought to be printed in the Quinquennial Catalogue either with a degree conferred *honoris causa* — as recommended by the vote of this Board adopted today — or with some other indication that they left College before graduation to serve in the war. This is an accurate statement of the facts, and is a more honorable way of stating them than simply granting the degree as if received in regular course.

The question of conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts affects the admission to our professional schools, most of which have been in the habit of requiring graduation from college as a condition for entrance. There is good reason for placing in the path of men who have served in the war no conditions for professional study which are not absolutely necessary for pursuing that study effectively. Moreover, it would be practically impossible to refuse to recognize degrees conferred by other good colleges, to scrutinize the work of each applicant in order to ascertain that his diploma was granted on the completion of the usual curriculum; and yet it would clearly be unjust to admit students from other colleges and refuse those from Harvard whose qualifications were precisely the same. The Faculties of the Law School, the School of Business Administration, and the Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture have therefore voted to admit applicants who are entitled to be ranked as Seniors in their colleges and for at least six months have been engaged in military or naval service or in civilian war work for the United States or a country associated with it in the war.

The Medical School already admits men with certain pre-medical qualifications who have spent only two years in an approved college but have stood in the first third of their class. In this case, therefore, it was only necessary for the Faculty to pass a vote virtually relaxing for students who have served in the war the requirement that they should have ranked in the first third of their class. The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences did not need to take action.

The period for obtaining the higher degrees there is not fixed, and a student a year short of his college education will normally need an additional year in earning a higher degree. A Harvard student will, therefore, not be disparaged by being required to finish his college course before entering the Graduate School, for he can ordinarily attain his higher degree as rapidly as the man prematurely admitted to the School and he will obtain his bachelor's degree on the way.

The disturbance of the ordinary college routine caused by the war has furnished an occasion for reviewing our methods of education and considering whether we ought not to proceed farther in the direction we have pursued for some years — that of paying more attention to the student as the man to be educated, or provoked to education, and less exclusive heed to the single course of instruction as the means of educating him. We need among the students, and even among the instructors, a better sense of proportion, a clearer conception of the aim of the college and of what means are best fitted for attaining it. Too few of the students have a definite idea of their object in coming to College, even after completing half of their work for a degree. Too many have a disproportionate idea of the value of intellectual as compared with athletic strength, rating exceptional physical achievement too highly, exceptional intellectual power too low, and thinking far too little about the importance to the ordinary man of cultivating both his mind and his body. The conscientious instructor, on the other hand — and instructors who are not conscientious are rare — is too much inclined to deal with his own subject as a final aim in itself, a thing apart from every other side of education, instead of one element among others in the training of an immature mind. This is true not only of the subject, but of the fraction of the subject that falls within the limits of a single course. A professor of history in a great foreign university remarked some years ago that there were some advantages in an institution smaller than his own, because in his university no one taught history as a whole, but each occupant of a chair only a small part of it. The tendency to cut the knowledge of a subject into fragments separately taught in distinct courses, with nothing to weld them into a whole in the mind of the student, is artificial and harmful. An exaggerated importance seems to be attached by teachers in our universities and colleges to the dignity

of giving courses as compared with other methods of instruction or directing study, or with exerting a control over the whole system of education by conducting examinations of the kind used in foreign universities. This is partly because the value of a department is too often measured by the number of courses offered, rather than the proficiency of its students, or the quality of its productive scholarship.

The college years are not the time to form highly trained specialists; that comes later; and although an undergraduate must specialize to a considerable extent in order to grasp any subject thoroughly, his main object should be to acquire habits of intellectual application, of clear and accurate thought, and of lucid expression. He should cultivate the power to understand the intricate relations of things, and above all that subtle quality of substantial imagination and resourcefulness which comes from constant and profound thought on difficult problems. Both the older advocates of the doctrine of formal discipline with its division of the mind into distinct faculties, and those modern protagonists of pedagogy who assert that any particular study gives only a capacity to deal with the subject matter that it covers, appear to overlook the effect which one mental process has upon another. Anyone who has mastered the calculus, for example, tends thereafter to regard all things from the standpoint of ratios rather than quantities, of movement rather than position, of tendencies rather than present conditions. Anyone who has learned to seek for truth in original sources, or by primary proof, tends in any serious matter to be dissatisfied with secondary sources or evidence. The human mind would seem to be, not a collection of thought-tight compartments separated from one another, but an exceedingly complex whole wherein every method of reasoning, every intellectual conception and every body of knowledge has an influence upon all the habits of thought. If so, education should be directed to improving the mind as a whole; and the different subjects of study, still more the several courses of instruction within any one subject, should be considered in their relation to that whole, — not for the sake of bringing the various minds into conformity with any one type, but that each whole mind may be as good of its kind as it can be made.

The subject has been discussed more than once in these reports, in seeking to maintain the principle that the single course of instruc-

tion is not, and cannot be, the unit in education, that the only true unit is the student himself; and the principle cannot be too often repeated or too earnestly urged. The steps that have already been taken to give it effect have also been described. In the attitude of the student toward his work, in the regard paid to his development as a man, there has been a marked improvement of late years; but much remains to be done. The new psychological tests, much in vogue during the war, are based upon the idea of seeking to measure the capacity a person possesses instead of the process he has been through to acquire it; and imperfect though as yet they may be for the purpose, the idea is sound. One of the most serious evils of American education in school and college is counting by courses — the habit of regarding the school or college as an educational savings bank where credits are deposited to make up the balance required for graduation, or for admission to more advanced study; whereas the only place where education can be stored to be drawn upon when needed is the student's own brain. To some extent the constant checking off of work done throughout the curriculum is necessary, both to avoid a mere cramming for a final examination and because the art of comprehensive examination, to measure the actual attainments and abilities of candidates, is still imperfectly developed here. But such checking off should be only a record of progress, not the final test of attainment. The new plan of entrance examinations, in use not only at Harvard but also at Yale and Princeton, is designed to test the boy as he stands when he offers himself for admission to college, and it has worked well. Comprehensive examinations for all degrees have been in operation for some years in the Divinity School with highly satisfactory results. They have been adopted in the Medical School where, although still in the experimental stage, they are decidedly promising. Under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences they have been used for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. They have long been tried with success in the College for honors, more recently for all men concentrating in the Division of History, Government, and Economics, and in History and Literature; and the Faculty has now appointed a committee to consider what, if any, extension of the principle can profitably be made in other fields.

The rapidity with which our whole community has turned from the excitement of the war to the conditions of peace has already

been noted, and it may well provoke serious reflection. During the war many people felt that the heroic temper, the spirit of self-sacrifice for an ideal, the exaltation of sentiment called forth, were certain to raise our civilization permanently to a higher level, and to produce a lasting effect on the national character. But that has not been the experience with great wars hitherto. The wars of Napoleon were followed by an era of material progress, where interest was centered in the accumulation of wealth. Our own Civil War was followed by the lowest state of political morals that we have ever known, reaching its climax in the Tweed Ring in New York. The war of 1870 was followed in Germany by the growth of materialism that culminated in the present attempt to exploit mankind by force. Nor are these unnatural results. On the material side, war destroys vast quantities of property which have to be replaced, rolls up debts that have to be paid, and it is natural that after a war people should seek to repair the damage it has caused. On the spiritual side, also, any great moral effort is liable to be followed by a period of moral relaxation. After a great war, therefore, and not least, perhaps, after a war that has awakened so great an enthusiasm and devotion, it is wise to beware of a materialistic reaction. Among the strongest agencies to prevent such a relapse ought to be our colleges and universities, which should feel more than ever before their duty to keep before the minds of young men the eternal values and the spiritual truths that endure when material things pass away.

This does not mean that we should give no thought to the physical condition of the student. Perhaps we have overlooked that subject too much, until the standards of academic work are not the only ones that need reconsideration. Those which relate to the physical development of the students should be given careful attention also. Athletic contests, both within the University and with other colleges, if properly conducted, are good both in their moral and physical effects, and of late years the objectionable aspects of these sports have very much diminished. But they are only a part of the physical training that should be given. An athletic system which resulted only in having the great mass of students sit on the bleachers and applaud a few exceptional men in the field would be hopelessly defective; and in fact the great intercollegiate games have been too exclusively the object of attention. This has had two

unfortunate results. It has lent an exaggerated importance to these games and to the men who take part in them, and it has led to a neglect of the ordinary student and his bodily condition. After a year and a half of war, in which intercollegiate sports have been suspended, and all the men in the university training corps have been required to take setting-up drills and hard physical exercise, it would seem that we might resume athletics on a more rational basis than in the past.

There are two different ways of regarding the functions of the college. One is that its duty should be limited to offering its students the best possible opportunities for instruction; that beyond this it has no responsibility for their welfare, which is wisely left in their own hands. Such has been the practice of the German universities; and under the influence of the doctrine of *laissez faire*, American colleges were at one time strongly tending in that direction. The other theory is that the whole development of youth — mental, moral and physical — falls properly within the province of the college, at least to the extent of seeing that the environment is favorable, or certainly not unfavorable, to a healthy growth. On the intellectual side we are no longer satisfied to offer opportunities for study. We try to use every means at our command to induce the student to take advantage of them. On the moral side of student life we have been striving to exert an ever increasing influence. On the physical side we supervise the intercollegiate contests of athletes, but for the ordinary man, beyond a medical examination at entrance, such medical advice as may follow it, and the provision of playgrounds, we make no attempt to encourage, or even countenance, the exercise required for health. For most men the best form of exercise at college age is to be found in competitive sports; but except in the case of the teams, we not only ignore them, we so arrange the hours of academic work as to make it very difficult for many of our best students, if engaged in laboratory work, to take part in them. It may be worth while for the College to consider how far, if at all, it ought to deal with this matter; whether it ought to go so far as to compel some form of exercise for those who need but will not take it; or confine itself to making it possible for every student to take natural and pleasurable exercise; or, as in the past, treat the question as not its concern. In the second case some change in the arrangement of time would be required, particularly

in the case of laboratory work. During the existence of the Students' Army Training Corps some of the laboratories were open on certain evenings of the week, and no small amount of relief from an overcrowded time table might be permanently provided in that way.

When we pass from the College to the professional schools we find that they have all been affected by the war, but in very different ways. The Law School, the School of Business Administration, the Divinity School, and the Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture lost students very heavily and in consequence have suffered a loss of income. This has been particularly serious in the first two of these departments. The Law School, which in 1916 had 856 students, had in the autumn of 1918 only 68. The School of Business Administration, which in 1916 had 182 students taking the regular course, had in the autumn of 1918 only 30 — a special military course in Supply having temporarily 19 more. In the Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, where the numbers were smaller, the losses were not so great in amount, but much the same in proportion. All these professional schools will no doubt soon have a large number of men entering their doors, but the upper classes will not recover their normal size for some time to come, and in the meanwhile the Faculties will find it hard to meet their expenses.

In spite of the loss of students caused by the war the past year has been an interesting one for the Divinity School. At the close of a conference of Baptist Schools of Theology, held at the Newton Theological Institution, President Horr suggested a general meeting of all such schools to discuss the educational problems arising out of the war and the conditions that would follow its close. He thought that a conference of this kind could best be called together by a university and preferably by Harvard. The suggestion was gladly adopted, and invitations were sent out for a conference which met in Cambridge on August 13th to 16th. There were actually present delegates from forty-nine schools belonging to fifteen different denominations, the number of men in attendance being one hundred and twenty-four. The discussions covered a wide range, and the harmony in the point of view, the consciousness of identity in aims and in the problems to be solved, was notable. The general impression of the meeting was highly gratifying, and

may lead to a greater community of action and closer coöperation among theological schools in the future. The affiliation between our Divinity School and its neighbors has certainly been fruitful, not only in enlarging the means of education, but also in the cordial relations it has produced.

Unlike the other parts of the University the Medical and Dental Schools lost comparatively few students, because our Government, profiting by the experience of the Allies, enrolled these students in the Medical Reserve Corps and directed them to complete their professional training before going into active service. But the reductions in the instructing staff have been very large, especially, although by no means exclusively, among the clinical teachers. The records of the Corporation show leaves of absence voted in one hundred and one cases. Nevertheless, the Schools have not only carried on their complete programmes of study, but the Medical School conducted, this year as last, a summer term for the third-year men to enable those who so desired to graduate in February instead of June — and by far the larger part of the class took advantage of this opportunity.

Many of the instructors in the Medical and Dental Schools left to serve in the Surgical Units in France. Two of these units have borne the name of the University. The first, that which was organized to serve with the British forces in the spring of 1915, has had charge of Field Hospital No. 22 near Boulogne continuously from that time until after the close of the war. The names of the surgical staff of this hospital through the winter of 1916-17 were printed in the appendices to the reports for 1914-15 and 1915-16. Thereafter and until the end, Dr. Hugh Cabot has been the Chief Surgeon, and on the retirement of Sir Allan Perry in November, 1917, he was appointed Director of the Hospital. For him and his companions it has been a heavy sacrifice undertaken before this country entered the war, but the service rendered has been great. The other Harvard hospital unit was organized in connection with the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, with Dr. Harvey Cushing as Chief Surgeon. It was an American unit under the command of an American officer, but it happened to find itself also placed near Bologne close beside the earlier Harvard unit. Several of the members, including Dr. Cushing, were transferred to other duties. The Director of the hospital himself was so transferred, Dr. Roger I. Lee

being appointed in his place, and when he was in turn transferred Dr. Henry Lyman was put in charge. Both of these units have reflected great credit upon the School, and the last reports of Dr. Cabot and Dr. Lyman are printed herewith among the reports of the Deans and Directors.

Thanks to the enterprise of Dr. F. C. Shattuck the Medical School has been enabled to undertake the highly important work of study and instruction in industrial hygiene, in the causes and prevention of illness in establishments for manufacture and trade. Few subjects are so vital as this to the health of our people and to the prosperity and comfort of our community. It enters the field, not only of occupational diseases and of preventing the spreading of epidemics, but also of maintaining healthy and vigorous conditions amid the exacting and monotonous labor of modern industrial life.

The question of reorganizing the instruction in engineering and mining in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth has been very carefully considered by the professors of these subjects and the two Governing Boards. It seemed clear that the opinion of the Court required the instruction to be directed by a Faculty composed of men appointed and controlled by Harvard University. But, on the other hand, the decision does not exclude all possible coöperation by that Faculty with another institution, if beneficial to its students by saving duplication in laboratories or by enriching the instruction thereby offered. Pursuant to the advice of the instructing staff the Corporation adopted and the Board of Overseers approved the following plan for the Harvard Engineering School.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR AN ENGINEERING SCHOOL AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

WHEREAS: In reconstructing an engineering school in Harvard University it is important to lay stress upon fundamental principles; to make use of the courses in Harvard College so far as is consistent with the curriculum of the school; and to conduct the school under a Faculty of its own, the Corporation hereby adopts the following plan of organization:

1. *Name.* The name of the School shall be the Harvard Engineering School.
2. *Departments.* The School shall provide "all grades of instruction from the lowest to the highest" and the instruction provided shall "be kept accessible to pupils who have had no other opportunities of previous

education than those which the free public schools afford." For the present, the departments of study offered shall be the following:

Mechanical Engineering.
Civil Engineering.
Sanitary Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.
Mining and Metallurgy.
Industrial Chemistry.

3. *Admission.* Inasmuch as the entrance examinations to Harvard College now admit freely boys from good high schools, the requirements for admission to the Engineering School shall be the same as for admission to Harvard College. Admission to advanced standing and special study shall be administered by the Engineering Faculty.

4. *Fees.* The fees of students in the School shall be the same as for students in Harvard College, except that supplementary fees for additional or for laboratory courses may be charged.

5. *Class-rooms and laboratories.* The work of the School shall be carried on in the class-rooms and laboratories of the University, but arrangements may be made from time to time for the use of the facilities of other institutions for any part of the work (in its advanced technical courses) when the needs, financial resources, and best interests of the School so require.

Arrangements for the use of facilities of other institutions, or the interchange of instruction, shall be made for a period of only one year at a time.

When there shall be income from the funds of the McKay endowment available, in the judgment of the President and Fellows, for the construction of new buildings for the Engineering School, containing offices, laboratories, work-rooms and class-rooms, such buildings are to be constructed on Harvard University grounds and bear the name of Gordon McKay.

6. *Faculty.* The Faculty of the School shall consist of the President of the University and of those professors, associate professors, assistant professors, and instructors appointed for more than one year, the greater part of whose work of instruction is done in the School, and of a limited number of other teachers of subjects offered in the School to be appointed in the usual way. The term of appointment of a teacher from any other institution who gives instruction in the School shall be for one year only; his title shall be lecturer, instructor, or assistant.

The Faculty shall, under the direction of the Corporation, have control of all instruction given in the School wherever the instruction may be given.

7. *Degrees.* A student satisfactorily fulfilling the requirements of a prescribed four-year program in any of the engineering fields shall be awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in that field.

The degree of Master of Science, or an equivalent degree, shall be awarded upon the successful completion of at least one additional year of study. For the Doctor's degree the requirements shall be similar to those in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

8. *Credit for instruction elsewhere.* As in the case of every other Faculty the Faculty of the Engineering School may, in its discretion, from time to time, allow credit towards the degree under its control for instruction received at another institution or by other instructors.

9. Courses in the School, or the services of its staff, may be made available to qualified students of other institutions.

10. This plan shall be submitted to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts or a Justice thereof, for approval.

Under this plan negotiations were opened with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a view to coöperation for mutual benefit and the public interest, and have not yet been concluded.

Owing to the absence of many members of the instructing and administrative staffs, and the occupation in government service of many of those who remained, owing also to the diversion of generosity to objects connected with the war, there have been fewer new departures than usual in various departments of the University. Yet none of these have failed to carry on their regular work, and for an account of what has been accomplished the reader is referred to the reports of the several Deans and Directors published herewith.

During the academic year and the summer vacation the University has lost three professors by death. On April 6, William Henry Ryder, Andover Professor of New Testament Interpretation, died in the fulness of years and service. He came to Andover Theological Seminary in 1888 to fill the chair which he held until his death, and ten years ago, when the Seminary moved to Cambridge, he became Andover Professor in the University, thus opening his courses to our students under the agreement that has been of great benefit to both institutions. Maxime Bôcher, Professor of Mathematics, died on September 12 after a lingering illness. Except for the time spent in study abroad his whole life since his graduation from the College in 1888 was spent in teaching at Harvard, and his originality as a mathematician and skill as a teacher make his death in middle life peculiarly severe for the University. Five days later died Jens Iverson Westengard, Bemis Professor of International Law. He graduated from the Law School in 1898, taught in the School for eight years, and then went to Siam where, on the death of Professor Strobel in 1909, he became General Adviser to the Siamese Government and a little later a member of the Permanent

Arbitration Court at the Hague. It was only three years ago that he returned to assume the duties of the Bemis Professorship. A still younger life was lost from influenza in an officers' training camp on October 8. It was that of Oric Bates, Curator of African Archaeology and Ethnology; one of the most promising of all the young men attached to the University. On November 4 died James Jackson Putnam, Professor Emeritus of Diseases of the Nervous System, a man of science eminent in his field, a philosopher and a saint.

At the close of 1917 Robert Bacon, who was serving on the staff of General Pershing in France, and was therefore unable to attend the meetings of the Corporation during the war, resigned from that body. In his five years of service he had given a vast deal of time to the University and had done many things to promote its welfare. John Farwell Moors was elected a Fellow in his place. Ephraim Emerton resigned the Winn Professorship of Ecclesiastical History at the close of the academic year. He had been a teacher in the University since 1876 and had held the Winn Professorship since 1882, a life-long service for which the institution and more than a generation of students are grateful. At the same time Edward Hickling Bradford retired from the deanship of the Medical School. He had taught in the School thirty-two years with great distinction when he resigned his Professorship of Orthopedic Surgery in 1912, and was appointed Dean. He met the difficult questions that arose in the School with promptitude and good judgment; and there were many such during the war, when the Government was calling for a large number of our instructors while the instruction had to be kept unimpaired. He was the pilot in a storm to whom we owe much. He has been succeeded by Professor David Linn Edsall.

With the exception of John Livingston Lowes, appointed Professor of English, the appointments to professorships have all been promotions in the existing staff. They were Roger Bigelow Merriam, Professor of History; Julian Lowell Coolidge, Professor of Mathematics; Paul Terry Cherington, Professor of Marketing in the School of Business Administration; and in the Medical and Dental Schools, Eugene Anthony Crockett, LeCompte Professor of Otology; Paul Thorndike, Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery; Varaztad Hovhaness Kazanjian, Professor of Military

Oral Surgery; and Worth Hale, Associate Professor of Pharmacology. There have also been a number of appointments of commanding officers of army and navy units. Major William Francis Flynn served as Commandant and Professor of Military Science and Tactics during the term and through the summer camp, when to our regret he was transferred to another post. In September Colonel Charles Andrew Williams was sent as Commandant and appointed Professor, and on his resignation he was succeeded by Major Radcliffe Heermance, in civil life Professor of English at Princeton, who did excellent service until the Corps was demobilized. In the same way Rear-Admiral John Augustus Rodgers, a member of the family that has borne an extraordinary record in the Navy, was appointed Professor of Naval Science and Tactics. The appointment of Commander Nowell as Lecturer on Naval Science and Tactics has already been mentioned; and of the French Officers to whom we owed so much Lieutenant-Colonel Azan and Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) Morize remained as Lecturers. The latter has since been appointed Assistant Professor of French Literature.

The exchanges with France and the Western Colleges were maintained. Professor James Haughton Woods went to Paris, and we received in return Charles Cestre, Professor of the English Language and Literature in the University of Bordeaux. Professor William Henry Schofield went to the five Western Colleges, while from them came Elwood Idell Terry, Professor of Forestry at Colorado College, and Joseph Garfield Wallaser, Associate Professor of English at Grinnell.

On account of the war, with the large demands it has made upon the public, the gifts to the University have been much less than usual — less than half of the amount received in the preceding year. The total amount of gifts was \$989,143.57, the single gifts exceeding \$30,000 being as follows:

Anonymous for the study of Industrial Hygiene	\$51,000
Anonymous in addition to a previous gift	50,000
James Byrne Professorship of Administrative Law	129,959
Mrs. S. Parkman Blake, in memory of her husband, for the care of the Yard and grounds	50,000
Dr. Henry Isaiah Dorr, in addition to his gift for a Chair of Research and Teaching of Anaesthesia	30,000
The Class of 1893, Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund	47,250

Of the total gifts \$123,000 was for the Endowment Fund projected before we entered the war, but on which attempts to raise subscriptions were very properly suspended after that time. On the return of peace it is well that the sons and friends of Harvard should again consider her needs. With the rise in all prices, particularly in the necessities of life, which are not likely soon to fall to the old level, the salaries of our instructing staff are lower than they ought to be, as compared with other occupations demanding so high a degree of ability and so long a period of training. The College is also devoting more attention to the individual student with good results, but this means an increase in the staff and thus involves expense. Moreover, if the University is to maintain its rank among institutions of learning, it must improve its equipment and enlarge its staff in several directions. This is notably true of chemistry, which is constantly becoming more important for life and for the industries of the country, while our laboratories have by no means kept pace with our needs or with other universities here and abroad. Nor is chemistry an isolated case. Much is required in other fields to put Harvard where it should be. Some departments like the Dental School are pitifully endowed, and it is a reproach that this School should have to depend on the generosity of its clinical teachers.

The University should be a place, not only for transmitting but also for enlarging knowledge. This of course is done so far as possible; but much more ought to be done. America has proved itself the most inventive of countries. It is, indeed, surprising to reflect how many of the devices that have revolutionized the art of war, as we have witnessed it in the last four years, are the result of American invention; but in contributions to scientific knowledge, to scholarship and to thought, our country has not done its share. With the terrible waste of young and promising life and the destruction of wealth in Europe, it is for us more than ever to contribute to the knowledge and thought of mankind; but for that purpose those of our scholars who have the requisite capacity should be enabled to devote more time to productive work. This cannot be measured by hours, but depends upon the conditions under which the work is done.

Finally we need, perhaps above all else, what we have never had, a mobile fund, the income of which is not mortgaged to any one

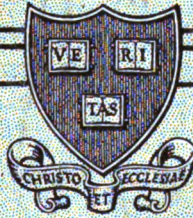
department or purpose. By far the greater part of our income is held in trust for some particular object or department, each school living on its own resources. When an opportunity comes to engage in a new work of great importance, there is no means of doing so unless friends interest themselves to raise the sum required, usually for a few years. When a brilliant man appears we must ask ourselves whether there is a vacancy in which he can be placed; but with an unpledged mobile fund it would be possible to retain genius when it could be found. The glory of a university is its great scholars, and they must be taken when they can be had. An unpledged fund would greatly aid the University to do its work in a great way.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, *President.*

CAMBRIDGE, January 13, 1919.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

February 6, 1919

Number 19

HARVARD SURGICAL UNIT HOME FROM FRANCE

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919.

NUMBER 19.

News and Views

An Exhortation to Scholarship Committees. If ever the BULLETIN felt sure of its ground for an exhortation, it feels sure of its ground for this one. Not, indeed, that those whom it exhorts are in need of it; like most exhortations, this may fall wholly on the ears of the virtuous: but the occasion is too opportune to miss. Let every Scholarship Committee begin at once to canvas the field for the best candidates for entrance to Harvard on Club Scholarships next fall.

So far as human foresight can foretell, the College will open next September under normal conditions. With respect to enrollment and the distribution of scholarship funds to entering freshmen, we may therefore forget the trying times just past—except for one thing. The cost of living may retain that forbidding aspect it acquired during the war; wherefore it will be well to consider the possibility of increasing the stipends of the Club Scholarships, without decreasing their number. In any case the scholarship funds ought to begin now to flow into the coffers of the Committees, and if this means virtue on the part of others besides Committee-men, let not the latter hesitate in their turn to exhort.

But the collecting of funds is not all. The opportunity each scholarship represents must be properly advertised. It may seem to an enthusiastic Harvard man impossible that the boys of any properly

constituted secondary school should need to be stimulated to the ambition to enter Harvard College. The fact, however, is this: a very large number of boys who might enter the College, and do credit to it, never think of attempting to enter at all. To thousands of college-bound boys and to their teachers, Harvard is merely a name. It is a name for which they have a vague respect—the name of the oldest college in the country and one of the greatest, a name that stands for athletic victories occasionally reported in the papers, and for entrance requirements supposed to be difficult to meet. There is no accurate knowledge concerning Harvard in the minds, or even at the disposal, of a considerable number of high-school principals who might encourage capable boys to apply for the Club Scholarships. They do not know that a boy may enter Harvard College without Latin. They are not clear about the details of the New Plan of admission. They do not know how much it costs to go to Harvard. They do not know that there are Harvard Club Scholarships for boys in their territory, nor to whom to apply for information about them. Since there are too few Harvard graduates in teaching and school administration to form an effective recruiting force, the information which ought to be put before the right boys must come to them from the Scholarship Committees.

The Associated Harvard Clubs brought out in 1918 a pamphlet containing all the essential facts. Perhaps this should be

brought up to date. The new Harvard Engineering School should be described in the revised edition, and the list of scholarships corrected. But even if this cannot be done at once, the Committees should secure and distribute the official University bulletins on admission, students' expenses, and the like. Boys who intend to enter Harvard should begin to think about it as early as possible in their secondary school course. One speech at a high-school assembly may bring to Cambridge every year two or three of the boys the College ought to have. An effort early in the school year may prevent the misunderstanding of Harvard requirements which keeps a capable boy from thinking himself eligible for a Club Scholarship. The effort is worth making.

Most Scholarship Committee-men have been thinking intensely about the war—"of shoes and ships—" (and perhaps in army red-tape, of sealing-wax). The time has come to think of other things.

* * *

Interest in Athletics. An increasing interest in athletics is one of the sure signs that American universities and colleges are returning to the conditions which prevailed before the war. In that particular Harvard is moved by the same impulses which make themselves felt in other similar institutions; the hockey team has matches in the near future with Yale and Princeton, the baseball, track, and crew managers are arranging their schedules for the coming spring, and the football men are already looking forward to games in the Stadium next fall. The minor sports also are reviving. Although much has been spoken and printed in the past year or two about the need and opportunity for important reforms in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics, there is little evidence that radical changes are to come in the current academic year.

It is taken for granted that Yale and Har-

vard will resume their boat races at New London; the rowing men in each college apparently desire to renew their annual contests on the course which has been used, with two interruptions, for about 40 years. As the readers of the BULLETIN doubtless remember, Harvard rowed at Poughkeepsie in 1896 and 1897, and, because of the war, there was no race in 1917. Last year Yale and Harvard had a short race on the Housatonic River. In spite of these two breaks, the picturesque races at New London have become almost as important rowing events in this country as the contests on the other side of the ocean between Oxford and Cambridge and the regattas at Henley on the Thames.

This allusion calls to mind the fact that the Henley Regatta, which had taken place every year since 1839, has not been held since 1914, when the Harvard crew, commonly known as the second eight, went to England and brought back the Henley Challenge Cup. That trophy has remained ever since in the custody of Harvard. According to newspaper reports, the Englishmen propose to have a regatta at Henley next summer. We have no knowledge that serious thought has been given to the possibility of sending a crew across the water to defend the Henley Cup, but many rowing men believe that it would be good sportsmanship to have Harvard represented in the regatta by an eight made up either of undergraduates or of recent graduates, and that the entry of such a crew would tend to strengthen the friendship of England and the United States.

* * *

The Service Bulletins. Readers of the BULLETIN responded so heartily to the appeal made several months ago for subscriptions on behalf of Harvard men in service overseas that it has been possible to send the paper to 492 Harvard soldiers and sailors, including a certain number still in the United States,

who would not otherwise have been seeing it. To those who provided our business office with the means for entering these subscriptions the drawing of the necessary cheques must have seemed even more a shot in the dark than the actual assignment of the subscriptions in that office. There at least a definite name, with the address obtained from the War Records Office, gave an individuality to each transaction.

Now that the papers have been reaching their destinations for some time, and men, in steadily increasing numbers are disentangling themselves from the service, the BULLETIN is hearing direct from many of its new readers. Among the most recent

letters there is one from Germany, dated January 2, in which the writer says: "I find the BULLETIN to be an invaluable axis of liaison. It provides lines of communication to the rear and to both flanks." In this and many other communications there is the warmest testimony to the satisfaction taken in reading the paper and in sharing it with other Harvard men and sometimes with officers from other colleges. All this is naturally gratifying to the management of the BULLETIN. As it could never have been but for the coöperation of our readers, we want to make the facts known, especially to those who contributed so liberally to this special subscription fund.

THE HARVARD SURGICAL UNIT RETURNS

THE staff of the Harvard Surgical Unit, which, with frequent changes in personnel, has been in service in France since the summer of 1915, having been mustered out of the British Army, arrived in Boston on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 30, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hugh Cabot, C.M.G., '94, and Lieut. Col. Herbert H. White, '93.

The steamship "Megantic", on which the members of the Unit had sailed from Liverpool on Jan. 20, arrived on Jan. 28 in Halifax and sailed the next morning for Portland, Me., where it docked early in the day. Owing to delays in starting from Portland and on the trip by rail to Boston, the Unit arrived in the North Station at 8.45 Thursday evening, too late for the reception and demonstration which had been planned to mark the home-coming of the organization which has done such an important medical and surgical work during the war and also, it is believed, accomplished much towards strengthening the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain.

This Unit, which has been in charge of General Hospital 22, Royal Army Medical

Corps, in France, and has been from the first a part of the British Expeditionary Force, should not be confused with the other hospital Unit, also sometimes called the Harvard Unit, which, under the command of Major Robert U. Patterson, U. S. A., with Dr. Harvey Cushing in charge of its surgical activities, sailed for France in May, 1917, arrived there on May 30, and immediately began to operate British Hospital No. 11. On Sept. 4, 1917, as will be remembered, that Unit was attacked by German air craft; one officer and three enlisted men were killed, and three officers and five enlisted men were wounded. That Unit subsequently became U. S. A. Base Hospital No. 5, and has not yet returned to this country.

The Harvard Unit which arrived in Boston last week was the result of a meeting of Sir William Osler and Robert Bacon, '80, in London, early in 1915. Sir William had previously suggested the possibility that the American universities might be willing to supply the doctors and nurses for a base hospital with the British Expeditionary Force, and the conference with Mr. Bacon brought the matter to a head.



Lieut. Col. Hugh Cabot, '94.



Lieut. Col. H. H. White, '93.

The latter at once communicated with President Lowell, and, in a short time, Harvard, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins joined in the enterprise of equipping and maintaining a hospital unit with the British Army. The agreement was that each university should man the hospital for three months, and Harvard obtained the first term of service.

The Harvard Unit was quickly organized, and, in June, 1915, 32 surgeons and physicians, three dentists and 75 nurses, in charge of Dr. Edward H. Nichols, '86, sailed for England. The members of the Unit were generously entertained on English soil; one of the first attentions was a reception at Warwick Castle, the home of Henry W. Marsh, '83, who has since maintained a warm interest in the Unit and acted as its assistant manager, an office for which he was peculiarly fitted because he has spent so much of his time during the war in England and France.

Soon after the Unit reached London it was assigned to General Hospital No. 22, B. E. F. It was in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and was under the military command of Lieut. Col. Sir Allan Perry, who had several commissioned and non-commissioned officers and a number of enlisted men as assistants.

The stated term of Dr. Nichols ended in the fall of 1915 and he returned to this country while Dr. W. E. Faulkner, '87, remained in charge of the hospital. At that time Columbia and Johns Hopkins found that they could not carry out their part of the agreement to maintain the hospital, and the continuation of the Unit was threatened. A break of about three weeks did occur, but the Harvard authorities and certain friends of the University were determined that the compact with the British Government should be carried out, and a second unit was formed in Boston late in the fall of 1915, under the charge of Dr. David Cheever, '97. With his assisting surgeons and physicians, Dr. Cheever arrived in France in December, 1915. The hospital was then moved to Boulogne, where it occupied two hotels in the suburbs, but in the spring of 1916 it returned to its former location.

The program of three months' service for the chief medical officers was still in force, and in March, 1916, Dr. Cheever was succeeded by Dr. Faulkner, who had previously had charge of the hospital for a short time after Dr. Nichols's departure. In June, 1916, Dr. Hugh Cabot became chief officer for the first time. In September, 1916, he gave way to Dr. Daniel

F. Jones, '92. In December of that year, Dr. Jones returned to the United States, and Carl M. Robinson, M.D. '11, of Portland, Me., became acting chief. In the meantime the Harvard Corporation had appointed Dr. Cabot chief surgeon for the duration of the war, and he went to France again in that capacity. Afterwards Dr. Cabot was commissioned by the British Army as commanding officer of the hospital. Owing to the illness of Dr. Robinson, Benjamin K. Emerson, M.D. '01, was appointed acting chief surgeon. All of the chief surgeons held honorary commissions as majors in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The above is in brief, the history of the Harvard Unit which manned General Hospital 22, Royal Army Medical Corps. There is not space to give here the names of the surgeons and physicians who have from time to time made up the personnel of the Unit; a few of the staff remained with it from the beginning, but the services of most of them have been for periods of a few months.

It would not be proper to end the account of the work of the Unit without calling attention to the valuable services of Lieut. Col. Herbert H. White, who has been its manager ever since it was organized, and, in spite of pressing duties at home, has found time to take frequent journeys across the ocean in the interest of the Unit. His latest eastward trip was taken a few weeks ago, when he went to bring the Unit home. Both Mr. White and Dr. Cabot were commissioned honorary lieutenant-colonels in the English Army.

When the members of the Unit were mustered out of the service they received many attentions. There was a farewell reception at the hospital, and, at Boulogne, Sir Charles Burchell, K. C. B., general commanding the British Medical Corps in France, and the Chief British Matron of Nurses gave a reception to the nurses of the Unit. Lady Harcourt gave a tea in their honor in London. Still later, King George, in person, decorated several members of the Unit; Lieut. Col. Cabot was made a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George, and Dr. Edward Harding, '11, who has acted as secretary of the Unit, received the Military Cross. The Royal Red Cross was bestowed on

Mrs. Katherine M. Hagar, chief matron of the hospital, and also on seven of the nurses. Before the members of the Unit left London they were entertained at luncheon by Sir William Osler, Lieut. Gen. Goodwin, and Admiral Guy C. Gaunt, and Lieut. Col. Cabot, the other officers and Mrs. Hagar were received by the Duke of Connaught.

The Unit had 127 members when it arrived in Halifax on Jan. 28. Nineteen of them disembarked there, but the others remained on board the "Megantic" until it docked in Portland on Wednesday. Lieut. Col. Cabot said to a newspaper reporter in Halifax:

This unit was organized and sent to France in 1915 to operate a general hospital on the British lines of communication in Flanders. It was a hospital of 1800 beds, later increased to 2400 and principally under canvas, in charge of Dr. E. H. Nichols, professor of surgery at Harvard.

At that time the plan was to send a new chief surgeon with reinforcements every three months. This plan was continued to December, 1916, when I was appointed chief surgeon for the duration of the war. This was because constant changing did not make for the best work. At the same time the British Government agreed to issue temporary commissions to all officers prepared to serve for the duration of the war. This produced a much more permanent staff. The non-coms and men were all British, whereas the officers and nursing staff were all Americans.

The first commanding officer, Col. Perry, was British, but in October, 1917, I succeeded him as O. C., which is perhaps the first time an American has commanded British troops.

Something over 150,000 casualties passed through No. 22 General Hospital, as the Harvard Hospital was designated, up to Dec. 1, 1918. This is a greater number than the total reported wounded of the American Army in France.

It was the policy of this hospital never to refuse to take a patient, and, although the accommodations were often over-stretched, the unit always found room for more. At one time during the German offensive of March, 1918, the hospital took in over 1200 patient in 24 hours, and had in the hospital at that time over 3000 cases. But perhaps the most important work of this unit has been as a practical experiment in Anglo-Saxon unity.

Situated about 30 miles behind the front line, it early became the meeting-place of British and Colonial officers from all parts of the British front, and extended its hospitality to all comers. This intimate contact at once showed that there are no substantial differences in the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and that when they were

in close contact with one another, each soon came to understand and respect the various qualities of the other. If we consider the number of Englishmen and Colonials who met with Americans on even terms, it would probably be found to exceed 200,000; it cannot but have had an important effect in promoting mutual knowledge and understanding.

I particularly desire at this time to acknowledge the universal consideration and assistance given us at all times by the British Government. We were given every opportunity to do our work under the best of conditions, and, when we finally evacuated our hospital on Jan. 8, 1919, we were made to feel that we were parting from old friends and associates and leaving behind never-to-be-forgotten memories of happy comradeship in a great cause.

Our reception in London by the director general, Sir T. H. Goodwin, K. C. B., again confirmed our feeling that we were part of a great family, and that our work had been understood and appreciated. We were shown every courtesy and consideration, and no effort was spared to facilitate our return home under the most pleasant circumstances.

If this is to be regarded as any index of the future relations between the United States and the British Empire, there is no cloud upon the horizon, and an important step forward has been taken in securing the peace of the world. Whatever may be the future of the League of Nations, it must be based upon, and begin with, a thorough understanding between these two great Powers.

The Unit was singularly free from casualties, the only death being one nurse in the winter of 1916-17. Of those who went out first with the Unit, there are four nurses remaining. Much of the success of this undertaking has been due to the energy and devotion of H. H. White, who has been general manager from the beginning. He has crossed the Atlantic at least twice every year, has attended to all matters of recruiting and supplies, which has enabled the Unit to keep its surgical equipment thoroughly up-to-date, and greatly contributed to the personal comfort of the officers and nursing staff.

Although all of us feel, I think, that we are pulling up roots which have sunk deeply in the soil of France, our real work there is over, and it is our duty now to return and devote our energies to the many problems which the war has created at home.

When the "Megantic" docked in Portland on Thursday, a formal welcome home was extended by a committee representing Mayor Peters of Boston. As has been said, arrangements were made for a reception in Boston, but the members of the Unit were

unable to leave Portland until 3.45 P. M., and it was five hours later when the train arrived in Boston. Among the thousands who waited patiently in the train shed and outside the North Station were President and Mrs. Lowell, Walter L. Collins, '00, President of the Boston City Council and acting Mayor, and many friends of the doctors and nurses. A band from the Receiving Ship played as the members of the Unit walked through the cheering crowd to automobiles and street cars.

An amusing incident happened at the Station. An official of the War Department in Washington, evidently assuming that the Unit was under his command, telegraphed orders, which were presented by Major M. J. Moore, acting Adjutant General of the Department of the Northeast, U. S. A., directing the men to proceed to Camp Devens for demobilization and the women to go to New York, where accommodations had been reserved for them. Inasmuch as the Unit was a British organization, had been demobilized under British orders, and was in no way under the authority of the War Department, Lieut. Cols. White and Cabot ignored the orders from Washington. Owing to the late hour, the parade and the reception by the Governor, Admiral Wood, Gen. Edwards and others were abandoned.

MR. BALFOUR PRAISES THE UNIT

When the Harvard Unit recently passed through London, Lieut. Col. Cabot received the two letters printed below, expressing the appreciation of the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, speaking for the British government, of the services rendered by the Harvard surgeons and nurses at General Hospital 22:

To Lieut. Col. Cabot.

Foreign Office, S.W. 1.

18th December, 1918.

Dear Colonel Cabot,

I am told that you and the Harvard Unit are returning to the United States some time next month.

It would have given me great pleasure to have seen you when you were passing through London, but unfortunately I fear I shall be in Paris when you arrive.

I should be very grateful if you would kindly undertake to convey the enclosed letter to Pres-

ident Lowell. In it I have endeavored to express—though I fear inadequately—the gratitude which we feel for the great services which you and the Unit have rendered us during the war.

Yours very truly,
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

To President Lowell.

Foreign Office, S.W. 1.
December 18th, 1918.

My dear Mr. President,

Now that the Harvard Medical Unit has fulfilled its noble mission to the British troops in France, and has earned the tribute of their undying gratitude, I desire to offer to that splendid organization some expression, however inadequate, of my deep appreciation of the great work that it has performed.

It would have given me the utmost pleasure to have conveyed this message in person when the Unit passes through London on its way home to the United States. But this, unfortunately, is denied me, since in mid-January I myself shall

be engaged at the Peace Conference in Paris.

May I, therefore, count on your good offices to let every member of the Unit know how grateful His Majesty's Government feels for the generous offer made and carried out in December, 1916? Through two strenuous and memorable years the work of General Hospital 22, the largest hospital unit serving with the British Army, has held a record for skilful and untiring treatment of our wounded. The memory of so much service and self-sacrifice can never pass from us; it will be cherished in perpetuity by the relatives and friends of those whom the Harvard Unit has tended with such admirable devotion.

Let me wish to one and all of our fellow-workers in the war a safe return from the scenes of their labors. They have added lustre even to the fame of Harvard; and have forged a new and enduring link in the bonds of loyal regard by which we should ever be united.

Believe me,

My dear Mr. President,
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—Am. R. C., American Red Cross. A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air Service, Production. B. E. F., British Expeditionary Force. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. C. E. F., Canadian Expeditionary Force. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department. M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. Sq., Squadron. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.—F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Harvard Dead.

Army and Navy, - - -	264
Auxiliary service, - - -	23
Total, - - -	287

Deaths in Service.

'12—HAROLD NIXON MATTHEWS, Law '15-17, lieutenant, C. A. C., died recently at Ft. Monroe, Va., where he was stationed as gunnery instructor. Before entering active service, Matthews was in Washington, D. C., first as a statistician in the office of the Chief of Staff, then on special duty in the military intelligence branch of the Adjutant General's Office. He refused a commission in the latter branch of service, however,

and in June, 1918, enlisted in the Coast Artillery, training at Ft. Monroe. He received his commission, Sept. 25, 1918, and, because of his high standing, was appointed gunnery instructor. He helped prepare a revised book on gunnery for the Army. His home was in New York City.

'14—STEPHEN TULLOCK HOPKINS, Gr.Bus. '14-15, 2d lieutenant, 96th Aero Sq., A. E. F., was killed in aerial combat at St. Mihiel, in September, 1918. Lt. Hopkins has been reported missing in action since Sept. 12, 1918. He trained seven months in Italy and four months in France, and entered active service at the front as a pilot in August. Before going across, he was a cadet at the School of Military Aeronautics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Gr.Bus. '16-17—HAROLD FRANCIS FLYNN, A.B. (Holy Cross Coll.) '16, 1st lieutenant, 314th Inf., 79th Div., A. E. F., was killed in action Nov. 9, 1918, at the Battle of the Meuse. Flynn graduated from the second Plattsburg training camp in November, 1917, with rank of 2d lieutenant, and was assigned, Dec. 15, to Camp Meade, Md. He sailed for France with the 314th Inf. in June, 1918, and went "over the top" for the first time, Sept. 26. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, Oct. 25, on the firing line. He lived in Woonsocket, R. I.

A.M. '17—ROGER FULTON GOSS, A.B. (Univ. of California) '16, died of pneumonia, Oct. 23, 1918, at Camp Greene, N. C. He received his commission as captain in November, 1917, after attending the Plattsburg training camp, and was immediately assigned to San Antonio, Tex. He was transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga., where he remained until April, 1918, and from there went to Camp Greene. Just before his death Capt. Goss has been assigned to the 96th Div., which was being organized at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., for immediate overseas duty. His home was in Marshfield, Ore.

'18—CHARLES PARKER REYNOLDS, captain, F. A., died in France, Jan. 10, 1919, of typhoid fever. Reynolds had served previously on the Mexican border with Btry. A, 1st Mass. F. A. He was promoted to corporal while there, and made sergeant on his return from Texas. May 7, 1917, he was commissioned 2d lieutenant in Btry. F, 2d Mass. F. A. and made reconnaissance officer. Reynolds went overseas in August, 1917, and, in January, 1918, was promoted to 1st lieutenant and assigned as executive officer to Btry. B, 101st F. A., 26th Div. The following June he was attached to the regimental Hdqrs. Co., and in September was assigned to Brigade Hdqrs., as operations officer. His promotion to captain was made last October. He was the son of Dr. Edward Reynolds, '81, and lived in Readville, Mass. The BULLETIN of Oct. 10, 1918, printed a letter from Capt., then Lieut. Reynolds, describing his part in the offensive which began July 15.

Additions and Corrections.

Law '10-11—IRA CHARLES OGDEN, whose death was reported in the BULLETIN of Jan. 16, was killed in action Oct. 10, 1918. He attended the Civilian Training Camp at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., in 1916, and was made captain in the Texas National Guard, June 6, 1917. After being federalized, his unit became Co. F, 141st Inf., 36th Div., which was stationed at Camp Bowie, Tex., until July 4, 1918. On that date Capt. Ogden sailed for France. The unit trained near Bar-sur-Aube from Aug. 15 to Sept. 26, and went into action, Oct. 8. Capt. Ogden was severely gassed and slightly wounded in the attack near St. Etienne. At the time of his death he was in charge of the 2d Bn. of the 141st Inf.

LL.B. '16—JOHN SCRANTON SHAW, whose death was reported in the BULLETIN of Jan. 30, was killed at Autrecourt, France, Nov. 7, 1918. Shaw was commissioned a 2d lieutenant from Plattsburg in 1917 and was assigned to Co. A, 305th Inf. He served at Camp Upton, N. Y., until the regiment went to France. He was commissioned a 1st lieutenant, July 21, 1918, about which time he was sent to the Staff Officers' School at Gondrecourt for special instruction. Shaw's promotion to a captaincy was announced by the War Department, Nov. 14, 1918.

'20—THOMAS MILTON HODGENS, JR., whose death was reported in the BULLETIN of Jan. 23, died of pneumonia on Jan. 11, not Jan. 12, as stated. He was commissioned ensign about Sept. 1, 1918, and transferred from Newport to the U. S. S. "New Mexico", on which he served until his release in December. He had been home several weeks before his death.

In Military or Naval Service.

'81—Livingston Hunt is a captain, Pay Corps, U. S. N.

'90—Charles L. Mix, M.D. '94, major, M. C., is medical chief, Base Hosp., Camp Mills, N. Y.

M.D. '90—Thomas L. Jenkins, formerly sanitary inspector for the 26th Div., A. E. F., has been made divisional surgeon and promoted to lieutenant colonel, M. C. He has been overseas since October, 1917.

'92—Nettleton Neff, lieutenant colonel, Railway Transportation Corps, who has been overseas since August, 1917, is now on his way to the United States.

'93—Clarence R. Falk, who was honorably discharged in December while a captain attached to the Trench Warfare Sec. of the Engineering Div., Ordnance Dept., Washington, has been commissioned a major in the Reserve Corps.

'93—Harry E. Sears, M.D. '96, major, M. C., is attached to Field Hospital No. 17 of the 5th Sanitary Train, A. E. F.

'93—James R. Whiting, Jr., lieutenant (j. g.). U. S. N. R. F., is past assistant surgeon at Base 9, overseas.

'94—Walter S. Johnson, who was a captain, M. C., has been honorably discharged from Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

'96—Henry A. Cassebeer, assistant to the Chief Surgeon, 7th Army Corps, A. E. F., has been promoted to major, M. C. He has been with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

'96—Isaac I. Lemann, captain, M. C., is in charge of the internal medical service at Base Hosp. No. 76, Vichy, France.

'96—Jonathan Leonard is a 1st lieutenant, Q. M. C.

M.D. '96—Arthur T. Mann is a major, M. C., stationed at General Hosp. No. 29, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Gr. '98-99—Lester W. Gill, captain, Canadian F. A., is on the staff of the Canadian Khaki University, London. He entered the service in November, 1915, as commanding officer of the 46th (Queen's) Btry., and saw overseas duty with that unit beginning February, 1916.

LL.B. '99—Philip J. McCook, major, who was wounded severely Nov. 6, in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, is so far recovered as to be listed as a "stretcher case" for transportation as soon as there is space available.

'00—Harold W. Dana, M.D. '05, who was promoted to major, M. C., at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., in October, has been honorably discharged.

'01—Richard S. Russell, lieutenant-commander, U. S. N. R. F., has been put on the inactive list.

'02—Chester H. King, major, 104th M. G. Bn., A. E. F., was wounded in action, degree undetermined.

'02—Gragg Richards, captain, C. E., has returned from service with the A. E. F.

'03—Prentiss L. Coonley now holds the rank of lieutenant colonel, C. W. S. He is assistant manager, Gas Defense Plant, Long Island City, N. Y.

'04—J. Philip Anshutz, chaplain with the rank of lieutenant, A. E. F., was wounded in action, degree undetermined.

'03—Weston B. Flint, major, Inf., who was a member of Advance School Det., 12th Div., has returned to the United States, and has been honorably discharged.

'03—Arnold Lawson, lieutenant, U. S. A., is stationed at Camp Johnston, Fla.

'04—Harry D. Parkin, major, Inf., was wounded severely while serving with the A. E. F.

LL.B. '06—James V. Johnson was graduated from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., with rank of captain, F. A. R. C., and is on inactive duty.

'07—Elliott R. Corbett was commissioned 1st lieutenant, F. A. R. C., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'07—John Early, who was a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., was honorably discharged after the signing of the armistice.

'07—Jacob Lemann is a 1st lieutenant, 3d Corps Artillery Park, Co. B, A. E. F.

'07—Alfred R. McIntyre, sergeant major of the Hdqrs. Co., 301st Inf., has received his honorable discharge.

'07—James H. Means, M.D. '11, major, M. C., who has been on duty in London has returned to his former post with Base Hosp. No. 6, Bordeaux.

'07—John Richards has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, 369th Inf. He was in the hospital about a month, after being wounded and gassed, and is now with the Army of Occupation.

'07—George C. Welch, who was a captain, Q. M. C., in the Clothing and Equipage Div., Washington, has been honorably discharged.

'08—Orville F. Rogers, Jr., M.D. '12, is a captain, M. C., Base Hosp. No. 121, A. E. F.

'08—William M. Washburn, lieutenant, A. E. F., was severely wounded in action.

'09—Arthur G. Cable, captain, A. S. (Pro.), A. E. F., has been wounded severely.

'09—Philip Little, Jr., has been promoted to lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F. He has charge of all the mechanical output of the Experimental Submarine Station, New London, Conn., and is also head of the Examining Board.

A.M. '09—J. Gordon Weir, who went overseas with the 20th Bn., C. E. F., as lieutenant,

early in the war, is now lieutenant colonel commanding the 4th Canadian M. G. Bn. After reaching England and getting his further training there, Weir was detailed for some time as a machine gun instructor. Later he was sent to the front and after a short time in France he was mentioned in dispatches for distinguished conduct. He presently obtained his captaincy and a little later became major. After being awarded the Distinguished Service Order he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the spring of 1918.

'10—Stanley B. Elwell, captain, Inf., has for some time been commanding Co. C, 301st Ammunition Train, Camp Devens, Mass.

'10—Willard P. Fuller, captain, A. S. (Aero.), has been appointed to serve on the Peace Organization Committee for Air Service, Washington, D. C.

'10—Willard T. S. Jones is a 2d lieutenant, F. A., A. E. F.

'10—Silas S. Kent, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is on duty at a coast town in France.

'10—Sigourney B. Olney is a captain, F. A., Hdqrs. 152d Brigade, A. E. F.

LL.B. '10—George W. Elwell was a member of the 1st Provisional Co., 98th Div., Camp McClellan, Ala., at the time of his honorable discharge.

'11—Chester A. Dunham, who has been serving as ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C., Montauk, N. Y., is now on inactive duty.

'11—De Coursey Fales, serving on the staff of Admiral Gleaves, has been promoted to lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N. R. F.

'11—Edward Harding, M.D. '16, captain, R. A. M. C., has been awarded the Military Cross for services with the 50th Div.

'11—Hanford MacNider, major, 9th Inf., A. E. F., has been wounded in action, degree undetermined.

'12—Edwin C. Brown was a 1st lieutenant in the Army Service Corps at Camp Upton, N. Y. from October, 1918, until he was honorably discharged.

'12—Richard Douglas, captain, Inf., who was wounded at St. Mihiel while serving under Gen. Castelnau, has been at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N. J., and is now at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

'12—Walter S. Hood, 1st lieutenant, C. E., has been honorably discharged from Camp Humphreys, Va.

'12—Edward L. McKinney, 1st lieutenant, 64th F. A., has been honorably discharged at Camp Kearny, Cal. McKinney was on overseas service with the 309th F. A. from May to September, 1918.

'12—Albert F. McLean has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Motor Transportation Corps, and is serving as assistant motor transport officer at Romarantin, France.

LL.B. '12—Jacob Schwartz is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'13—Andrew Y. Hodgdon is captain of Co. E, 307th Engineers, A. E. F. He has been overseas since last May and was in the battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne Forest.

LL.B. '13—Stephen H. Philbin, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is attached to the U. S. Peace Com-

mission in France. He was flying in Italy last summer.

'14—William A. Berridge, captain, C. A. C., is personnel adjutant, 28th Artillery.

'14—W. Ogilvie Comstock, Jr., has been honorably discharged as a cadet, A. S. (Aero.).

'14—Herbert E. Devereaux, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is aide to the Commandant, Great Lakes, Ill.

'14—Robert G. Dort, A. S. (Aero.), Technical Sec., has been stationed at Dayton, O., since his return from abroad in July.

'14—Griffith E. Hubbard, who was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the Queen's Regt., of London, in March, 1917, has been acting as a machine gun instructor and lately as adjutant of the O. T. C., London University. He now holds the rank of captain, British Army.

'14—Stillman B. Hyde, 1st lieutenant, C. A. C., is regimental adjutant, 28th Artillery, Ft. Andrews, Mass.

'14—Arthur A. Knoll, lieutenant, A. E. F., has been wounded slightly.

'14—Theodore W. Koch, 1st lieutenant and commanding officer of the 372d Aero Sq., is stationed at the Third Aviation Instruction Centre, Issoudun, France, as adjutant of Field 10.

LL.B. '14—Léon F. de Fremery was officer in charge of day bombing at Ellington Field, Tex., from the time he received his commission as 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.) until he was honorably discharged.

M.B.A. '14—John B. Pope, Jr., 1st lieutenant, F. A., is with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine as artillery observer, 91st Aero Sq.

L. Arch. '14-15—Allyn R. Jennings, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R.-F. C., is at the Naval Air Station, San Diego, Cal.

'15—Munroe Cohen was promoted to corporal, C. W. S., Cleveland, O., before his honorable discharge.

'15—Carl G. Freese, formerly sergeant, U. S. A. C., received the *Croix de Guerre* in September. He was later transferred to the M. I. D., Service of Supply, A. E. F.

'15—Lauriston E. Knowlton, captain, M. G. Co., 316th Regt., 79th Div., was slightly wounded in action, Oct. 29, when struck by a shell fragment in the right hand. He is now captain of a provisional training company while waiting to be sent back to his division.

'15—Bernard Z. Nelson has been honorably discharged from the Officers' School, Pelham Bay, N. Y.

'15—Paul M. Rice is a lieutenant, 10th Cav., McClellan, Tex.

'15—John H. Smith, lieutenant serving with the A. E. F., has been reported missing in action.

'16—Samuel M. Felton, Jr., captain, C. E., is adjutant on the staff of the chief of Engineers, A. E. F.

'16—Gordon Lamont is a lieutenant in the Royal Air Force.

'16—Arthur T. Lyman, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., was 3d officer on the U. S. Submarine HI when it had an accident and went down to a depth of about 275 feet. Lyman was in charge of the closing of the bulkhead to the forward torpedo compartment after it was crushed in by water pressure.

'16—George Mair has been commissioned chaplain with the rank of 1st lieutenant, Officers' Reserve Corps.

'16—Raphael R. Rowe, lieutenant, C. E., is engaged in literary and statistical work in the Historical Data Sec., Administrative Div., Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

'16—Howell D. Stevens, 2d lieutenant, 308th Inf., was wounded Sept. 29, in the Argonne Forest.

Law '13-14—James McK. Rose has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C.

Gr.Bus. '14-15—Alan R. Cole, 2d lieutenant, 16th Inf., is with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz. He was wounded in action near Soissons last July and rejoined his regiment the middle of October.

'17—Robert N. Cram, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is stationed on the U. S. S. "Thatcher."

'17—Charles M. Derry, private, U. S. A. A. C., S. S. U. 512, who has been serving abroad since August, 1917, has been awarded the Italian war cross.

'17—Clayton L. Henderson, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., is watch and division officer on the U. S. S. "Carolina."

'17—Walter K. Hutchinson, Jr., has been released from active service as an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

LL.B. '17—Shelton Pitney, captain, F. A., A. E. F., was wounded slightly in action.

LL.B. '17—Robert P. Stout, lieutenant, was wounded slightly while serving with the A. E. F.

Law '14-15—Kenneth C. Lincoln, who was wounded by shrapnel, Nov. 4, has recovered and rejoined his regiment, the 307th Inf. Lincoln was cited "for his gallant and meritorious conduct, his disregard for personal safety, his persistent and aggressive action, and his coolness and fine judgment in the handling of his platoon in the front line of the attack during the attack on Grand Pré on Oct. 15, gaining a foothold in the town after severe fighting, and after wading the Aire river, he at all times maintained the spirit de corps and retained complete control over his men, under a galling, harassing, machine gun, sniping, and artillery fire." He has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, Co. B, 307th Inf.

'18—Alfred Cohen was honorably discharged as a candidate, Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp MacArthur, Tex.

'18—Harlan D. Crowell is a corporal, T. C., 302d Bn., Hdqrs. Co.

'18—Merrill P. Delano, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., is in command of the U. S. Naval Dirigible "Capitaine Caussin", overseas.

'18—Edward V. French, 2d lieutenant, Inf., formerly stationed at the Inf. Replacement and Training Camp, Camp Lee, Va., has been honorably discharged.

'18—Raphael S. Gordon is a 2d lieutenant, F. A., 53d Ammunition Train, A. E. F.

'18—John A. Herbert is a 1st lieutenant in the 3d (Royal Horse Guards) Bn., Machine Gun Guards, British Army. He entered this service March 21, 1916. Herbert was slightly wounded in action, May 20, 1918.

'18—Willard E. Hicks, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., attached to the U. S. S. "Ericsson", has arrived

at an Atlantic port after seven months of foreign duty.

'18—Paul D. Jones is a 1st lieutenant, Inf., attached to Hdqrs., 4th Div., A. E. F.

'18—Henry P. Kidder, 1st lieutenant, F. A., is intelligence officer for the 302d Regt., A. E. F.

'18—Paul C. King, private, 1st class, U. S. A. C., is still a member of S. S. U. 511, which is now attached to the 3d Div., 2d Army Corps, 8th French Army. He was last stationed at Speyer-on-the-Rhine, Germany.

'18—Felix W. Knauth, 1st lieutenant, Btry. C, 101st F. A., who was wounded severely, July 20, 1918, has been invalided home. Lt. Knauth went overseas Sept. 9, 1917, and served with his regiment at Chemin des Dames, St. Mihiel, Pont à Mousson, and Château Thierry.

'18—Frederic G. Lockwood, private, 1st class, who was taken prisoner while serving with the A. E. F., is reported as having been released from the German camp and returned to France.

'18—James N. McClure, 1st lieutenant, 60th Inf., was wounded in action, Oct. 12, 1918. He commanded Co. A at St. Mihiel and in the fighting east of the Argonne.

'18—Frank S. MacGregor, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is stationed at the Officer Material School, Cambridge, Mass.

'18—William O. Morgan, lieutenant, Co. C, M. G. Bn., 2d Brigade, was wounded severely while serving with the A. E. F.

'18—Everett P. Perkins, sergeant, C. A. C., who was a member of the 31st Regt., upon its demobilization was retained at Camp Eustis, Va., to assist in the demobilization of other regiments.

Law '15-17—Clark Howell, Jr., captain, A. E. F., has been wounded severely.

'19—George F. Donovan, 2d lieutenant, U. S. M. C., aviation section, has been overseas.

'19—Henry C. Flower, Jr., is now a lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R.-F. C.

'19—Robert E. Grosse, 2d lieutenant, Inf., who has been an instructor at Camp Lee, Va., has been honorably discharged.

'19—Nathaniel P. Hill, 1st lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F., is assistant secretary, General Staff, First Army.

'19—J. Dana Hutchinson, aspirant, who was in the tank service in Belgium with the 504th Artillery, 12th Bn., at the time of the armistice, has returned to Camp de Mailly.

'19—John W. Lowes, formerly a member of the Royal Air Force, has been a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'19—Thomas B. Murphy is a sergeant, M. D., General Hosp. No. 9, Lakewood, N. J.

'19—Cecil D. Murray has been promoted to lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N. R.-F. C.

'19—John F. Noxon, who was gassed some time ago, is convalescing satisfactorily and hopes to return to college in about a month. He was attached to Tank Centre No. 302 at Langres, but is now in Paris.

'19—Allen W. Pinger is a 2d lieutenant, Inf., 33d M. G. Bn., 11th Div., Camp Meade, Md.

Law '16-17—Howard C. Knotts, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), who went overseas last May with the 182d Aero Sq., has been reported missing in action.

Law '16-17—Millar McGilchrist, 1st lieutenant, Inf., is attached to the 1st U. S. Inf., 13th Div., Camp Lewis, Wash.

'20—Robert W. Emmons, 3d, has been promoted to lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N.

'20—James M. Faulkner, private 101st Engineers, who was severely wounded in action last March, was invalided home in August. He is now at the Robert Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.

'20—Donald W. Flynn is a radio operator on the U. S. S. "Lake Blanchester", overseas.

'20—Richard E. Kimball has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C., and placed on inactive service.

'20—George E. Ladd, Jr., 2d lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, is an instructor at the Officers' Training Camp, Quantico, Va.

'20—Goodhue Livingston, Jr., who was wounded in the left knee shortly after the battle of Château Thierry, has almost entirely recovered, and is thought to have rejoined his regiment with the 2d Div., which is now a part of the Army of Occupation at Coblenz. Livingston has been promoted to captain, F. A.

'20—Chase Mellen, Jr., lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F., has been wounded severely. He went overseas last April with the 308th Regt.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'69—Henry M. Howe is chairman of the Engineering Div. of the National Research Council.

'89—Charles C. Batchelder has for some time been the representative of the War Trade Board, Postal Censorship Committee, Seattle, Wash.

'91—Herbert S. Johnson is serving with the Y. M. C. A. abroad.

'92—William G. Hibbard sailed in November for overseas duty with the Y. M. C. A., to help in staging pageants for soldiers in France.

'98—Gordon L. Sawyer has been transferred from the Industrial Relations Div., to the Labor Supply Section of the Emergency Fleet Corp.

'99—Sterling S. Beardsley has returned from France, where he had been serving as captain, Am. R. C., for ten months.

'01—Robert W. Seymour is a field investigator for the employers section of the National War Labor Board, Washington, D. C.

'03—Monte M. Lemann has been in Washington since July 1, as assistant chief counsel of the U. S. Shipping Board.

'05—Winthrop C. Richmond is vocational advisor, Federal Board of Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

'08—Bartol Parker has returned from Y. M. C. A. service abroad.

'09—John A. Paine has resigned as secretary to John D. Ryan, Director of Air Service, Washington, D. C.

'20—George C. Noyes who was a member of the Am. R. C. Ambulance Service in Italy, has left the service. He was awarded the Italian War Cross for bravery during the Austrian offensive.

'21—Henry M. Spelman, Jr., has recently returned to this country after receiving his honorable discharge from the Am. R. C. Ambulance Service in Italy. He received the *Crocce de Merito di Guerra* and the *Fatiche de Guerra*.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

HARVARD MEN IN THE RED CROSS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the early days of the war it was sometimes jokingly asked whether the American Red Cross was an annex of Harvard College. Truly it did seem, in looking about among the men at National Headquarters and throughout the world, as though Harvard men had taken a predominating part in the management and development of the new Red Cross.

It was perhaps natural that Edgar H. Wells, '97, who was in charge of extending the organization, as well as the writer, should turn in the first tremendous pressure for more help to Harvard men with whom we were in touch. As the first weeks of the war went by and Red Cross interests spread, there is no doubt that the personnel of the Red Cross became as completely representative of all colleges as that of any other war organization.

Harvard men in the Red Cross would make a very interesting study. In looking over the BULLETIN records, I find that 326 Harvard graduates were occupied in Red Cross work, to a sufficient extent to make them feel that they should record this fact in your files.

This list can roughly be divided between foreign and home service, as follows: Home service, 125; foreign service, 201. That the list is not complete I am confident, because there are a number of men of my personal acquaintance who have worked in the Red Cross from the very beginning who are not recorded. I think it is safe to say that beyond the men who have given full time, there might be a list of many hundreds, or even thousands, who have given part time to their local Chapter in general service or in the concentrated effort required in membership and financial drives.

Harvard men have been at the head of the three most important foreign commissions of the Red Cross: William Endicott, '87, in Great Britain; Robert P. Perkins, '81, in Italy, and James H. Perkins, '98, in France. These men, serving as full vol-

unteers, have led their organizations with a spirit and devotion which has brought to the Red Cross and to them individually a high distinction in these countries.

I wish it were possible to mention every individual Harvard man, from the oldest in the class of 1869 to the youngest in that of 1921. They have all done their share to make the Red Cross work effective—some in humdrum, routine work in this country and abroad, others in the excitement and danger of the battlefield. One man, at least, Hervey E. Wetzel, '11, gave his life to this service, and we may all be proud of the number who have already been decorated for brilliant service and bravery.

If you can allow it, I should like to have the privilege of thanking through the HARVARD BULLETIN every Harvard man who has served under the Red Cross. By their effort they have helped to bring relief and a message of cheer to many millions of people throughout the world. They have each had a part in transforming the sympathy of the entire American nation into practical and deeply necessary relief.

ELIOT WADSWORTH, '98,
Acting Chairman,
Red Cross War Council.

MAJOR H. B. WEBSTER, '05

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have been fortunate enough to receive the BULLETIN through the mail quite regularly and noted both articles on the death of Major Harrison Briggs Webster, '05.

May I add a few words to those already printed?

To those of us in the 4th Sanitary Train who had the opportunity to work with Major Webster as stretcher bearers and ambulance drivers and in other capacities, always at the very front, for there it was that Major Webster always worked, it was a deeply-felt loss when the news of his death was passed back to us, just relieved, at Fromerville. Many a man caught his breath and could not say a word for some

time, for we all held Major Webster as a super-man in all things that he did.

I remember one particularly nasty night, when a party of ten of us were in the Bois de Septsarges and were going forward to take over a front station for the night to relieve others of the train who had been on duty over an extended period.

We were all somewhat nervous, for shells had been coming in rapidly, an odor of mustard gas was becoming stronger and stronger, and with the coming dusk the shelling had augmented. We stood outside the dressing station, with all the necessary paraphernalia ready to go forward. Every one of us knew Major Webster by reputation, and some of us had worked under him at the Vesle River. Up he came from a shack in the woods smiling, as usual, and with an "all right, boys", swung up the road. The change in the men was apparent and with lighter hearts we followed on.

We arrived and, everything arranged, he retired to his dug-out to get some much needed rest. That night the shells fell thick and fast and at 2 o'clock in the morning, when the racket was at its height and our barrage was working destruction on the cannon firing our way, in came Major Webster, as cool as you please, took off his clothes, took a bath, and then sat down to write letters until 5 o'clock as quietly as he might have done had it been early in the evening in his own home.

To him is accredited the finding of a mule wagon left behind by the Germans with which he used to go up to the front every night alone to bring back a load of patients where no ambulance could go.

So many things could be written of his bravery, his high ideals, his inspiring leadership that a volume might easily be filled. I send this, hoping that others may add their stories, for he was a man worth while.

JOHN RUSSELL, JR., '17.

Jan. 14, 1919.

Lutzerath, Germany,
4th San. Tr. Hdqrs.

HARVARD ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Both Dr. Knight and Mr. Thompson in their discussions of admission requirements seem to have forgotten the old adage, "There are three kinds of lies: lies, damned

lies, and statistics." Again, they both seem unaware that there are literally no Harvard entrance examinations. With the exception of special examinations last December, Harvard College has set no papers for the last three years, but has adopted those of the College Entrance Examination Board. These papers are made up by committees of college and secondary school teachers, and they are passed in searching review by another committee of similar make-up, working at several sessions distributed over a fairly long period of time. No pupil takes examinations for any specific college: the certificate of the Board merely states that N. N. has received the following grades in the designated subjects. He may have originally intended to present this certificate to the Harvard authorities; but if during the summer he moves to California, he finds it legal tender there. Moreover, a glance at the Harvard statement of "point" requirements will show that the range of permissible selection from the subjects covered by the Board examinations is comfortably large and limited only for the purpose of preventing occasional specialization at too early an age. Unless we put back the examinations in Chipping, Filing, and Blacksmithing, add one on household arts (for Radcliffe), and possibly include Italian, I do not see how we are to acquire more breadth of opportunity.

We may thus escape Scylla, but what about Charybdis? Dr. Knight's statistics and cases may be passed over as irrelevant to present-day conditions. Mr. Thompson, however, quotes one of the Entrance Board tables of statistics. Now it should be observed that the totals of those who failed are swelled by individuals who cannot be counted in any honest discussion of the matter. First, there is a large proportion of candidates who failed to pass the New York Regents examinations and who hope they may have better luck with the Board papers; then there are candidates from "schools" and "tutors" that Mr. Thompson himself would reject with a smile; there are numerous pupils from good schools whose records would never justify their being admitted to college even by certificate or promotion; a sprinkling of others might be added, such as illiterate foreigners, self-prepared students of mature age

who are more or less cranks, and so on. When all these deductions are made,—and practically all of them would have to be made from the “failed” column,—the proportions are far more encouraging. It may be truthfully said that, with the exception of pupils temporarily ill, the Board examinations prevent almost no intelligent candidate from entering college.

On this point, let me add, I speak with a fair amount of knowledge. For many years I taught boys and girls who afterwards went to a wide variety of colleges; I have seen rather intimately the workings of the Entrance Board committees for the past ten years; for several years I was a reader for the Board; and—greatest pleasure in all this time—I have kept in touch with the undergraduate life both at Harvard and elsewhere. I wish there were space to tell of the careful procedure of examiners and readers, but all that has elsewhere been described at length. Those who are interested may consult Professor Steeves’s account published as Document No. 80 of the Entrance Board, Mr. Charles Swain Thomas’s article in a recent number of the “English Leaflet” (to be obtained from Mr. Samuel Thurber of Newtonville, Mass.), and Professor Donald Clive Stuart’s paper published in the September, 1917, *Bulletin* of the New England Modern Language Association. An acquaintance with these statements is a *sine qua non* for intelligent discussion of this whole subject.

Before I close there may be a moment to advert to the more ideal issues raised by Mr. Thompson. Everyone believes with him that educational systems exist for service rather than for selection. But service must always be based on selection until we get a university teaching everything from the printing craft to Chinese hermeneutics. As soon as we get so heterogeneous an institution, we shall merely have united into one organization a number of schools similar to those already existing separately. There is no particular advantage to the student in having the Harvard name spread over a union of the Wentworth Institute, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Barnard College, Hunter College, and the present Faculty of the University. Even if we had such a combination, selection would still have to go on in order to fit a student for the suitable department of the university.

Harvard, like every other college of liberal arts, has one particular function. That function is decidedly not to train the manual powers; such work is better done in trade and technical institutes like Carnegie, Case, and Wentworth. The sole function of a liberal arts college (aside from necessary attention to the physical development of the students) is to train the observational, judicial, and aesthetic powers. In other words, a Harvard College graduate should have enough scientific training to enable him to see and report accurately what is taking place about him; he should be able to face a new situation and come to sane, unprejudiced, workable conclusions regarding it; he should instinctively prefer Henry Fielding to Robert W. Chambers, and Amiens Cathedral to Appleton Chapel. While he is being thus trained he may incidentally gain knowledge that will be a preparation for or an anticipation of what we now call “professional” studies, but the main purpose of his college career is to enable him to see life steadily and see it whole. This, let me emphasize, is only one among a number of equally valid educational plans, for all of which a more or less conscious process of selection is the basis. And the final point is that the Entrance Board examinations, as applied at Harvard, are at once the broadest, fairest, and most effective basis of selection we now have for this particular scheme of education.

DAVID T. POTTINGER, '06.
Cambridge, Feb. 1, 1919.

ROOSEVELT AND HARVARD FOOTBALL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Roosevelt, as the world well knows, was an enthusiastic American citizen—“100 per cent. American”, to use his favorite expression; he was also a devoted Harvard man, and a believer in and an enthusiastic supporter of Harvard athletic sports, especially football.

It may interest the readers of the BULLETIN to recall the occasion when the aid of Mr. Roosevelt was solicited to fire the drooping courage of the Harvard Football Advisory Committee and the undergraduate body. It was at a time when Harvard football success was at its lowest ebb. Harvard had broken with Yale, and the un-

dergraduate body felt that the Faculty wished to abolish intercollegiate sport. Players and graduates were divided in different groups favoring different methods and coaches. There was a corresponding lack of interest and no fixed purpose or plan.

Mr. Lorin F. Deland was selected as coach. He wished to develop the team especially for the game with the University of Pennsylvania, and with much intelligence began to build up the system of coaching which eventually brought such satisfactory results. It was decided to invite Mr. Roosevelt, then Police Commissioner in New York City, to address the undergraduates at Sanders Theatre. Mr. Roosevelt, then as later was looked at askance by the cultured with pacifist tendencies. He was regarded as boisterous, tumultuous, and injudicious, and some thought that it would be unwise to present to the unformed undergraduate mind as a leader of light a man of such a rash, boyish intelligence as "Teddy" Roosevelt; there was a noticeable lack of cordial support among the college professors at the suggestion. But in the absence of President Eliot, who was in Europe, Judge Francis C. Lowell of the Harvard Corporation and George von L. Meyer, already a public figure, gave countenance to the occasion, and one of the Faculty members of the Athletic Committee was ready to add a tinge of academic authority to the proposed football rally.

Mr. Roosevelt was young as a campaign speaker at the time, but had had sufficient experience in New York politics to attract the attention of newspaper critics. His abilities as a speaker were sufficiently developed to show his power and peculiar capacity in stirring the emotions of his hearers. His mannerisms of delivery, his short, firm sentences, delivered with telling emphases, without crudity of thought, but with evident disregard of authorized conservatism, suited admirably the eager listeners who filled Sanders Theatre to overflowing. There could have been no better audience to inspire an orator, and it was a pleasure to watch their intelligent, young faces, as phrase after phrase waked their loyalty and admiration.

Sanders Theatre never rose to higher enthusiasm than when Mr. Roosevelt sin-

gled out for fitting praise the splendid work of William H. Lewis as the football centre in the games of the past year. It was not only the wording of the encomium but also the wisdom in the selection of the individual to be praised which roused in the audience the feeling that study and books and learning were not the only wealth of the Harvard tradition. The Alma Mater also taught the virtues of determination in struggle under difficulties, courage, the true qualities of a man.

Mr. Roosevelt bitterly denounced that "pale cast of thought" which "sicklies o'er" resolutions, and yet there was no disparagement of sound scholarship. He spoke with contempt of the student who neglected his studies in his devotion to football; he was to be classed with the weakling, lacking in resolution, who broke training. It was a disgrace, it was "quitting", to be put on probation for not keeping up in studies. After extolling the culture of the Greeks and telling what their art and thought had done for the world, the speaker presented an unacademic opinion in true Rooseveltian manner, saying, "the Romans conquered the Greeks, and I am glad they conquered them. The Greeks had ideas, the Romans were masters of law and government."

Perhaps Wendell Phillips in his famous Phi Beta Kappa oration may have moved a more mature audience at Sanders Theatre, but never in its history has the academic theatre held an audience more filled with hearty, youthful, healthy enthusiasm than that which responded with resounding applause and cheer after cheer as the words of the future great American leader fell on their ears.

Returning to Boston, Mr. Roosevelt spoke most entertainingly to his companions on oratory, especially that of Wendell Phillips, and on courage, which, he said, was rarely universal; men with daring in bar-room fights were often afraid of grizzly bears.

The venture of the football authorities in inviting Mr. Roosevelt to address the students was the beginning of the movement to improve the game which was farther aided by President Roosevelt some years later when he summoned the football coaches of the leading colleges to the White House and told them that "dirty" football must

stop and that it was "up to them" to put a stop to it and save a manly game. That conference led to the modified rules, the "neutral zone", and the present excellent game.

Later, at a football dinner celebrating a 17 to 0 Harvard victory over Yale, Mr. Roosevelt was the guest of Gov. Wolcott, Mr. Beaman, and a number of distinguished Harvard enthusiasts. Mr. Fred Stimson read a poem referring to the guest in the following happy phrase: "Whom men call Teddy Roosevelt and the gods call Theodore."

Future historians will determine Mr. Roosevelt's place as a statesman, but his contemporaries knew him as a great prophet of the evangel of sturdy manliness and respected him always.

EDWARD H. BRADFORD, '69.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

An exhibition of drawings and diagrams by Mr. Jay Hambidge, of New York, illustrating the system of proportions underlying Egyptian and Greek art, has been arranged in the Print Room of the Fogg Art Museum. In the collection are analyses of examples of architecture, sculpture, vases, and other objects in bronze and pottery, many of the originals of which are from the collections of the Boston, Metropolitan, and Fogg museums.

Mr. Hambidge gave a lecture in the Museum on Wednesday of this week, and will give another on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 4.30 P. M.

Mr. Hambidge, who holds the Samuel Sachs Research Fellowship for 1918-19, has been engaged for many years in his investigation of the mathematical systems underlying the art of various epochs. At present, in coöperation with Mr. Caskey, Curator of Classical Art in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, he is working on the examples of Greek art in that institution.

This exhibition of Mr. Hambidge's work is the first of a series of loan exhibitions and conferences to be held in the Fogg Museum during the winter and spring. The collection will be shown for about a month. It will be followed by an exhibition of drawings by the Old Masters, and thereafter, it is hoped, by a large and important exhibition illustrating the chief epochs of French art.

In addition to the larger exhibitions, the policy will now be resumed of placing on view individual works of art of importance loaned by friends of the Museum. The first of such occasional loans will be a painting by Fiorenzo di Lorenzo, the Umbrian master of the 15th century, which will be shown in a few days.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION

The municipality of Paris has transferred to the American University Union in Europe a large plot of land on the rue du Four, between the Sorbonne and the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Through the efforts of James H. Hyde, '98, the land referred to above was originally secured for the Maison des Etudiants Américains, but that organization agreed last spring to consolidate with the American University Union.

The Union will continue at least until next fall to occupy its present quarters, the Royal Palace Hotel, 8 rue de Richelieu. Professor Nettleton, of Yale, is director of the Union; his headquarters are in Paris. Professor Carl R. Fish, of the University of Wisconsin, is director of the London branch of the Union, and Professor Kenneth McKenzie, '91, of the University of Illinois, is director of the Rome branch.

According to the newspapers, Anson P. Stokes, of Yale, chairman of the board of trustees of the Union, states that the trustees plan to start in the near future a movement to secure about \$1,000,000 which will be used to erect and support on the plot of land already referred to a suitable building for the permanent headquarters of American students in Paris.

PROFESSOR LORD GOES TO POLAND

Dr. Robert H. Lord, '06, Assistant Professor of History, one of the several Harvard professors who have gone to Europe as expert advisers of the American Peace Commissioners, has been selected as one of the two American representatives on the special committee appointed by the Peace Conference to visit Poland and make an examination of conditions in that country. Professor Lord has for years made a specialty of the history of eastern Europe, especially of the events leading up to the division of the Kingdom of Poland. The report of the special committee just appointed to go to that country will, it is expected, be the basis of some of the most important decisions of the Peace Conference.

ROGER PIERCE, '04, RESIGNS

Roger Pierce, '04, Secretary to the Corporation, has resigned and will become vice-president of the New England Trust Co., of Boston. He has been Secretary to the Corporation since 1914, and was secretary of the Alumni Association from 1913 to 1917. He had also been business director of the Medical School.

Francis W. Hunnewell, '02, also Secretary to the Corporation and Comptroller of the University, has returned to Cambridge from Washington, where he was for almost a year with the War Department Committee on Education and special training, and resumed his positions with the University.

PRESIDENT LOWELL'S TOUR

President Lowell will be absent from Cambridge from the beginning of next week until early in March, as one of the chief speakers, with President Taft, in a series of public meetings to be held throughout the country in the common interest of the League to Enforce Peace and the League of Free Nations. Professor George Grafton Wilson will also be one of the party.

President Lowell hopes to meet the Harvard Clubs, whenever practicable, in the cities in which this "National Congress in Nine Sessions" is to be held. The Atlantic Congress was fixed for New York City, Feb. 5-6, the New England Congress for Boston, Feb. 7-8. The remaining Congresses and dates are as follows: Great Lakes Congress, Chicago, Feb. 10-11; Northern Congress, Minneapolis, Feb. 12-13; Northwestern Congress, Portland, Ore., Feb. 16-17; Pacific Coast Congress, San Francisco, Feb. 19-20; Mountain Congress, Salt Lake City, Feb. 21-22; Mid-Continent Congress, St. Louis, Feb. 25-26; Southern Congress, Atlanta, Feb. 28-March 1.

ARTILLERY UNIT AT HARVARD

Although definite arrangements have not been made, it seems probable that a battery of field artillery will be established at Harvard next year as a part of the system of military training which will be maintained in accordance with the wishes of the War Department. Col. R. C. F. Goetz is already in Cambridge to discuss plans with the University authorities.

As at present laid out, the schemes of the War Department call not only for regular drill and other work during the college year, but also for a summer camp of six weeks' duration at which the men will be paid. The last provision is desired so that men who ordinarily have to earn money in the long vacation may be enabled to attend the summer camp.

HARVARD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The report of the Harvard Coöperative Society for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows that the total business during that period amounted to \$269,460.38; in the corresponding period of the previous year it was \$261,042.43.

The increase in business was at the Technology Branch, where the receipts for the past six months were \$78,483.07; in the corresponding period of 1917 they were \$56,956.96. The growth in the receipts there was due to the business done by the Aviation Canteen, which was conducted by the Coöperative Society in 1918, but not in 1917. Two barber shops have been carried on at the Technology Branch, and they, also, contributed to the growth in the business there.

The report for the Harvard Square shops of the society was not so favorable. The total

business there for the six months ended Dec. 31, last, was \$190,977.31; for the corresponding period of the preceding year the figures were \$204,085.47. The falling-off in the receipts of the Harvard Square shops was due to the late opening and early demobilization of the S. A. T. C., to the greatly decreased registration in the University, and to the generally disturbed conditions brought on by the war.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Laurence B. Leonard, '18, of Lynn, Mass., has been elected president of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America, commonly known as the I. C. A. A. A.

At the recent meeting of the executive committee of the Association in New York City, it was voted that members of the S. A. T. C. who have continued their college work shall be eligible to compete in the intercollegiate games this spring, and also men who left college to do war work if they have complied with the following conditions:

All men who were discharged from their war activities before Jan. 6 should have reported to their respective colleges on that day; those who remained in service after Jan. 6 must have reported within three weeks after their discharge; all prospective competitors in the meeting of the I. C. A. A. A. must report before April 1.

K. B. Murdock, '16, Assistant Dean

Kenneth B. Murdock, '16, has been appointed an assistant dean of Harvard College. Murdock was appointed an assistant in English after his graduation from College, but his service was short, for, at the end of the academic year 1916-17, he joined the American Red Cross. In June, 1918, he enlisted in the Navy, and last November he was commissioned at the Princeton Ensign School. He has been reappointed an assistant in English.

The Future of the Union

The Student Council has appointed the following committee to confer with the regent, Matthew Luce, '91, in regard to the future of the Harvard Union: Robert E. Gross, '19, of West Newton, George C. Barclay, '19, of New York City, Alexander H. Bright, '19, of Cambridge, Stillman R. Dunham, Jr., '19, of Allston, Edward A. Hill, '19, of Bronxville, N. Y., Mayo A. Shattuck, '19, of Columbus, O., and John S. Higgins, '20, of Winchester.

Correction

The statement in the BULLETIN of Jan. 23 that Lieut. Walter G. Oakman, '07, suffered one of his several wounds at Gallipoli was incorrect. He did not take part in the Gallipoli campaign.

THE HOCKEY TEAM

The Yale-Harvard hockey match will be played next Saturday evening in the Ice Palace, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Princeton-Harvard game will be played in the same place on Saturday, Feb. 22.

The candidates for the Harvard team have been hard at work for the past few weeks, but team play has not been developed to the point reached in recent years.

The destruction of the Boston Arena by the recent fire has made it necessary to practise on the outdoor rink on Soldiers Field, and the condition of the ice there is, of course, uncertain. Fortunately, the weather has been favorable for skating during the past week, and the Harvard team during that period won three practice games on successive days; its opponents, in order, were the Camp Devens Team on which were several former Harvard players, Boston College, and the Boston Hockey Club on Saturday. The scores were, 3 to 0, 7 to 2, and 3 to 0.

The squad has recently been strengthened by the return of Buntin, '21, Church, '20, and Loudnerback, '20, who have been discharged from the service. Church is well known as both a hockey and a football player. Buntin is a first-class forward. Among the other men who will be used in carrying the puck are Captain Gross, '19, Bigelow, '21, Cabot, '20, Avery, '21, Snelling, '21, Bright, '19, Baldwin, '21, Higgins, '20, and Bacon, '20.

The candidates for point and cover point are: Church, '20, Walker, '21, Clark, '19, White, '19, and Sessions, '21. The first choice for goal is Holmes, '21, but Louderback, '20, is a good goal-tend and will probably have a chance in some of the games.

There is little to choose between the candidates for the various positions; substitutions, therefore, will not be likely to affect the scoring ability of the team. Little is known about the Yale and Princeton teams, but it is assumed that they have labored under the same difficulties which have bothered the Harvard men.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

M.D. '59—Walter W. Wesselhoeft has been elected a vice-president of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital.

'81—Merritt Starr has delivered addresses in memory of Theodore Roosevelt at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11, at Winnetka, Ill., Jan. 12, and at Moline, Ill., Jan. 15. He has been appointed a member of the Roosevelt Memorial Committee of the Chicago Forest Park Reserve.

'81—Edmund A. Whitman has been elected a trustee of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital of Boston.

'83—Russell S. Codman has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital.

'83—Frank W. Kaan, LL.B. and A.M. '88, has resigned his position as special attorney in the Enforcement Division of the United States Food Administration at Washington, and has resumed the general practice of law at 50 State St., Boston.

'84—Gordon Abbott has been reelected chairman of the board of directors of the Old Colony Trust Co., of Boston.

'84—Dean William W. Fenn of the Harvard Divinity School, preached at the University of Chicago, Feb. 2.

'85—Grafton D. Cushing has been appointed a trustee of the Massachusetts State Library.

'88—Herman Page, D.D., Protestant Episcopal

Bishop of Spokane, preached at St. Paul's Cathedral in Boston last Sunday.

'90—Dr. Raymond Calkins, A.M. '94, will be one of the speakers in a series of talks on "What I Believe and Why", to be given under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. at Simmons College, Boston. Dr. Calkins will speak, Feb. 25, on "After This Life—What?"

'91—Robert L. O'Brien has resigned his position as a trustee of the Massachusetts State Library.

'92—Philip L. Spalding has resigned his position as president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., to enter the banking firm of Estabrook & Co., Boston.

'94—J. D. M. Ford, Ph.D. '97, Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, gave an address on Spanish and Portuguese South America at a meeting of the Beacon Society of Boston, Feb. 1.

M.D. '94—Henry L. Houghton has been elected one of the trustees of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital of Boston.

'95—William S. Patten, vice-president and a director of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, contractors, of Boston, has returned from London where for nearly a year he served in the Intelligence Section of the Army with the rank of captain. Previously he had served as a major in the American Red Cross.

'96—Professor Alfred D. Sheffield, A.M. '97, was elected a member of the executive committee of the Cambridge Community Forum at the annual meeting of the forum, Jan. 27.

'96—Philip Stockton has been reelected president and chairman of the executive committee of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.

LL.B. '97—Matt B. Jones, A.B. (Dartmouth) '94, has been elected president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. He has been connected with the telephone organization for more than twenty years and has been first vice-president of the company for more than a year past.

'99—Henry H. Fish is buyer and manager of the sport clothing department of William Read & Sons, Boston. His home address is 283 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass.

'02—Francis L. Burnett, M.D. '06, has reopened his clinical laboratory at 205 Beacon St., Boston. He has recently been released from active service in the Navy.

'03—Dr. Horace M. Kallen, Ph.D. '08, lectured in Kingsley Hall, Boston, Feb. 5, on "A League of Nations." This was one of a series of lectures on current history given by the Department of University Extension.

'04—Louis K. Southard has been elected treasurer of the International Purchasing Co., Boston. He is also general manager of the company.

'06—Clark R. Mandigo, M.C.E. '07, has been honorably discharged from the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and has resumed his former position as consulting engineer for the Western Paving Brick Manufacturers Association, Kansas City, Mo.

'06—Percy L. Moses has resigned as a director of the Metropolitan Trust Co., of Boston.

'08—Edward S. Barber, of New York City, has been elected vice-president of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse League.

'09—William M. Rand, who is a lieutenant (s. g.) in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, has resumed his former position as treasurer of the City Fuel Co., Boston.

LL.B. '09—F. Winchester Denio, who was recently made a vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, has been reelected to that position.

'10—James A. Gary, Jr., has rejoined the firm of James S. Gary & Son, cotton duck manufacturers, Baltimore, Md. He has recently been released from active duty as a lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

'11—Abbott Stevens was elected to the board of directors of the Old Colony Trust Co., of Boston, at the recent annual meeting of the company. Stevens is now serving as a captain in the Quartermaster Department of the Army.

'12—E. Gordon Bassett is in the commercial service department of the First National Bank, Boston.

'12—Henry E. Eaton was honorably discharged from the service Dec. 20, 1918, and has returned to his former position with the Churchill Drug Co., Burlington, Ia.

'12—The engagement of Stedman S. Hanks and Miss Margery Hancock of Austin, Tex., has been announced. Hanks is a major in the U. S. Air Service.

'12—Horace Holden is a master at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

'12—Walter S. Hood has returned to the Turners Falls Power & Electric Co., Greenfield, Mass.

'12—Robert S. Potter, who has been a major in the Air Service, has returned from overseas duty and resumed his position as vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston.

'12—Charles M. Storey, a member of the commission sent by the American delegates to the Peace Conference to investigate conditions in Austria, is one of two members of the commission left in temporary charge of the work at Budapest.

'12—A daughter, Ellen Jean Torrey, was born Nov. 7, 1918, to Lincoln C. Torrey and Estelle (Gates) Torrey. Torrey is with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O. His home is in Cuyahoga Falls, O.

'13—The engagement of Walter G. Hill and Miss May Winifred Cullis of Jamaica Plain, has been announced. Hill is an ensign, U. S. N., and is stationed on the "Don Juan de Austria."

'14—Ernest L. Fuller who was recently discharged from the Coast Artillery Corps, is in the experimental department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O. His address is 356 Perkins St., Akron.

'14—Roy H. Magwood, who was formerly a captain in the Field Artillery, is with the United States Leather Co., Boston. His home address is 63 Vinson St., Dorchester Centre.

Law '14—Ernest L. Anderson has been reappointed a trustee of the Grafton State Hospital, Grafton, Mass.

Law '14—Lawrence B. Evans has resigned his position as Massachusetts State librarian to accept the position of counsel to the Brazilian Embassy at Washington.

Law '14—Frank W. K. Smith has received his discharge from the Army where he held the rank of first lieutenant, Engineers, and has resumed the general practice of law at 50 State St., Boston.

'15—Judson A. Smith, M.D. '18, was married in Cambridge, Jan. 30, to Miss Hildegard E. W. Guttererson. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are to sail in a few days for the near east for work under the auspices of the American Committee for Relief.

'16—Merritt P. Starr, who has been a corporal in the Sanitary Detachment of the Army, was discharged last December and has resumed his medical studies in the University of Chicago. A

son, Philip M. Starr, was born, June 15, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Starr. They are living at Winnetka, Ill.

'16—Richard A. Whiting was married, Jan. 4, to Miss Ethel Sprunt. Whiting, who is a 2d lieutenant in the Field Artillery Reserve Corps, is in the credit department of the United Drug Co., Boston.

'17—Walter W. Webber is with the Boston Optical Co., Beach St., Boston. He received his discharge from the service, Dec. 13.

'18—Joseph B. Abrams, who has been a chemist at the Supervisory and Control Laboratory of the U. S. Ordnance Department in Philadelphia, has returned to the American Sugar Refining Co., East Boston, as assistant chemist.

'18—Donald W. Ellsworth, recently in the Field Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., is in the accounting department of the General Electric Co., West Lynn, Mass. His address is 177 North Common St., Lynn.

'18—James C. Scanlan is in the auditing department of Morris & Co., Boston. His address is 22 Munroe St., Somerville, Mass.

NECROLOGY

M.D. '65—CLARENCE JOHN BLAKE. Died at Boston, Jan. 29.—Dr. Blake was one of the foremost members of his profession in Boston, especially in the field of otology. He was on the teaching staff of the Medical School from 1870 until 1913, when he retired as Professor of Otology, emeritus. In addition to his large private practice, he was for many years aural surgeon for the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and had been an official of other hospitals. From 1879 to 1882 he was editor of the *American Journal of Otology*. He had made many contributions to the literature of his special subject and was a member of many scientific organizations. Dr. Blake studied in the Lawrence Scientific School from 1859 to 1861, and spent four years in work in Europe after his

graduation from the Medical School. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and a son, Thomas B. Blake, '07.

'67—HORACE EVERETT WARE. Died at Boston, Jan. 27.—He attended the Law School from 1867 to 1869, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1879 and 1880. For many years he was connected with William Ware & Co., publishers of "The Old Farmer's Almanac", of which Mr. Ware was editor. Beside his work as a lawyer and publisher, he had written several books on historical subjects. He was never married and lived for many years at the Hotel Touraine, Boston.

'82—WALTER GREENOUGH CHASE, M.D. '01. Died at Boston, Jan. 27.—He studied in the Law School for a year after his graduation from college, and then for several years was with the Mason Regulator Co. He took an interest in X-ray photography and the assistance he gave to surgeons led to his entrance into the Harvard Medical School in 1896. From 1900 to 1901 he studied at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. In 1905 he went to Panama as secretary to the pathological section of the Pan-American Medical Congress. In 1908 Dr. Chase was appointed a member of the Massachusetts Commission to study old age pensions and insurance, and during the last few years he had been active as an official of the American Red Cross in Boston. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Fannie Scott Hubbard, of Charleston, S. C., and a son and daughter.

'12—MADISON SEWELL DOW. Died at Greenfield, Mass., Dec. 10, 1918.—He had been an engineer with the Turners Falls Construction Co.

'15—IRVIN KARSNER SEARLE, A.M. '16. Died at Rockford, Ill., Dec. 8, 1918. After leaving the Graduate School, Searle taught biological chemistry in California. In September, 1917, he returned to Harvard and entered the School of Business Administration. He left in the following February to undergo a minor surgical operation, which finally proved fatal.

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John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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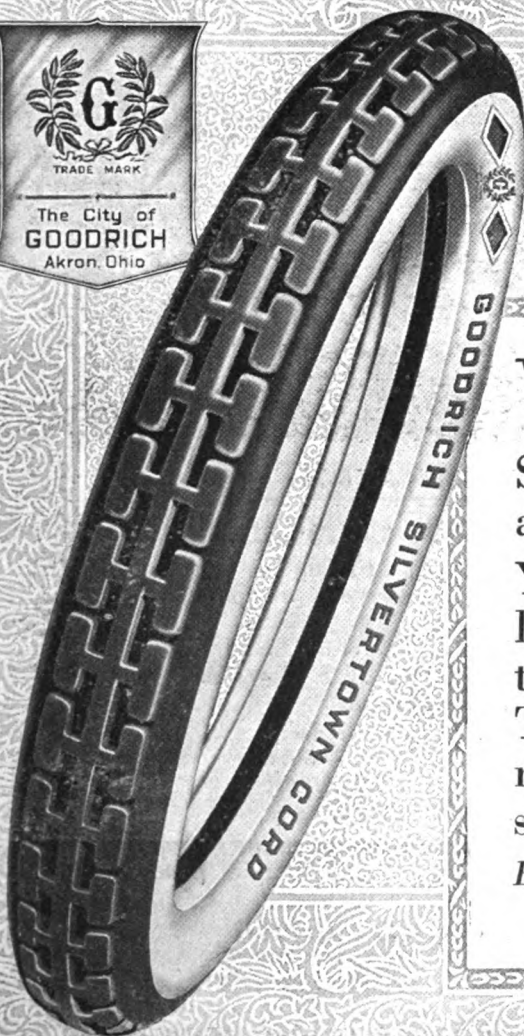
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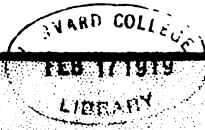
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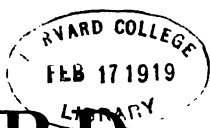
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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News and Views

The Return of the Surgical Unit. During the past few years the Harvard Club of Boston has been the scene of a series of remarkable gatherings directly related to the war—the welcome to the French officers who first came to teach American soldiers the arts of war, the reception of Marshal Joffre, and a large number of other occasions at which memorable words have been spoken and memorable men entertained. In all the series there has been nothing more noteworthy than the meeting of welcome to Lieut. Col. Hugh Cabot and his fellow-members of the Harvard Surgical Unit on Tuesday evening of last week. The first and the latest of these occasions—the coming of the French officers and the return of the Harvard Unit from its service with the Royal Army Medical Corps—are quite extraordinary, perhaps even unique, in their celebration of the direct dealings between foreign governments and an American university in such a time as the recent past.

When the complete history of the part played by Harvard and its sons in this hugest of wars comes to be written, there will be no brighter chapter in it than that devoted to the Harvard Surgical Unit. The story of its organization, before the war was a year old, long before America became a belligerent, and of its continuance until after the signing of the armistice, was told in the BULLETIN of last week. The meaning of that story provided the ani-

inating spirit of the meeting at the Harvard Club. It was put into words first by President Lowell who described the course of the University in sending this Unit to the aid of the British Army, then by Sir Henry Babington Smith, acting chief of the British mission to the United States, who spoke with sincere feeling and conviction of the significance of the Unit in British eyes, and finally by Lieut. Col. Hugh Cabot, since December of 1916 committed to the charge of the enterprise until the war should end, and now the self-effacing spokesman for the Harvard surgeons, physicians, and nurses.

The modesty and directness with which he told the splendid story of British General Hospital No. 22, with a record for ministering to a higher number of cases than any other hospital connected with the British Army, will not soon be forgotten. When he presented to President Lowell, as representing the University, the weather-worn British and American flags which had flown over the hospital for two years, a symbolic token then and there accepted for permanent safe keeping in the Harvard Medical School, the sense of experiencing an historic moment was inescapable. Much has been said on many occasions about the binding together of British and American citizens through the circumstances of war. The ministrations of the Hospital Unit to more than 150,000 patients who will gratefully associate it with America and with Harvard constitute an offering to humanity for which all may be thankful.

The surgeons from other Medical Schools than our own, and the nurses without any academic association received their meed of genuine praise. These doctors will doubtless go on with their careers as marked men. What about the nurses? There may be suitable plans for their recognition by Harvard itself. We would not advocate war-time A.B. or M.D. degrees for them; but, unless a better project is already on foot, would it not be well for the University, or the Medical School, to give to every one of them some token, keepsake, certificate—what you please—associating the name of each of these devoted women with the name of Harvard? The University would be the richer for such an association, quite as clearly as the nurses.

* * *

"Reform"—a Matter of Definition. One correspondent sends us from abroad a letter, printed

on a later page, protesting against the need of any "reforms" at Harvard. Another contributes a longer article, written "at sea", from quite the opposite point of view. The references of this writer to the discussion of the classics in the BULLETIN some time ago bear the marks of trusting the memory rather than refreshing it with the aid of "back numbers." We do not find that the question of classical studies received either so full or so one-sided a consideration in these pages as our correspondent would lead one to believe. Be that as it may, Lieut. Chevalier's article as a whole brings up a condition of affairs which we are very glad to keep before the readers of the BULLETIN.

"Reform" may not be the ideal word for what is needed at Harvard; "development" may be better. Certainly a supine acceptance of what has been as the only thing which can be in the new time now beginning is, to say the very least, not needed. The *Crimson* complains of the athletic authorities of Yale, Princeton, and

Harvard because they announced after a recent meeting that "no definite decision was reached on any point." The undergraduate reaction to this kind of announcement at this time seems to us entirely healthy and commendable. For a year or more the BULLETIN has been pointing out from time to time the opportunity for a genuine piece of house-cleaning in athletics during the period while rooms have stood untenanted. Now their occupants are returning, and, unless something is done reasonably soon, all the old uses and abuses of athleticism—a parallel term to "militarism"—will be in full swing before we know it. There has been the same opportunity for readjusting the academic and social conditions at Harvard to the possible demand of a new day—and we trust it will not escape unimproved.

Of course the world is so full of a number of things just at present that any given one of them runs a grave risk of suffocation or extinction in the "rush-hour" crowd. All the more, therefore, are such utterances as those of Lieut. Chevalier's—however one may dissent from them in points of detail—to be welcomed.

* * *

Professor Edward C. Pickering. The death of Professor Edward C. Pickering last week

has made a grievous gap in the ranks of productive scholars, as distinguished from teaching scholars, associated with the University. An institution like Harvard has need of men representing both of these types. Professor Pickering's scientific work was such that it brought him hardly at all—one may say with substantial accuracy, not at all—into contact with the students of Harvard College. Yet he has stood in the very front rank of the Harvard scientists of his generation who have added a quality of distinction to the fame of the University throughout the world of learning. When the life of such a man comes to an end he

bears away with him much that seems beyond replacing. But he leaves behind him a great legacy, a permanent enrichment of the University with which the fame of his work has been associated. All this, beside a personal memory long to be cherished with admiration and affection, Professor Pickering has left to Harvard.

It is an interesting circumstance that three eminent scientists, Professor Pickering, Professor John Trowbridge, and Professor William G. Farlow, who had sat together as schoolboys at the Boston Latin School, came together to Harvard—the first and second to the Lawrence Scientific School, the third to the College. Such triumvirates have been rare in the annals of any school or university.

* * *

**The Associated
Harvard Clubs.**

Like the first robin, or the first hand-organ, of spring comes the welcome announcement that the Associated Harvard Clubs will hold their twenty-first meeting in Buffalo early in June. It is a certain token of the resumption of the normal in Harvard alumni affairs. This meeting was planned for June of 1917. There was even a proposal to transfer it to Washington and make it a great war-gathering of Harvard men. But it soon appeared that the war itself was providing them with sufficient occupation, and the same conditions caused the abandonment of a meeting in 1918. Much has happened to the University and its sons since the Associated Clubs met in Pittsburgh in May of 1916. Much is waiting to be done in the new time now beginning. There has never been a more promising year for a fruitful Harvard meeting.

* * *

**For the League
of Nations.**

The President of Harvard and President Taft, the most conspicuous graduate of Yale, have set forth together on a tour of the country for the purpose of

arousing national opinion to the necessity of supporting the general principle of the League of Nations now in process of formation in Paris—to the end that the Senate of the United States when it comes to deal with a treaty of peace, may be in a position to deal also with a clear-cut and wide-spread American sentiment on the subject of the League. Nothing in President Taft's career has more truly illustrated his essential patriotism than his non-partisan espousal of the great cause for which he has made himself so eloquent an advocate. We venture to say that President Lowell's absence from the University on this patriotic mission, even at a time when many vital problems of administration are pressing for solution, will stand in the regard of the alumni at large as his acceptance of the larger duty, to the pursuance of which he will carry the sympathy and support of the Harvard public. For many others reasons than those of inter-collegiate sentiment it is of excellent omen that in this high enterprise the foremost sons of Yale and of Harvard are so closely joined.

* * *

**A Roosevelt
Memorial
Meeting.**

While all the country was commemorating on Sunday last the life and services of Theodore Roosevelt, with a fellow-graduate of Harvard, Senator Lodge, speaking for the nation itself in the Capitol at Washington, it was most fitting that a special observance of the day should have been held by Harvard men. This took place in the Harvard Club of New York City. The great halls of the two Harvard clubs are becoming more and more sacred, with the passing of the years, as temples of what may truly be called the religion of Harvard. That faith found but its natural expression through the Sunday assemblage in memory of one whose name is destined to become one of the great possessions of the University.

HARVARD EDUCATION FOR MANHOOD

BY JOHN B. CHEVALIER, '08, 1ST LIEUT., AIR SERVICE, U. S. A.

WHEN sailing for France in the autumn of 1917 with the A. E. F. the writer made some notes with the intention of writing the BULLETIN regarding certain discussions of education that had appeared in its pages. Hard work and hard flying in France made writing of any sort well nigh impossible; but now that the Army is returning home, the notes are gathered and sent to the BULLETIN with the idea of helping study the serious problems America faces, following the triumphal progress of President Wilson through Paris.

To many Americans it appears that there are some serious faults in the national system of education, especially in our University system, and this little article will be a discussion of some phases of the situation and the type of citizenship evolved by the present system.

Probably few Americans would say that their educational system is perfect, yet if there are imperfections at the present time, it would seem that the very first requisite toward an improvement would be a progressive and liberal spirit regarding the matter among our political and educational leaders. That this progressive and liberal spirit in educational matters is in many ways lacking and, furthermore, lacking in quarters which are most powerful and backed by men who are conservative to the verge of narrow-mindedness, is part of my thesis.

To be specific, it is not difficult to turn to communications which appeared in the columns of the BULLETIN two years ago regarding an experiment in education to be made at Columbia University by the General Education Board. That experiment was in some ways a revolt against present educational methods and, among its tentative plans, proposed dropping Greek and Latin and substituting only modern languages, which were to be learned, so that the student could really speak them, instead of being only half learned as at present. While this brought up the ancient quarrel regarding the value of the classics, this point was not nearly so important nor so disappointing as the mental attitude toward the experiment of the General Educational Board as manifested by our intellectual authorities in general and by the opinions expressed in communications to the BULLETIN in particular.

A storm of protests reached your columns mainly devoted to the question of the classics and then, as if to settle the whole matter for good and all, the BULLETIN published a final statement giving the opinion of a half dozen of the greatest men in America that any attempt

to drop the classics in a well-rounded education was dangerous; thus, as it were, knocking on the head before it was tried the plan to be essayed at Columbia University. The BULLETIN seemed to feel that these weighty names which partially involved Harvard University represented real American opinion on the question, that the question was thereby settled, and, as no more communications appeared, could safely be tied up with red tape and laid on the shelf as settled, possibly on the basis—exit Columbia plan.

The Soldiers' Opinion.

Perhaps one could not do better than ask a soldier in the American Army if he felt that the opinions of the eminent men named could be accepted as settling finally such a question and one so vital to generations of Americans yet unborn and to our future armies. The chances are that most of the educated soldiers would say most emphatically, no. A study of the great names quoted by the BULLETIN reveals the fact that some of those men used to be preachers of universal peace and that for several years they failed to read handwriting on the wall that was writ red around the world from Yokohama to Petrograd and almost from pole to pole. As a result of this blindness thousands of bright young lives were snuffed out, and the Army regards as saviors of the nation men who insisted on being soldiers or in getting military training, when soldiering was not fashionable or honorable in intellectual circles in America. If those men could make so serious a mistake regarding the ordinary matter of a nation's being able to protect itself, why may they not be in error once again, when they decide how a youth should be educated and that an experiment in education should be killed before it is born?

To illustrate further some of the dangerous educational conservatism from which the nation suffers, one could not do better than quote the remarks of the Dean of a leading American University (not Harvard) which appeared in the *Literary Digest* for November 10, 1917, page 32. In an article defending the classics against their enemies, this gentleman closes with the words: "It is nothing more, nothing less, than the cause of intelligence against ignorance." It is just that mental attitude which is the curse of our universities and causes the narrow-minded attacks which were made on the Columbia plan before it even started. Thus our most highly cultured teachers make their arguments strong and their position right by calling the barbarians

who disagree with them ignorant. Perhaps it may do some of these professors good to know that young American and Allied lives were spent wholesale because American intellectual leaders have been ignorant of the true issues that confront mankind; so ignorant that the wrath of God took away the nation's youth, that the nation might awaken to the truth.

Just to discuss the classics of the world in general as compared with the classics known to our universities as such is quite worth while to get some light on the whole problem. For some years the writer lived in India and studied the Hindustani language, getting near to the wonderful classical literature of India, and Sanskrit. Does the reader realize that dozens of roots of English words he uses are found in Hindustani, having reached him *via* Greek and Latin from ancient India? Probably not, but it is worth knowing, and if the literature of India is behind our culture why should it not be studied by the undergraduate as well as Greek and Latin? Harvard has scholars who can explain the wonders of the Indian classics.

The Example of China.

To get one of the best views of things classical, however, it is necessary to study China, which has the oldest and most important system of classics in the world. The writer lived for a long time in China and struggled with the Chinese language for five years. Harvard has few masters of the Chinese classics, if any, yet they are the intellectual foundation of the most numerous nation on earth, and not only wonderful, but the present property of the people that evolved them. Few friends of China, however, and students of international affairs will not admit that China has been and is a case of classics carried *ad absurdum*, almost to national ruin. Prior to the new-born republic, students and masters of the classics chosen by literary examination, ruled China and kept China a helpless unit in the world's affairs. For sheer ignorance, the Chinese classical student led mankind; he was ready to guide all human affairs by mumbling proverbs, and was a master of studies that required more application than any other studies on earth, yet he knew not even the geography of his own country. To ardent friends of the classics let China be recommended, a country that despised the soldier, the man ready to die for his country, and made all honor come from literary forms. Even God was refusing his aid to China until the Chinese swept their old educational system overboard. Students of all the classics should bear in mind that the emancipation of China from the classics is one of the momentous events of this century, an event which appears destined to resound through the ages.

On the whole, for supporters of the classics to

call their opponents ignorant not only fails to square with the facts, but also casts a suspicion on the soundness with which they themselves look on the problems of life. Those who have seen the work of the General Education Board at home and abroad know that its achievements are already important, in fact read almost like a romance, and they have gathered probably the most brilliant group of minds in America in their particular field. It is ridiculous for any university to call them ignorant, and any university should wish every experiment they make God speed, if it has any liberality or spirit of progress. Anything which promises the slightest chance of success should be tried and the results scientifically studied.

To turn, however, to the direct examination of the value of Latin and Greek as part of the education of American youth, the writer happens to be a friend of these classics and feels sorry that any words of his might deprive some American boy of the knowledge and happiness he has derived from the classics. However, it is not a question that can be approached with any yielding to sentiment; only the best interests of our future citizens can be considered. The writer would not lightly give up his former study of Horace, a pleasant poet, nor the Greek plays, and the basis given to years of quiet interest in philology; yet many times when in contact with foreigners he would have given up his knowledge of the classics to enjoy the perfect command of French, Spanish, and German which they have and he might have had. The writer's experience of life has included journeys to the ends of the earth, which would be a stern test of any education, and his opinion is that Latin as a college entrance requirement should be elective; Greek already is so.

Very few college graduates are scholars, at best they have only a smattering of Latin, and smatterings of subjects do not mean culture. Most students would have a far better idea of Roman culture if they read good translations of the few hundred lines they managed to translate with such toil. Spanish would probably give them a good basis for the study of romance languages, and they could easily perfect themselves in it because it is alive and close to America. However, Greek has not been able to maintain itself as a requirement in this modern world, and Latin is making a desperate stand. What does all this mean? It seems to mean a new conception of education and culture. Is it knowledge or even culture to patter out Latin quotations? Hearing Chinese proverbs quoted to solve or point every problem of life makes the average listener more eager to heave a brick than to listen. Most students know many classical scholars who would not show up particularly well as cultured people in any of the world's capitals. Among well-bred people the

world over the most perfect guarantee of an easy and courteous bearing is a sound knowledge of modern languages; Europeans have that knowledge, Americans have not. The white man should know as much as he can about the sources of white civilization; but it is an open question whether a meagre knowledge of Latin and Greek is the best way to get it.

Now it is not out of place to discuss what present American university education is doing toward producing the most sound mental attitude in the nation's leaders. The statement has been made that very few college graduates are scholars; in fact the scholar is one who has an unusual mental power and grasp of things literary and few college boys are in that class. Such being the case, it can be seen that the largest duty a university has is the production of men and not the production of scholars. Have our universities been doing all possible to train men to lead the nation?

Shooting Straight.

At Harvard College it has been fashionable or popular to decry certain courses because their facts could be memorized and used, and to consider that the undergraduate of parts should take courses where he had to use his reasoning powers more than facts. The college boy wanted to get along with as little hard accuracy as possible because he felt that the really great men of the world ruled nations by glittering generalities rather than close adherence to facts. Nothing points the fact better than the attitude toward military science when Harvard became military before the war. President Eliot in referring to rifle shooting said it was a good thing that the undergraduate should learn to use accurately an instrument of precision. Before then outside of the University laboratories the only undergraduates who cared much about accuracy were athletes, and, compared to games, warfare is more scientific than baseball is in advance of marbles. It is not the fault of the boys, it is the fault of the system. One man wrote to the BULLETIN and remarked that it really took brains to learn the Infantry Drill Regulations and apply them on the drill grounds. That remark was quite typical of the present day American college, but strange reading to one who had to memorize the Drill Regulations in a Massachusetts school. Everyone in the Army knows that it takes both brains and physique to be a first class private, real ones are rare, and as for commissioned officers, the average civilian has little conception of the efforts made or necessary at West Point.

The most efficient school the writer ever attended was the School of Military Aeronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is something worth the consideration of college professors and others. That School was conducted under strict military discipline, a dis-

cipline as strict as that of an army in the field, and any infringements brought immediate punishment. There was a well-balanced curriculum of physical drill, mental work, and training of both eye and hand; the last, for example, in assembling machine guns under a stop-watch, handling motors and spotting electric-light flashes on a map to be reported by wireless. Under the trained hands of West Pointers aided by the best of civilian instructors, the men learned more rapidly than ever before in their lives and they were forced to keep up their physique; they were obliged to walk and stand correctly, some of them for the first time. There is no doubt that a university could not be conducted as strictly, nor is it perhaps desirable; but that School may be used as an illustration of the directions in which our colleges are weak. No one could go through that institution without gaining a profound respect for the Army, not the half-trained volunteers but the real Army which has noble traditions backed by brains and physique of which the West Pointer is the standard among foreign soldiers.

There is not much doubt that our university education could be improved by teaching the students some accuracy of eye and hand as suggested by President Eliot. Accuracy and grasp of detail should not be despised by a well-balanced mind. The privilege of meeting successful men the world over has almost invariably impressed the writer that they have a wonderful grip of small things and are accurate to an unusual degree. With that as a basis and sound judgment, the world offers a rare field to any man; should not the universities make a deliberate effort to train their students in such directions? Sound training plus practice, practice, practice, make most of the successes of this world; there is very little luck in it. After the war our universities and foreign universities are going to make a much greater effort to give technical education for most human endeavor than before. There will be much attention paid to organization, commercial and otherwise, because some nations have had painful lessons that these things are necessary to national preservation.

There is no intention here to dilate on the value of military training to young men, physically, mentally, and morally; but there are few Americans who enlisted in our Army in 1917 who are not firm believers in universal military service; from harsh personal experience of the horrors of unpreparedness. As regards this matter, however, the Army has only one request. Do not for a moment think that this is the last war; men who say so have small conception of world forces and less knowledge of what some nations have in mind. American soldiers today can only ask the nation that it will not waste more young lives by unpreparedness next time.

To turn to the character of citizen which our

universities are making ideal for our youth, it may honestly be asked whether all is safe in that direction. To one who has lived much abroad, where Americans are not powerful and not particularly respected, it seems that the national tendency in character has been somewhat astray. No one who knows Americans feels that the dollar is Almighty God to them, as most foreigners say; but there is the honest hope among Americans who have lived long abroad that the ideas which came from America during the past few years are not real Americanism. In fact it is only the sacrifice and success of this splendid American Army which has reinstated America in the eyes of the world and given the nation its rightful place in the family of nations. It is rather a sad reflection that these bright youths died to make up for mistakes in our national leadership, but that is not far from the truth. With numbers of foreigners living in her midst and opportunity to learn from them or to use their knowledge, the United States acted as if there were no world outside its borders.

Nothing Wrong With the Boys.

The trouble seems to have been more a set of wrong intellectual and moral ideals than anything else, which in a way may be brought home to our educational system. There is nothing wrong with the boys; Harvard has no brighter page in her history than the way her sons gave themselves in this war; the faults were behind our youth. For some years the United States has been following and sending abroad over the cables a milk and water philosophy, a weak-kneed prattle about peace and the welfare of man; with every possible desire to avoid looking unpleasant facts of life in the face. Americans were great preachers of universal peace, many of them not from noble ideals, but to avoid the

death and losses of war. They dignified life as something to be cherished before anything, neglecting the fact that many common but great causes in this world are worth the sacrifice of life; simple causes in our midst like rights for women, the suppression of alcohol and opium, and the suppression of vice. Men wanted to overlook these things and preach against war, when dishonors mentioned, far worse than war, stalk in the midst of our society.

The soldier who is willing to sacrifice his life where duty sends him is more honorable than the preachers of peace who tried to teach Americans that to be alive is the best thing in the world.

Much of this weakness can be traced to our universities because they were making the ideals that intellectuals were worth more than men. This army in France and the men who died on the field of honor are the best possible answer the young men of the nation could make to the charges which were freely made against America's judgment and ideals. This war has ended, and those of these soldiers that remain can be trusted to return to America as dependable citizens, men who have sacrificed much for their country and who will cherish the memory and honor of their comrades fallen in France. These citizens tried by the stern test of war will be ready to make any further sacrifices necessary for the welfare of their country in peace. Such changes as may be necessary in our national social structure they will face without hesitation. If education must change at our universities these ex-soldiers will support the changes with the idea that an educated man should be above all things, a man first and anything else afterward.

Has our university taken any steps to investigate necessary changes in its methods of education, or does it propose after the war to go along the old road in contented and sleepy fashion?

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

IS REFORM NEEDED?

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the BULLETIN of Nov. 28, 1918, there appear some remarks on the subject of the "reform" of Harvard. Before reformation is needed, and before advocacy of reform is needed, there must exist some failure of the institution concerned to accomplish the object for which it exists. Harvard, and all similar institutions, serve, first, to give to their students a training

that will help them achieve success (whatever be the interpretation the student has for that word), and second, as a centre for the search for, study of, and spreading of, those ideas and material things that make for the advance of civilization.

Harvard has not failed in either respect. Perfection is unattainable, nor can all men be pleased, so that Harvard, like every other man-made thing, is subject to much justifiable criticism. But there has been no time during its existence when more than

a fair proportion of the leaders of American life have not been Harvard graduates, and there has been no time when Harvard has been aloof from the scientific and cultural progress of the world.

The years of Harvard's life have seen as many and as rapid changes in science and in thought as any other period of history. That the College has made good at all times during these years is proof enough that there has existed, and does exist, no need for "reform." Changes there have been and must still be. The institution itself can be trusted to make them wisely in the future as it has in the past. The present and future of Harvard are in the hands of her sons, and of the governing bodies that act for them. Unless the body of Harvard graduates is out of sympathy with its generation, there need be no fear of any necessity for "reform."

Russia and Germany are being "reformed" at present. Why associate such a word with the natural growth of an institution that has deserved and does deserve, well of its sons and of the world in which it exists?

B. E. CARTER, '16.

A. P. O. 706, A. E. F.

A RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In connection with the discussion of a reconstructed Harvard, the following six changes seem to me to be fundamental in making Harvard more democratic, in closer touch with the world, and of greater service to it:

1. The election of Overseers by postal ballot, so that those away from Cambridge may have a vote, and by a system of proportional representation, so that all kinds of graduates may be represented.

2. The introduction in the College of the system now in vogue in the business school, by which certain courses are given by men in actual life, business men, travelers, statesmen, labor leaders, social workers, so that the students may get in closer touch with the outside world.

3. Changes in the entrance requirements, so that a man with good mental equipment may be admitted without requiring knowledge of certain selected courses given at the conventional classical preparatory school.

4. More power and control of the University should rest with the faculty and the undergraduate body.

5. An active assumption by the University, through its instructors and students, of responsibility in solving the social and economic problems of the State and of the Nation.

6. The recognition in the Engineering School of the human element in industry, in order that graduates may meet modern conditions.

WILLIAM P. EVERTS, '00.

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

One who has for many years been concerned with the administration of our admission requirements, who has had a hand in the rapid transition from a system of wholesale mechanical tests to a method of sympathetic individual inquiry, is not surprised to find critics barking up a tree which Harvard some time ago abandoned. Our old scheme of examinations (now, of course, under the management of the College Entrance Examination Board) we are discarding as fast as we can. We keep it, unwillingly, and in a considerably ameliorated form, only for those schools—or those special cases—which still demand it. Already half of our candidates are exempt from it, and the proportion grows year by year. Already half of our students are furnished us directly by public high schools, and this proportion, too, is constantly increasing.

Should it be asked why, then, do most of our boys come from New England, the answer is, why shouldn't they? Such, as far as I know, has always been the case; and with the spread of excellent advantages all over the country I do not look for a great change, however much one may desire it. Every Lochinvar among us bears witness either to his father's loyalty or to Harvard's irresistible fascination. Mark you, I am speaking of the College, not of the University. It must be remembered that the work of American colleges is, according to the standards of other civilized nations, for the most part essentially secondary school work. In my estimation, the French boy on graduating from a *lycée* at seventeen falls scarcely below the average American lad of twenty-two who gets

his college diploma—a judgment based on my experience both as student and as teacher in both countries. There is, therefore, not much more reason for a prospective undergraduate in the United States to migrate far from home than for a French child to leave his own city for the sake of attending high school in another.

What is the method of admission that we are engaged in substituting for the old examination system? It is a method resting on careful scrutiny of the school record of each candidate. Such evidence would suffice in itself, if all schools had approximately the same standard. Not much practice is required to learn how far this condition is from being realized. The eighty per cent. of one school is the fifty per cent. of another. It is not a question of honesty; it is merely a question of different habits of evaluation. This divergence would be a fatal objection to the attractive plan suggested by my classmate, Dr. Knight, a plan for the examination of their own pupils by the several schools. To estimate the real significance of any school report, we must have some idea of the scholastic measure of the given school. Under the certificating system the status of a school is determined by means of occasional visits from professors, supplemented by an investigation of the collegiate careers of its graduates. We have chosen a course that to us appears surer and fairer, though more troublesome: we examine the candidate in four subjects, chosen partly by us, partly by him; and we see how far the results tally with his school grades in the same subjects, making due allowance for untoward circumstances. In this way we come into close touch with the individual boy, and we avoid sweeping approval or disapproval of the school. Of these things we are certain: we admit clear, under the new plan, a much larger part of the candidates than under the old; the candidates thus admitted are of better quality, as is shown by their subsequent record; the friction between school and college is vastly diminished.

"But", you say, "why not admit all high school graduates, and let them learn what they can?" One reason is that it would be a shame to take their money, when we know that very many of them would get no return. Of this we had convincing

proof in our term of S. A. T. C. Or, if we adapted our instruction to the poorest equipped, we should cease to run a college, even according to the American conception; and there would be no chance for the bright boy to profit by his brightness.

We are born free and equal before the law, but we are not born equal in allotment of brains. In an ideal democracy the stupid must be led by the intelligent; but if in early training the capable are sacrificed to the incapable, there can be no competent leadership, and the ship of state goes on the rocks. Let us suppose that out of every ten boys one is a potential silk purse: must he forever remain a sow's ear because the other nine cannot be transmuted? That is the actual direction of our pedagogical movement, and it moves more alarmingly every day. With Superintendent Thompson's desire to provide suitable opportunity for pupils of every degree of capacity I am in full sympathy; but in our merciful attempt to help the slow we must not hamstring the swift. There must somewhere be some provision for those whose talents are multiplicable. Shall Harvard offer such provision, or do we prefer to resign that function?

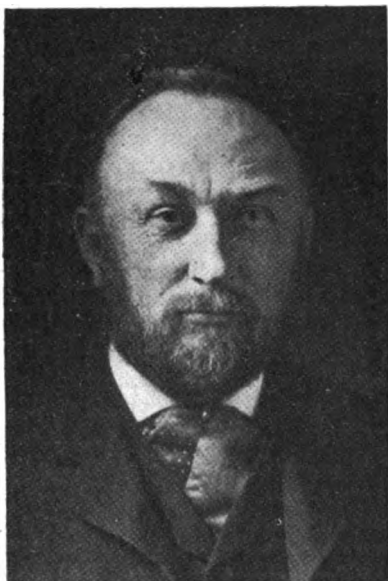
We are most blamed, perhaps, for our insistence on a liberal share of humane studies in the preparation of the candidates we admit. I say "a liberal share", but I suspect some of our critics would themselves be shocked to learn how meagre that portion may be. Roughly we may divide knowledge into two fields, *men* and *things*. In our present enthusiasm over our amazing conquest of nature, we, like other conquerors, allow the conquered to conquer us, devoting our attention almost exclusively to *things* and neglecting what must ever remain "the proper study of mankind." This impulse—possibly as transient as it is excessive—I conceive it to be our duty, as guardians of the higher opportunity, to moderate, so far as in us lies. Had the latter-day Germans known more of men and less of things, they never would have started the world war. Had we given less thought to things and more to men, it would not have taken us two years and a half to discover that a world war had been started.

C. H. GRANDGENT, '83.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR E. C. PICKERING

EDWARD C. PICKERING, S.B. '65, Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy and Director of the Harvard Observatory, died at his home in Cambridge, Feb. 2. He had been ill about ten days.

Professor Pickering was born in Boston, July 19, 1846. He studied at the Boston Latin School, and graduated in 1865 from



the Lawrence Scientific School. He was at once made an instructor in mathematics at Harvard but in 1867 he went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where for nine years he was Thayer Professor of Physics. In 1876 he was appointed Director of the Harvard Observatory, and he held that position until his death. He was Phillips Professor of Astronomy and Professor of Geodesy from 1876 to 1887, when he became Paine Professor. His honorary degrees included A.M. from Harvard, LL.D. from the University of California, University of Chicago, Harvard University, and University of Pennsylvania, D.Sc. from Victoria University, England, and Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg. He had received

the Henry Draper Medal from the National Academy of Sciences, the Rumford and Bruce medals from the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, and the gold medal of the Astronomical Society of London. He was a member of many learned societies in this country and in Europe, and had been president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. While Professor Pickering was at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology he established the first working laboratory in physics in the United States.

During his term of service the Harvard Observatory has advanced in every way. Its endowment has grown from \$170,000 to about \$1,000,000, and its working force has increased from five or six to forty. His special studies of the light and spectra of the stars, his measurements of the satellites of Jupiter and Mars, and his research through photography of the stars won him world-wide fame. At the time of his death he was engaged in compiling the Draper Catalogue, a compilation of 220,000 stars. In 1890 the Harvard Observatory established an observing station at Arequipa, Peru, and there Professor William H. Pickering, the brother of Edward C. Pickering, studied the stars in the southern heavens. Since 1911 Professor William H. Pickering has been in charge of the observatory on the island of Jamaica.

Professor Edward C. Pickering married Miss Lizzie Wadsworth Sparks in 1874. She died in 1906.

A TRIBUTE FROM NEW YORK

Supreme disinterestedness marks a career like that of the Harvard astronomer, Edward Charles Pickering, who has just died at Cambridge in his seventy-third year. He devised new methods of astronomical photography; in his study of stellar light and spectra he was unwearied; and his efforts to chart the southern heavens involved the taking of 240,000 photographs, a labor in which he was assisted by his brother; but throughout his investigations he was aware that, in the nature of things, the large results aimed

at were beyond the reach of any living man. His successors, and theirs, and perhaps even a third generation of astronomers must continue the work before anything of an ultimate sort would come of it. It is the same way with the measurement of stellar spaces—an all but illimitable task, to which each astronomer contributes his bit, fully knowing that he will die before the fundamental significance of his toil is got at.

There is, of course, always the chance that a random discovery may at any moment unlock some secret of the universe, but in the main it is plodding, monotonous, and largely unrecognized drudgery, which bequeaths to posterity nothing finished, and finds its satisfaction only in knowing that, where one sows today, another, belonging to an era still unborn, will reap.

New York *Evening Post*.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air Service, Production. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.-F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Harvard Dead.

Army and Navy,	271
Auxiliary service,	23
Total,	294

Deaths in Service.

'11—HEIMAN CARO, M.D. '14, captain, M. C., died of broncho-pneumonia at Base Hospital No. 107, Nevers, France, where he had been stationed. Caro was commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Division of Nervous and Mental Diseases, M. C., July 26, 1917, and was stationed, first at Base Hospital, Camp McClellan, Ala. Later he was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and then to France. He was promoted to captain in September, 1918.

LL.B. '11—REUBEN BRENT HUTCHCRAFT, JR., Gr. '07-08, captain of Inf., A. E. F., was killed in action. Hutchcraft trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and was commissioned a 1st lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1917. Before going overseas, he was for a time at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

LL.B. '15—ARNE HOISHOLT, a lieutenant in the A. E. F., died overseas from an aeroplane accident.

'16—ARTHUR JOSEPH BRICKLEY, a private attached to the French ambulance corps, died in France.

Law '15-17—PROCTOR CALVIN GILSON, 1st lieutenant, Co. K, 9th U. S. Inf., was killed in action, July 18, 1918, near Longpoint, France. Gilson attended the Plattsburg training camp from

May 12 to Aug. 15, 1917, when he was commissioned a 2d lieutenant. March 23, 1918, he received his promotion to 1st lieutenant, to date from Oct. 26, 1917. Lt. Gilson's company had been cited by the French for distinguished service. At the time of his death, Lt. Gilson, with his captain and five other men, had been cut off in a ravine and were forty-eight hours without food. All the men except Gilson were wounded; he volunteered to go for help. His body was found later near the edge of a field just outside the ravine.

Law '16-17—LESLIE ORLAND TOOZE, 1st lieutenant, Inf., was killed in action, while with the A. E. F., in France. Tooze was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Inf., Aug. 15, 1917, after training at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. He was assigned to Co. K, 364th Inf., at Camp Lewis, Wash., in the same month and was promoted to 1st lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1918. Lt. Tooze took a special course in "automatic rifle" at Ft. Sill, Okla., last April, before going overseas.

Law '16-18—ALFRED FRAZIER WHITE died while in the United States service at Camp Humphreys, Va., in the fall of 1918, during the influenza epidemic.

Additions and Corrections.

'14—The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded posthumously to CHARLES WARNER PLUMMER for extraordinary heroism in action near Fismes, Aug. 11, 1918, when he was killed.

He was an observer, 101st F. A., and was shot down while flying over the enemy lines. He and his pilot, at the cost of their lives, successfully protected two photographic planes from 12 German machines and the former returned with 36 valuable photographs.

Law '15-17—JASON SOLON HUNT, whose death has been previously reported, died of wounds early in November, 1918.

Law '16-18—ALMIN MINOR FROOM, flight lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, was killed in an airplane accident, Sept. 23, 1918, not in November, as was previously reported.

In Military or Naval Service.

'80—William A. Pew, major, U. S. A., was the commanding officer of the Williams S. A. T. C.

'87—John H. Gray is a lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., General Staff, Div. of Purchase, Storage & Traffic. He is detailed as a member of the General Board of Appraisers of the War Dept.

'89—Richard C. Cabot, M.D. '92, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, M. C., Base Hosp. No. 6, A. E. F.

'93—Sidney M. Ballou is a 2d lieutenant, C. A. C.

'94—Lincoln Davis, M.D. '98, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, M. C. He went to France last July as head of Base Hospital No. 6, (Mass. General Hosp. Unit), and was later sent to the Italian front in charge of Field Hosp. No. 331, and as consulting surgeon for the Medical Corps of the A. E. F. in Italy.

A.M. '95—Harvey Cushing, M.D. '95, has been promoted to colonel, M. C., A. E. F.

'95—William H. McMann, M.D. '00, is a captain, M. C., stationed at Camp Dix, N. J.

'95—Paul Washburn has been promoted to major, Q. M. C., A. E. F.

'96—Walter B. Cannon, M.D. '00, who has been serving as Chief of Gas Service, A. E. F., has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, M. C.

'96—John F. Osborn, major, 101st Engrs., has been wounded in action, degree undetermined.

'96—Ernest deW. Wales is a major, M. C., Demobilization Det., Camp Custer, Mich.

'99—George F. Baker, Jr., was a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'99—Eben B. Stanwood is a 1st lieutenant, attached to the M. I. D.

'00—Frederick G. Bauer has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, J. A. G. D. He is attached to General Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'00—Ayres Boal, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., is in command of the U. S. S. "Anderton", a mine sweeper operating off the coast of France.

'00—Horace K. Boutwell, captain, M. C., is on duty at the tuberculosis clearing station, Camp Grant, Ill.

'00—Charles D. Draper, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., is serving on the U. S. S. "Alabama."

'00—Reginald C. Heath was a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'01—Hugh McK. Jones, major, Inf., is intelligence officer, 14th Div., Camp Custer, Mich.

'01—George M. McConnell has been promoted to major, and is in the Warehousing Div. of the Q. M. C., Washington, D. C.

'02—Crawford Blagden, captain, Co. A, 307th Inf., A. E. F., has been wounded slightly in action.

'02—Louis J. Elsas is a captain, Q. M. C., Clothing and Equipage Div., Research and Specifications Branch, Washington, D. C.

'02—Theodore B. Fay is a 1st lieutenant, Co. H, 328th Inf., A. E. F.

'02—Parker M. Hooper is a 1st lieutenant, Q. M. C., Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.

'02—Chester H. King, who was wounded severely, Oct. 13, 1918, at Busigny, France, is slowly recovering at his home. He was in hospitals in France and England before being sent to the United States. Maj. King was attached to the 104th M. G. Bn., 27th Div., A. E. F.

'02—Charles T. Lovering is a captain, F. A., A. E. F.

'02—William H. Mears is a captain, San. C., at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

'02—Hallam L. Movius is a captain, 349th F. A., A. E. F.

'02—Robert B. Noyes, lieutenant, U. S. N., is on the U. S. S. "Utah."

'03—Karl Baumgarten, captain, C. E., has been honorably discharged.

'03—John A. Knowles, captain, Co. A, 326th Inf., who was badly gassed, Oct. 16, 1918, probably near the Argonne, was last reported at Base Hospital No. 114, Bordeaux, waiting for passage to America. Capt. Knowles went overseas last spring.

'04—Harry D. Parkin, major, 316th Inf., has been sent back to the United States after about six months' foreign service. Maj. Parkin was severely wounded, Nov. 4, 1918, and captured by the Germans. He was in Red Cross Hosp. No. 3 from the time of his release to date of sailing.

'04—Charles A. Stevens has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, A. G. D., A. E. F. He is adjutant of the 26th Div.

Med. '00-04—Edward A. Cunningham, captain, M. C., has returned from Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and is stationed at the Base Hosp., Camp Devens.

'06—J. Enrique Zanetti has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, C. W. S., A. E. F.

Sc. '02-03, '04-07—A Fielder Clarke is at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

'07—Charles E. Marsters, ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C., is on duty at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

'08—Albert C. Burrage, Jr., lieutenant, A. S. (Pro.), has been honorably discharged.

'08—Gaspar G. Bacon has been promoted to major, 16th F. A., Brig., Camp Kearny, Cal.

'08—Thaxter Eaton is a sergeant, M. D., stationed at Camp Devens, Mass.

M.D. '08—Bertram H. Buxton, medical officer of the 103d M. G. Bn., is still in France with the 26th Div. Capt. Buxton has been cited for bravery twice. He was wounded, July 20, 1918, at Belleau Wood, and returned to duty last October.

'09—Daniel L. Cobb, sergeant, E. O. C., has been detailed to take charge of the Courier Of-

fice.—American Peace Commission and International Food Commission,—which is being established at Vienna, Austria. Cobb's commission, which was pending in November, was not granted on account of the armistice.

'09—Warren H. Emens was wounded slightly while serving as lieutenant with the A. E. F.

'09—Allen Swift is a sergeant in Hdqrs. Co., 301st Supply Train, A. E. F.

'09—John H. Wilcox is a lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N. He has served on both sides of the Atlantic.

'09—Henry H. Wilder, 1st lieutenant, C. W. S., has been honorably discharged.

'09—Edward E. Wise has been promoted to ensign, U. S. N. R. F. (Pay Corps).

'10—William W. Bodine, 149th F. A., 42d Div., who was wounded slightly last August, is now with the Army of Occupation in Germany, and has been promoted to captain.

'10—John S. Harrold has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., from the Pelham Bay Officer Material School.

'10—Warren F. Scribner, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is assistant post supply officer and judge advocate, General Court Martial, at Wilbur Wright Field, O.

'10—Richard Warren has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, C. E. He is still serving with the 20th Engrs. (Forest) in the Dept. of Landes, France.

'10—Josiah Wheelwright, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is in charge of the department for training aviation motor mechanics, Air Service Mechanics School, St. Paul, Minn.

Gr. '10-11—James Norman Hall, captain, A. S. (Aero.), who was driven down wounded behind the German lines last May, has been released from prison in Germany and returned to France.

'11—Charles Baird, Jr., is captain and adjutant, 6th F. A., 1st Div., which regiment is now in the Army of Occupation.

'11—Nathan J. Beals has been honorably discharged from the Heavy Artillery Officers' School, Ft. MacArthur, Cal.

'11—Charles K. Cobb, Jr., has been promoted to lieutenant, U. S. N.

'11—Donald F. Cutler is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., stationed at New Bedford, Mass.

'11—Lionel E. Drew is a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), A. E. F.

'11—Hanford MacNider, major, 9th Inf., A. E. F., is adjutant of the 2d Div., Army of Occupation in Germany. MacNider was recommended for the commission of lieutenant colonel last October. He has been awarded the *Croix de Guerre* and the French Military Medal, and has six citations for the American Distinguished Service Cross which he was awarded, Nov. 28, 1918, for extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Farm, France.

'11—Wayland M. Minot has been promoted to major, 102d F. A.

'11—S. Chandler Shapleigh, who enlisted in September, 1917, as a flying cadet, has been honorably discharged.

'12—Donald B. Adams, captain commanding Co. A, 6th Engineers, has been cited by Maj. Gen. Howze, 3d Div., for conspicuous bravery in

the attack at Claire Chenes Woods, Oct. 20, 1918. Capt. Adams was gassed and wounded while in action. He is now with the 3d Army of Occupation as acting major, 6th Engineers.

'12—LeRoy R. Jacobs was wounded slightly while in service with the A. E. F.

'12—Charles B. Lanman is attending the U. S. Naval Auxiliary Reserve School, Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill.

'12—Ralph Lowell, lieutenant colonel, Inf., has been an instructor at Camp Meade, Md.

'12—Frederick H. Morrison, lieutenant, M. C., is stationed at Camp Hdqrs., Camp Eustis, Va.

'12—Fabyan Packard, M.D. '15, has been promoted to captain, M. C., B. E. F.

'12—Ashfield E. Stow is a 1st lieutenant, F. A., 91st Div., A. E. F.

'12—W. Philip Tobey is a captain, 101st F. A., A. E. F.

'12—Roy A. Wheeler is a sergeant, E. O. C., Co. H, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

LL.B. '12—Alan Rogers, 2d lieutenant, 307th Inf., is still in hospital in France. He was wounded in the Argonne Forest, Oct. 4, 1918.

'13—Richard S. de Gozzaldi, who was a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been honorably discharged at the Air Service Depot, Garden City, L. I. He had been sent there en route to France, but the signing of the armistice prevented his going.

'13—Bishop S. Harrold has been honorably discharged as a private in the Executive Dept. of the Gas Defense Div., C. W. S.

'14—William Lothrop Allen, Jr., is a corporal, Co. L, 108th Inf., A. E. F.

'14—Edward B. Collins, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is attached to Adm. Sims's Hdqrs., London.

'14—James E. Davis has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C.

'14—John R. Hunneman, 1st lieutenant, 30th Inf., has arrived in the United States. He was wounded at Argonne, Oct. 11, 1918, but is now fit for further duty and has been ordered to Camp Dix, N. J.

'14—Philip H. Stafford, who has been serving as a 2d lieutenant, Chief Signal Office, Washington, D. C., has been honorably discharged.

'14—A. Gordon Webster, Jr., ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is on duty with the Cable Censor at New York, N. Y.

D.M.D. '14—Norman Ellard, 1st lieutenant, D. C., is attached to 302 Center, Tank Corps Infirmary, A. E. F.

Gr. '14-17—Herbert G. Coar, 1st lieutenant, Inf., has been honorably discharged at Camp Lee, Va., where he was an instructor in the Inf. Central O. T. Sch.

'15—Roland E. Allen is a sergeant, Btry. A, 101st F. A., A. E. F.

LL.B. '15—Earle C. Baile, S.J.D. '16, who served as a 1st lieutenant, 308th Inf., A. E. F., returned to the United States last September and was stationed at Yale University as adjutant. He has now been honorably discharged.

'15—Boughton Cobb, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is attached to the U. S. Naval Port Office at Le Havre, France.

'15—John H. Smith, who was wounded and taken prisoner, Oct. 30, 1918, in the vicinity of

Wortegem, Belgium, has been at a hospital in London on his way to the United States. Smith, who was a member of the 107th F. A., was shot through his left lung, the ball passing entirely through his body. He has been promoted from 2d to 1st lieutenant, and decorated by the Belgian government with its *Croix de Guerre*.

'15—Robert E. Townsend, Jr., is chief machinist's mate, U. S. N. R.-F. C., Naval Air Station, Queenstown, Ireland.

'15—Dana N. Trimble, sergeant, Co. B, 1st Engineers, who has been in Base Hosp. No. 20 since July 20, when he was badly wounded, expects to be returned to the United States soon. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 20, 1918. Sergeant Trimble volunteered, and obtained the consent of his company, to recover wounded men from an exposed area in front of the line. He went through a violent bombardment in the performance of this duty three times, and stopped only when he himself had been severely wounded."

'15—Robert J. White, stationed at Brest, has been promoted to lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N.

'15—Rudolph H. Wyner, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been honorably discharged.

Law '12-13—Shamus O. McFadden, who was wounded, Sept. 29, is still in hospital at Paris, suffering from a shrapnel wound in his back and injuries to his left ankle from machine gun bullets. Capt. McFadden was in command of Co. M, 140th Inf., 35th Div.

'16—Warren D. Arnold, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., has been overseas on board a destroyer for nearly a year. He is about to return to the United States via the Azores and Bermuda.

'16—Raymond P. Baldwin, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been honorably discharged. He returned in December from England, where he had been an instructor.

'16—Gordon M. Browne has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'16—William R. Bullard, 1st lieutenant, C. A. C., 65th Artillery, has arrived in this country with his regiment. He has been in Europe since immediately after his graduation from college, and served with the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Unit until the United States entered the war.

'16—E. Bertram Dallin, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been honorably discharged.

'16—Chester B. McLaughlin, Jr., captain, Q. M. C., has been relieved from active duty at the Selective Service Hdqrs., Albany, N. Y., where he was second in command.

'16—H. Frank Mann, 1st lieutenant, 310th Inf., who was wounded slightly, has returned to duty and is now at a rest billet in France.

'16—F. Livingston Parsons, lieutenant, M. G. Co., 167th Inf., A. E. F., "Rainbow Div.," was wounded slightly in action.

'16—Robert W. Wood, Jr., aspirant, 17th Regt. F. A., French Army, was in the advance in Picardy in July and August, and was gassed in severe fighting in the Champagne, Oct. 9, 1918. He is now with the Army of Occupation. Wood was awarded the *Croix de Guerre* and the divisional citation for work in the Champagne offensive.

M.B.A. '16—Glenn A. Bowers, captain, Q. M. C., is assistant to the Division Quartermaster, Property Branch, at Hdqrs., 78th Div., A. E. F. Sc. '12-13—Philip P. Cole, 1st lieutenant, F. A., is supply officer of the 114th F. A., 30th Div., which at last accounts was billeted in Luxemburg.

Gr.Bus. '14-15—Alan R. Cole, 2d lieutenant, 16th Inf., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. Although wounded early in the morning, Lt. Cole continued to lead his platoon in the front wave, personally silencing machine-gun nests, displaying wonderful courage, leadership and devotion to duty, during the entire operations. He remained with his platoon until ordered to the rear by his battalion commander."

'17—A. Graham Aldis is a 1st lieutenant, 52d Inf., A. E. F.

'17—Alfred S. Anderson was wounded slightly while serving as a lieutenant with the A. E. F.

'17—Edmond F. Bates, 1st lieutenant, 96th Aero Sq., 1st Day Bombardment Group, has arrived in the United States after about a year and a half of foreign service. He enlisted in February, 1917.

'17—Douglas Campbell, 1st lieutenant, 94th Aero Sq., was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action. May 19, 1918, and four Bronze Oak Leaves for extraordinary heroism, May 27, May 28, May 31, and June 5, 1918. Campbell was shot through the back on June 5, after he and another pilot had attacked two enemy battle planes at an altitude of 5700 metres over Eply, France. In spite of his injury he kept on fighting until he had forced one of the German planes to the ground, where it was destroyed by artillery fire, and had driven the other machine back into its own territory. Lt. Campbell also wears the *Croix de Guerre* with palm.

'17—Charles P. Stewart, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has returned from overseas duty, but has not been relieved from active duty.

'17—William J. R. Taylor, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), 6th Balloon Co., A. E. F., was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Melincourt and Montfaucon, Sept. 26, and Oct. 10.

'17—Walter I. Tibbetts has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A.

LL.B. '17—Leet W. Bissell, who was wounded in the Meuse-Argonne battle, was at last reports still in hospital at Vichy. He hopes to return to his division, the third, now a part of the Army of Occupation, as intelligence officer.

LL.B. '17—Shelton Pitney, who was previously reported as having been slightly wounded while in action northwest of Verdun, Oct. 2, 1918, was in reality wounded severely. Two projectiles from a shrapnel shell entered his left foot at the instep, causing injuries necessitating tedious hospital treatment. He was invalided home, on crutches, arriving just before Christmas. Capt. Pitney was attached to the 313th F. A.

LL.B. '17—Stuart P. Speer, captain, Inf., is commanding Co. D, 10th Bn. Replacements, Training Centre, Camp Lee, Va.

Law '14-15—William E. Pierce, lieutenant, A. E. F., has been wounded slightly in action.

M.L.D. '17—A. Hadden Alexander, 1st lieutenant, 96th Aero Sq., A. E. F., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action, Sept. 4, 1918. While on a bombing expedition he was seriously wounded by a machine-gun bullet. Weak from pain and loss of blood, he piloted his plane back to his own airdrome and concealed the fact of his injury until after his observer, also wounded, had been cared for.

Litt D. (Hon.) '17—Paul J. L. Azan is lieutenant colonel, 80th Inf., French Army.

'18—William H. Bartlett is a 2d lieutenant, 148th F. A., Btry. B, A. E. F.

'18—Roger Batchelder has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Inf. R. C.

'18—Phil Benton is a 1st lieutenant, F. A., 2d Ammunition Train, Co. A, serving with the Army of Occupation.

'18—Preston B. Bovden, who has been serving as a 1st lieutenant, 343d Inf., 86th Div., A. E. F., has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged.

'18—Ralph S. Damon, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is stationed at Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla., as a student observer.

'18—William O. Morgan, 2d lieutenant, Inf., who was injured at Soissons last July, has been assigned as Courier to the Peace Commission at Paris. After recovering from shell shock and injuries to his foot, Lt. Morgan was assigned for a time to the 1st Corps School as a machine gun instructor.

'18—Clinton B. Sherwood is attending the Officer Material School, Cambridge, Mass.

'18—Landon S. Simons, captain, Inf., who has been an instructor at the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va., has been honorably discharged.

'18—Thomas S. Talbot, seaman, 1st class, U. S. N. R. F., has been released from active service to re-enter college.

A M '18—James H. Sample, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been placed on inactive duty.

'19—Ralph Anspach, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has returned after eighteen months active service in France.

'19—Charles E. Baxter, Jr., is a private in Co. F, 315th Ammunition Train, A. E. F.

'19—Arthur D. Brewer is a lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F. C.

'19—Mehlon P. Bryan, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), who has been serving as a pilot with the 12th Aero Sq., A. E. F., is with the Army of Occupation.

'19—Edward L. Burrill, Jr., 1st lieutenant, Inf., who went overseas unassigned in January, 1918, has been liaison officer between American and French brigades at the front since March.

'19—Robert T. Bushnell, 2d lieutenant, Inf., and an instructor at the Machine Gun School, Camp Hancock, Ga., has been honorably discharged.

'19—James MacDonald, who was wounded, Oct. 11, 1918, after the capture of Cambrai, is at the F M S Hospital, Blackmore End, Kington, Welwyn, Herts., England. MacDonald was a private in the 20th Canadian Bn.

'19—Albert R. Speare, 2d lieutenant, 32d F. A., has been honorably discharged.

'19—Philip E. Stevenson, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is attached to the U. S. Naval Staff in Paris for the Peace Conference.

'19—George B. Woods, 1st lieutenant of the 28th Pursuit Sq., 1st Army, A. E. F., has arrived in the United States. He went overseas in August, 1917, and trained in France and Italy. Last May he was injured while flying and remained for some time in hospital at Bordeaux. In August he qualified as chasse pilot and was sent to the front. Lt. Woods was shot down behind the German lines, Sept. 12, while on patrol duty at St. Mihiel. He was a prisoner in Germany until a month after the armistice was signed.

Law '16-17—King Alexander has returned to the United States and has been honorably discharged. He served as a 2d lieutenant, 18th Inf., A. E. F. for more than a year. He has been twice wounded, and was cited for bravery at Soissons.

Law '16-17—Carlton Banigan, 1st lieutenant, 9th U. S. Inf., has been wounded in action, degree undetermined. He went overseas in September, 1917.

Law '16-17—William N. Colson is still overseas as a 2d lieutenant, 367th Inf., 92d Div. He has been in France six months, and saw three months service on three fronts.

Law '16-17—Howard C. Knotts, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), who was previously reported missing in action, was in reality shot down and captured, Oct. 14, 1918, and is now confined in a hospital in France with an illness resulting from hardships endured while a German prisoner. Lt. Knotts went overseas in May, 1918, with the 17th American Aero Sq., and fought with the British Royal Flying Corps almost continuously. He is one of the sixty-three American aces and has been decorated with the British Distinguished Flying Cross and recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross. He was wounded in an air battle last August and has received several British citations.

'20—Thomas H. Gammack, who was a member of the S. A. T. C., was sent to the O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

'20—Rodney C. Hardy, formerly a member of the S. A. T. C., was sent to the O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

'20—Chase Mellen, Jr., 2d lieutenant, 23d Inf., who was severely wounded, Oct. 6, 1918, in the Champagne fighting, has returned to the United States and is at General Hospital No. 1, Williamsbridge, N. Y. The sciatic nerve of his left leg was shattered by a piece of high explosive shell; Lt. Mellen is improving steadily, although still a "litter case."

'20—Edwin H. Morse, lieutenant, who went overseas last April with Co. A, 305th Inf., is reported to have been wounded severely.

'20—John V. Spalding was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Inf. R. C., at Camp Lee, Va.

'20—Warren G. Thorpe is a sergeant, 22d Inf. He has been on guard duty in Washington, D. C., for the past six months.

'20—Paul C. Washburn, machinist's mate, 2d

class, U. S. N. R. F., has been assigned to inactive duty.

'20—Slater Washburn was attending the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., when the armistice was signed.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'83—Herbert Putnam is head of the Library War Service, American Library Assn.

'85—Charles A. Strong has been engaged in civilian war activities for the Allies in Italy.

'92—Ingersoll Amory is secretary of Medical Advisory Board No. 41-A, Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston.

'92—Herbert P. Williams is a worker for the American Committee for Devastated France, Paris, France.

'93—Lionel A. B. Street has temporarily given up his medical practice in Shanghai in order to give a year to Red Cross work in France, where he is to be in charge of one of the six hospital

areas. While in Boston awaiting his passports he was in charge of the influenza hospitals at Manchester, Gloucester, and Rockport.

'95—Frederick H. Nash has been appointed regional director of war savings by the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

'95—William S. Youngman is assistant director of Plant Protection, U. S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corp.

'03—Jacob F. Krokyn served with the Bureau of Industrial Housing, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

'11—Emerson O. Houser is a Y. M. C. A. secretary.

M.D. '14—Marius N. Smith-Peterson has been serving since November, 1917, as a contract surgeon, instructing officers of the Medical Corps in Orthopedic Surgery. In 1915 he was for three months with the First Harvard Unit as house surgeon at the American Ambulance Hospital, Neuilly.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT

It is with great pleasure that we announce that the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., Friday and Saturday, June 6 and 7, 1919. The vote of the executive committee was unanimous.

This will be the 21st meeting of the clubs and promises to be the most vital and interesting ever held. Buffalo is so centrally located that East and West will send large delegations to consider the problems which face the clubs after the War.

The most important question to be presented will be that of a closer coördination with the Alumni Association and the Association of Class Secretaries. This question was raised by Charles Jackson, '98, Secretary of the Alumni Association, and your Secretary and President presented the outline of a plan to the board of directors of the Alumni Association in January. An able committee was appointed by the board and we have already had opportunity to discuss the matter with the chairman of the committee. The findings of that committee together with the action of the board of directors of the Alumni Association thereon will be presented at the Buffalo meeting for our consideration and action. The action of the Alumni As-

sociation will be finally taken at a forum which will be called by the directors, if they approve of the plan.

Since our last meeting at Pittsburgh, furthermore, the question of the Endowment Fund for Harvard has been crystalizing, and the share of the Associated Harvard Clubs in this movement is so vital that the matter will receive our very earnest consideration and our heartiest support.

These problems will be thoroughly covered in the reports which will be published thirty days before the meeting, and, together with our regular committee reports, will give us material of great interest and value for the meeting.

In thus resuming our meetings, we urge all of our constituent clubs to resume their wonted activities. Our men returning from service need the assistance of our appointment offices committees; the University needs the steady and diligent effort of our scholarship committees; the Harvard Commission on Western History furnishes a fruitful field for work; these various functions cannot be fulfilled unless there is a strong club in the background asking for results.

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91,
President.

CHOATE MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP

The Harvard Club of New York City is planning a memorial to Joseph Hodges Choate, '52, and a circular setting forth the project reads, in part, as follows:

The members of the club will welcome an opportunity to express admiration and affection for the late Joseph H. Choate and their pride in his memory by creating at the University a memorial to him of lasting and international character. It is proposed to found "THE JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP" by a gift from the Harvard Club of New York City to the President and Fellows of Harvard College of a principal sum of forty thousand dollars, or a larger sum if the subscriptions warrant, the yearly income to be enjoyed by a British subject coming from the University of Cambridge, England, to study in any department of Harvard University.

John Harvard was graduated from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in the year 1631.

Appointment to the Fellowship will be made each year in the usual manner of such appointments at Harvard, following the nomination and recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge. A provision will be made that the same person may hold the Fellowship for three consecutive years upon three successive nominations. The candidate for the Fellowship shall belong to one of the following groups:

1. Holder of the degree of B.A. of not more than three years' standing from the time of taking the degree.
2. A matriculated undergraduate of not more than three years' standing from the date of his matriculation.

Failing a candidate from Cambridge, the Vice-Chancellor may select a candidate from any other University in the United Kingdom.

The following committee signs the circular: Francis R. Appleton, '75, president; J. P. Morgan, '89, vice-president; Francis Rogers, '91, secretary; Winthrop Burr, '84, treasurer; Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Eliot Tuckerman, '94, Edgar H. Wells, '97, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, William Woodward, '98, William Phillips, '00, John L. Saltonstall, '00, Bronson M. Cutting, '10.

Subscriptions, addressed to Committee, Choate Memorial, Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St., New York, may be paid at once or at any time before April 1.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL MEETING

A meeting in memory of Theodore Roosevelt, '80, was held in the Harvard Club of New York City on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, Francis R. Appleton, '75, president of the club, presiding. It was opened with the singing of a stanza of the "Star Spangled Banner", and closed with "Fair

Harvard." Between two of the speeches Francis Rogers, '91, secretary of the club, sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The speakers were all intimate friends of Col. Roosevelt's. Col. Henry S. Stimson, Law '88-90, former Secretary of War, spoke on his public career and his relation to the recent war; Col. Alexander S. Lambert on his interests as an outdoor man and naturalist; Regis H. Post, '91, former Governor of Porto Rico, on his relations with other men and his influence upon them. John Jay Chapman, '84, read an original poem. A large and enthusiastic audience was present.

HARVARD CLUB OF CONNECTICUT

About twenty-five members of the Harvard Club of Connecticut from Hartford and nearby towns attended a smoker at the Hartford University Club, Jan. 25. Similar meetings will probably be held at other Connecticut centres before the annual spring meeting and field day of this club.

The Harvard Club of Connecticut is sending to all High Schools and preparatory schools in the state notices of its \$200 scholarship open to Connecticut boys, graduates of Connecticut schools, who enter college next fall.

1906 CLASS DINNER

A 1906 class dinner will be held at the Harvard Club of New York City, on Saturday, March 22, 1919, at 7 P. M. The dinner committee is composed of the following men: W. A. Brown, J. W. Burden, C. R. Carlton, F. M. Chadbourne, R. H. Clarke, C. F. Holland, E. D. King, N. Kelley, V. H. McCutcheon, P. H. Noyes, R. M. Poor, H. J. Spinden, R. Wheelwright. All members of the class of 1906 are urged to attend the dinner.

LAW SCHOOL REGISTRATION

A special session of the Law School, arranged with reference to men discharged from service, began Monday, Feb. 3. To the registrations of that day additions have since been made, so that the figures now stand as follows:

First year,	137
Second year,	58
Third year,	55
Unclassified.	16
Total,	266

There were already 123 men enrolled in the School for its regular sessions. The total, to Feb. 10, thus becomes 389. The enrollment will be closed Feb. 15.

The two sessions of the School will be Feb. 3-May 31 and June 2-Aug. 30. Students of law quitting the national service will thus lose a minimum of time.

HARVARD, 4; YALE, 1

The first Yale-Harvard athletic contest of the ante-bellum sort took place in the Brooklyn Ice Palace on last Saturday evening, when the hockey teams of the two colleges met. The Harvard team gave an excellent account of itself, scoring three goals in the first period, and one in the second, in which Yale made its single score. The summary of the game is as follows:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Gross, Bright, r.w.	l.w., Walton, Foster
Bigelow, Buntin, r.c.	l.c., Carson
Avery, Cabot, l.c.	r.c., Ingalls
Bacon, Snelling, l.w.	r.w., Sargent, Williams
White, Clark, Church, c.p.	c.p., Wilson, Welles
Walker, p.	p., Smith
Holmes, g.	g., Poindexter, Newton
Score—Harvard 4, Yale 1. Goals—Avery 3, Bacon, Ingalls. Penalties—Ingalls, tripping. Time—Two 18-minute periods.	

NOTES

Lieut. John Gallishaw, Sp. '14-15, '16-17, has been appointed an assistant dean of Harvard College. Lieut. Gallishaw served in both the Canadian and American expeditionary forces in the war and was discharged from each on account of severe wounds.

Competition for the managership and assistant managerships of the freshman ball team, and for an assistant managership of the university nine began on Monday.

The annual Junior Dance will be held in the Living Room of the Harvard Union on the night of Monday, Mar. 3.

The Cambridge Historical Society will hold exercises in Sanders Theatre on the evening of Feb. 22 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of James Russell Lowell. The committee in charge consists of William R. Thayer, '81, Dean Hodges of the Episcopal Theological School, and Worthington C. Ford, A.M. (hon.) '07. Professor Bliss Perry will deliver the memorial address.

The annual drive for funds to maintain the work of Phillips Brooks House began on Tuesday, Feb. 11, under the direction of D. C. Hawkins, '20, and will close on Saturday, Feb. 15. The subscriptions last year were larger than usual, but the war activities of the House have made unusual demands, so that a vigorous campaign must now be made.

The subject of the debate for the Pasteur medal on Feb. 27 has been announced by the French Department, as follows: "Resolved, That it would be to the best interest of France that Allied military intervention in Russia be discontinued."

Candidates for the baseball and football teams were called out on Monday of this week—the first at a meeting in the Trophy Room of the Union in the evening, the second at Newell Boat House in the afternoon.

Dean Briggs has sailed from New York for France to take up his work as Harvard Exchange Professor at the Sorbonne. His lectures will begin immediately upon his reaching Paris and will continue until June.

Forty-eight members of the track squad have been entered for the Service Meet arranged by the Athletic Committee of the First Naval District at the East Armory on Saturday, Feb. 15.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'71—Charles J. Bonaparte is one of the former cabinet members who have been appointed members of the Roosevelt Memorial National Committee.

'74—Charles S. Penhallow has been elected a councilor of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

'77—President A. Lawrence Lowell has been appointed a member of the Roosevelt Memorial National Committee as the representative of the educators of the country.

'81—Ezra H. Baker has been elected president of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital.

'83—J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Massachusetts League of Free Nations Association, lectured at Perkins Hall, Boston, Feb. 4, on "A League of Nations." This is the first

of a series of lectures on the problems of peace-making to be given under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

'86—Augustus H. Vogel of Wisconsin, has been appointed a member of the Roosevelt Memorial National Committee, as one of the representatives of the business men of the country.

'87—Lewis J. Johnson, Professor of Civil Engineering at Harvard, read a paper on "Land for Production", before the Reconstruction Conference of the Department of the Interior, Jan. 9. He delivered a lecture on "Taxation" before a joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, Jan. 15.

'87—Edgar J. Rich, former general counsel of the Boston & Maine Railroad, now counsel for various commercial interests, has presented a

plan for railroad control to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

'94—Arthur L. Endicott was elected treasurer of the Fisher Hill Associates, Brookline, at the annual meeting of the Associates, Feb. 3.

'96—George H. Chase, Professor of Archaeology at Harvard, is giving at the Lowell Institute, Boston, a series of lectures on "Greek and Roman Sculpture in American Collections." The first lecture was given Feb. 10.

'97—Edgar H. Wells has received his discharge from the Army, in which he held the rank of Captain in the Division of Military Intelligence, and was stationed at London. He has entered the employ of the National City Bank of New York.

'98—Edward S. Malone, early in October, 1918, resigned his position as Chief Assistant Corporation Counsel for the Borough of Queens, City of New York, to accept the commission of lieutenant colonel, U. S. A. He is a member of the Board of Contract Adjustment.

'98—Ezra Millard is cashier of the Omaha National Bank, and president of the Harvard Club of Nebraska.

'00—Wynn M. Rainbolt is engaged in the trust business at 1060 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb. He was chairman of the War Savings Committee of Douglas Co., Neb., during 1918.

'01—John E. Somes has reopened his architect's office at 1 Beacon St., Boston.

'05—A son, George de Forest Bowditch, was born, Feb. 4, to Harold Bowditch, M.D. '09, and Nancy Douglas (Brush) Bowditch.

'05—Charles L. Chandler, who served for ten years in the United States consular service, has been made head of the foreign trade department, recently opened by the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia.

S.T.B. '06—Robert F. Leavens is pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Omaha. His address is 5113 Cass St., Omaha, Neb.

'08—Samuel R. Harlow, who has been in France for six months with the American Expeditionary Forces, spoke on "The Fields of France and the World Field", at Phillips Brooks House, Feb. 3.

'10—Ensign John S. Harrold, U. S. N. R. F., has recently been re-elected a member of the Regatta Committee of the Eastern Yacht Club.

'11—James P. Morgan has received his discharge from the Army, in which he held the rank of 2d lieutenant of infantry, and after spending a few months in Chicago and the East will return to his home in Honolulu, Hawaii.

'12—Alan McDonald, M. Arch. '15, has been elected president of the Nebraska chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He is in partnership with his father in the practice of architecture at 911 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha. A son, Donald McDonald, was

born, Sept. 20, 1918, to McDonald and Helen (Scobie) McDonald.

'12—The engagement of Frederic J. Dennis and Miss Angelita Phillips of Los Angeles, Cal., has been announced.

'13—The engagement of James J. Cabot to Miss Catherine Rush, daughter of Captain William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and Mrs. Rush, is announced. Cabot is a lieutenant in the Air Service, and returned about a month ago from a year's service abroad.

'13—Carroll J. Duggan, who is in the sales department of the Aluminum Co. of America, and has been assistant manager of the Cleveland office of the company, has recently been transferred to the Rochester (N. Y.) office.

'13—Cedric B. Long is pastor of the Epping Congregational Church, Epping, N. H. He was married Aug. 28, 1918, to Miss Mary Coover.

'13—Arthur L. McGrath is house principal at the Northern High School, Detroit, Mich.

'13—William J. MacKenzie is an inspection engineer in the employ of the Interstate Iron & Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.

'13—Louis W. McKernan has been connected with the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

'13—George S. Torrey is an instructor in the Department of Botany at the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

LL.B. '13—Arthur L. Palmer, who has been attending the School for Ensigns at Municipal Pier, Chicago, has resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Palmer, Taylor & Palmer, 514 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.

'14—George C. Flack has returned from service in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, and has resumed his position as treasurer of the Occidental Building and Loan Association, 318 South 18th St., Omaha, Neb.

'14—The engagement of Philip H. Stafford and Miss Elizabeth Wistar Kent of Brooklyn, N. Y., is announced.

'14—Osgood Williams, 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., has been discharged from the service after fifteen months with the A. E. F., in France, and has resumed his position with the Cunard Steamship Co., Boston.

'14—Leonard M. Wright, who has recently been released from active service in the Navy, has rejoined the Mason & Hamlin Co., Boston. He has been made a director of the company and assistant secretary and treasurer.

LL.B. '14—Herbert J. Connell has returned to Omaha after receiving a commission as lieutenant of Field Artillery at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and is attorney for the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Co. His address is 13th and Farnum Sts., Omaha, Neb.

G.S. (Arch.) '14-15—A daughter, Barbara Anne

Stott, was born July 22, 1918, to Frederick S. Stott and Agnes (Russell) Stott. Stott is in the Construction Division of the Army.

'15—Stacy O. Sears has been discharged from the Air Service, and has resumed his position with Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.

'16—The engagement of George H. Priest, Jr., and Miss Mildred Esther Garfield of Cambridge, is announced.

'17—A daughter, Shirley Smith, was born Feb. 2, to Lawrence W. Smith, 2d, and Katherine (Lawrence) Smith. Smith is in his third year at the Medical School.

'17—Walter W. Webster is with the Boston Optical Co., Beach St., Boston. He received his discharge from the service, Dec. 13.

'18—The engagement of Edwin Ginn and Miss Margaret Morse Cutler of Newton Centre, Mass., is announced.

'19—The engagement of James P. Stearns, 2d, and Miss Esther Fennessy of Brookline, is announced. Stearns, who is an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve, is the son of William B. Stearns, '90.

Law '19—The engagement of Clarence J. Young and Miss Rachel Frances Metcalf of Winchester, is announced.

NECROLOGY

'72—EDWIN NEWELL HILL. Died at Boston, Feb. 6.—He had been for many years a well-known member of the Boston bar. He began his practice in Haverhill, Mass., and in 1882 and 1883 he was one of the representatives from that city to the Massachusetts Legislature. He afterwards moved to Boston. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Lizzie W. Briggs, of Cambridge, a son, Capt. Walter N. Hill, '04, of the U. S. Marines, and a daughter.

'77—DAVID MARKS BABCOCK. Died at Boston, Feb. 3.—He was all his life a public singer, and his *basso profundo* voice was well known in the Eastern part of the country. In the '80's he sang with the American Opera Co., which had been

formed for serious work, and he took part in comic opera also. He was known best, however, as a church oratorio, and concert singer. For 30 years he was bass soloist at the New Old South Church, Boston, and for a number of seasons sang with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He had sung in oratorio in most of the leading cities east of the Mississippi. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Grace Merrill, of Boston, and a daughter.

'82—CHARLES DENSTON DICKEY. Died at New York City, Feb. 3.—For thirty years he had been the head of the banking house of Brown Bros., of New York, which he entered soon after his graduation from college. He was interested in many other financial concerns, among which were the United States Mortgage Trust Co., the Bank of Manhattan, the Commercial Trust Co., of New Jersey, and the Greenwich Savings Bank.

D.M.D. '85—THOMAS JAMES GIBLIN. Died at Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 2.—For twenty years Dr. Giblin practised his profession at Upham's Corner, Dorchester. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary O'Connor, and five children.

A.M. '04—DAVID BAINES-GRIFFITHS, A.B. (Kansas City Univ.) '99. Died at Liverpool, England, Feb. 2.—He was for ten years a pastor in Kansas, and for one year pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Boston. For fourteen years he had held a pastorate at Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. At the time of his death, he was in England on a mission to present the moral aims of the war. He had written several books on religious subjects, and had contributed to book reviews in the *New York Tribune*.

'15—CECILIO SALVADOR ROSSY, A.M. '16. Died Oct. 20, 1918.—After graduation he was appointed psychologist and special investigator for the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity, and served as an interne in psychology at the Psychopathic Hospital, Boston. He later became employment and welfare manager for the Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co., Norwalk, Conn. Not long before his death he was industrial counselor for the Eastern Manufacturing Co., Bangor, Me.

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John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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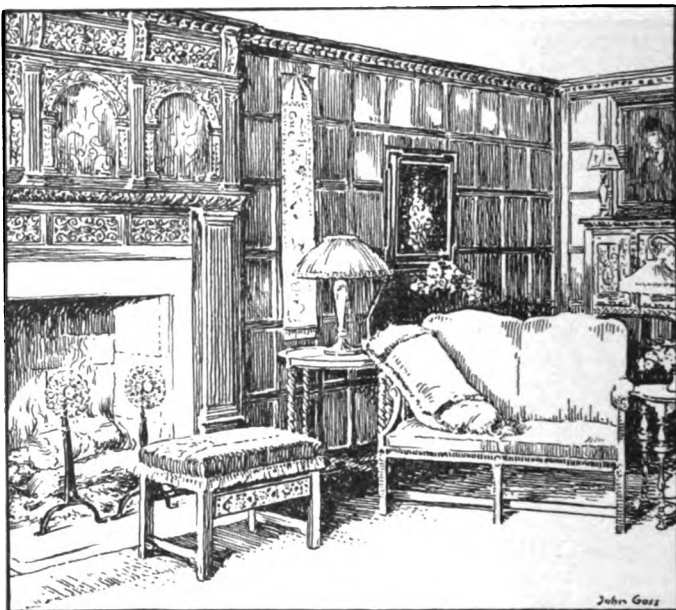
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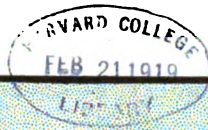
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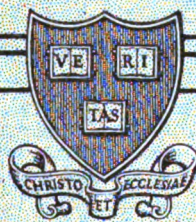
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



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Number 21

THE COLLEGE MAN
AND THE NEW ARMY,
BY GEN. SAMUEL T. ANSELL,
ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

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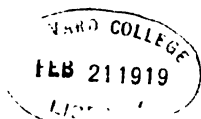
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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News and Views

The Harvard War Memorial. Before the United States became a belligerent in the European war there was a violent discussion in the BULLETIN concerning the memorial which must certainly be erected some day to the Harvard men whose lives were laid down in the conflict. When this country entered the war it was but natural that the discussion should be suspended; there were so many other and more pressing things to think about. Now that the fighting is over, it can hardly have escaped the attention of our readers that the discussion, even in the mildest terms, has not been renewed. While states, cities, towns, and a great variety of the smaller units of American society have given much thought and many words to the problem of suitable memorials, the voice of Harvard has been strangely silent. There has probably been an abundance of thinking on the subject, but little or none of it has been done "out loud."

There seems no good reason why this should not now proceed from persons who have thoughts worth communicating to the Harvard public. Over two years ago the Corporation appointed a committee to deal with the general subject when the time should be ripe. No attempt has yet been made even to secure the funds for the establishment of a suitable memorial. Precisely because nothing appears yet to have been determined, this seems an excellent

time for some expression of opinion on the subject in general. It will be too late to talk to any useful purpose when the thing is done.

In any consideration of the question two alternatives are likely to present themselves: the one that the memorial shall be primarily utilitarian, meeting some definite need of the University, capable of association with the Harvard dead; the other that it shall be primarily idealistic in character, poetic, suggestive, prompting the young men of future generations to emulate the heroic spirits of the days now so recently past.

The first of these alternatives was adopted after the Civil War, with the result embodied in Memorial Hall. The need of a great auditorium, in which so large a gathering of alumni as may be expected at the approaching Commencement could be comfortably disposed, is no less now than it was fifty years ago. The propriety of such a memorial is by no means to be overlooked. There were, however, those in the sixties who believed that a monument which had its own beauty, and the meaning of it, as its sole excuse for being was the thing to erect. A great work of art in bronze or marble is about as difficult to order in advance as a great poem. But there is something to be said on behalf of trying for it, either as an appurtenance to a memorial building or as an entirely independent structure. One thing we should like to bespeak for it, as for any Harvard war memorial to be at-

tempted—that it shall symbolize unequivocally and for all time the fact that in this recent war it was youth that won the day. Without a clear finger-post in the opposite direction, it has been all too easy through much of the past half-century to think of the soldiers in the Civil War as middle-aged men with side-whiskers and strange beards, and not as the boys they really were when their brief day ended. The Harvard War Memorial, blending in whatever proportion the *utile* and the *dulce*, should be above all things else an imperishable monument to youth.

The Farnsworth Room in the Widener Library Building and the Victor Emanuel Chapman Memorial Fellowship will doubtless be followed by other happy commemorations of individual lives. The Joseph Hodges Choate Memorial Fellowship described in the BULLETIN of last week, and devised to perpetuate the good feeling now existing between England and America, stands forth as another benefaction of marked appropriateness. Some day there must be a noble Harvard Memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, something worthily associating the name of a great American with the university which helped to shape his destiny. But each and all of the individual commemorations lead one back to the thought of the collective Harvard War Memorial. What is the best possible form for it to take?

* * *

Arms and the Men.

The address of Acting Judge Advocate General Ansell which appears in this issue of the BULLETIN will afford its readers far more than the common measure of interest and suggestion. Coming from a man of West Point training, it carries with its advocacy of the humanities as an essential element in the well-rounded training of a soldier a special weight of persuasion. At the same time it conveys a comforting assurance that the processes of college education, in spite

of the criticisms constantly levelled at them, have recently borne fruits of the highest possible value.

Gen. Ansell's allusion to Ezekiel Gilman, of the class of 1839, calls for a word of explication. This classmate of Edward Everett Hale and other distinguished men, a native of Newburyport, moved early in life to North Carolina, where he did a long and fruitful work as a school-master. He died, unmarried, in 1900, at Coinjock, Currituck Co., N. C. A local newspaper said of him at that time: "If a roster of the students taught by this venerable man had been preserved and were published, its numbers would be amazing; and the names of useful and successful men, in almost every pursuit of life, which would grace that muster roll, whose success and usefulness are largely due to the training and instruction received from their old preceptor, would proclaim the deceased, at once, a public benefactor."

This tribute, followed by that of Gen. Ansell, is eloquent testimony to the value of the modest, unseen work done by a Harvard scholar and teacher of the humanities in which his generation was trained. The recent course of Gen. Ansell in pleading for an increase of justice in court-martial trials testifies of itself to the advantages of broadening the outlook of the military mind.

* * *

Composite Deans.

A Boston newspaper, in its description of a political dinner on the night of Lincoln's Birthday related the fact that Governor Lowden of Illinois was among the notable Republicans present, and proceeded to remark: "It was regarded as particularly appropriate that he should be the chief speaker on the life of Lincoln, as both were natives of Springfield, Ill." With an ineradicable impression that Lincoln was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, and a rapidly acquired knowledge that Governor

Lowden first saw the light in Sunrise City, Minnesota, this seemed to us to be going a little strong. But an inch or two lower down in the column appeared, among those who "helped to ornament the head table", "Professor William Roscoe Thayer, dean of the Harvard Law School." Here the brain began to whirl. Roscoe Pound—Ezra Thayer—drop and carry—one sees how

these might possibly be blended in an historian and biographer! But two other names still remain uncombined. Ezra Pound stands pleading for habilitation by the inspired reporter. By the time another Lincoln's Birthday comes round, will the Anglo-American singer of strange songs be assigned the post of dean of the Harvard Law School?

THE COLLEGE MAN AND THE NEW ARMY

BY GENERAL SAMUEL T. ANSELL, ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

AT the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Washington, on Jan. 28, Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, a West Point graduate of 1899, now Acting Judge Advocate General, spoke on "The Place and Influence of the College Man in the Recent War." His remarks had so important a bearing on the future of military education in the United States that the BULLETIN asked the privilege of giving them to its readers. The speech is printed herewith:

In preparing to address this Harvard audience I simply placed in crude form today some thoughts which have been borne in upon me from the several angles from which I have observed this war. Those thoughts have to do with the college man and his place and influence in this war. Inasmuch as I am addressing the alumni of our greatest college, it seemed to me not inappropriate that I should express those thoughts to you.

I was one who before this war had, if I may speak frankly, become quite critical of the American college. It seemed to me that it pretended to teach everything and succeeded in teaching nothing; that it had come to be a sort of social aggregation without real institutional purpose or objective. It seemed to me that it had no definite object or aim, and that it failed to recognize, or, if it recognized, failed to adhere to, the principles of conduct and control which I, for one, thought necessary to any institution of learning.

I had about made up my mind that the college was a place where everything was taught or tolerated except learning, a place which was devoted to the development of almost everything except mind and character. No other class of

our youth seemed quite so destitute of intellectual appreciation and intellectual attainment as our so-called college class. No set of youth in our land seemed to exhibit less intellectual capacity and more bad manners than a body of college students.

I now think that this view of mine was somewhat exaggerated and wrong, but to a degree at least it was true. My reference is to the college of liberal arts, and not to the scientific technical schools. But what I have said of the one is equally applicable to the other.

Of course, it was not my idea that college had lost all its quality. I, for one at least, could never have believed that of Harvard. One Harvard man has so influenced my own life, so stands out in my memory, has such a hold upon my faith and affections, that I know that an institution which has mothered such a man must have mothered a family of such men. Although he belonged to an older class, the strain could not altogether have run out in the younger generation. Wherever I find a Harvard man I find myself looking for the qualities that dominated that man and made him great. Those qualities I have found to a very reassuring degree in the Harvard man of this war, both in and out of the office under my charge.

May I not be permitted to digress for one moment, if digression it is, and tell you something about this man? I wish to do this because his life has served as one of my ideals. You ought to know him as I actually knew him. I refer to Ezekiel Gilman, of the class of 1839. He was one of the most distinguished of Harvard graduates and one of the most distinguished of men, though Harvard never knew him as such, and no man among you has ever heard his name.

He was not great and distinguished, as greatness and distinction are measured by the usual

measures of this world; but he was great as measured by a far higher and better standard. He was not rich, indeed he was pitifully poor, in this world's goods; but his service and help that the poor might be enlightened and educated gave him riches not of this world. He had no place in fame, or history, or public distinction; but he did have a place in the respect, esteem and affection of the poor people of eastern North Carolina, that will last as long as men are grateful and remember good deeds.

With us he was something more than a man; he was an institution. His influence upon my section is everlasting. For more than fifty years, and until the very moment of his death, he completely sacrificed himself for our people. I picture him as the idealism, his as the spirit of service and self-sacrifice, that ought to have their foundations in the college, if college is to do its part in the service of humanity.

The college man has had a wonderful part in this new Army of ours, and has played it well. He played it well, in my judgment, because he had studied, not the practical sciences, not the studies of the technical profession, not those so-called practical studies that are designed to enable a man to leave college and immediately begin the making of money; but because, notwithstanding all the deficiencies of college, he had studied, in some thoughtful and helpful degree at least, the humanities. In this Army it is a knowledge of, and love for, the humanities that count. I have observed it to the point that there can be no mistaking.

We might have expected that it would be so. There is every reason for it. Armies are but men, human beings, with all the frailties of human beings, but also with the spirit and the responsiveness which characterize the race to which they belong and which make the men of America something more than men, when they are properly led and properly appealed to.

The Army we now have is a new Army. It is a democratic Army. It came from the people as a whole. It was created by the translation of a segment of our citizenship to the camp. This new Army in a sense may be said to be the successor of the old; but in every respect it is of a different character. Such an Army requires new appreciations, new methods of government and new leadership. The old Army was mechanical. In the old Army, system was its strength. It was well trained and well organized. The organization took the burden and attempted to absorb all personal and particular deficiencies. The standard product of the system was the thing aimed at and obtained. The human quality was not its prime regard.

But such an Army as this will never be, even if it ought to be, so trained. Notwithstanding its size, it will remain individualistic and human. It contained such a vast number of our citizens

that it has embodied within itself the characteristic qualities of our citizenship, qualities which lie at the base of military morale. These qualities of the citizens, carried with them into camp, are calculated to impress themselves upon, and to some extent modify, the established regimen of the military establishment.

The new Army may have the text of the same laws for its government, but these laws will have to undergo many modifications in practice, when applied to an establishment raised as the present establishment was. In it more attention will have to be paid to the individual and his qualities. More regard will have to be paid to his former non-military status; more allowance will have to be made for his military imperfections. There must be a greater appreciation of the spirit and purpose which actuate the man.

The military profession, if such it can be called, has been heretofore regarded as one of the technical, scientific, or mechanical professions. Hereafter, military appreciations must increase in the direction of regarding men of arms, not as machines, but as human beings with human capacities, impulses, and ideals.

It must be appreciated more and more that the commander is the commander of men, not of machines. While all of the great captains have had this quality by nature, the development of it has never been a requirement or objective of orthodox military training. The leader of such a democratic Army must have those qualities which will enable him to appreciate and utilize the qualities and ideals of his men. Such an Army sets up a new standard of leadership based upon human worth, and places new estimates upon military qualifications.

The training which the college man has received in the study of the humanities, such as it is, has contributed to his qualifications in the new establishment in an unexpected and doubtless an unappreciated degree.

Heretofore the training of the Army officer was largely of a scientific and mechanical kind; hereafter it will require more of the humanities. Heretofore the commander himself was specially trained to command, and set aside for the purpose; the law gave him his training and conclusively established his competency. But in the more democratic establishment, mere conclusions of law and presumptions of fitness will be of less weight. Men exercising leadership will have to demonstrate their worth.

I think the mechanical education must hereafter take a less important place in the curriculum of military training and be superseded to an appreciable extent by a study of the liberal arts, and sciences, and humanities. The study and knowledge of human beings, rather than machines, will be a necessary part of the professional training of our officers. In my judgment, it will be unfortunate if hereafter West Point

and the Service Schools should not pay less attention to machine, and more to men, their qualities and culture.

We, Regular Army men, should have profited much by our contact with the college man. The old Regular Army man had in his hand, to a large extent, the making of the new Army and the new officer, and none can deny that the task has been satisfactorily accomplished. But we also have learned and broadened. From the new man we have got new views and new appreciations. Doubtless the new man needed much of what the old man had to give, but we also will have lost much, if we have not gained much by reason of the more liberal qualities of the men with whom we have had to deal.

We must understand that we are in a different environment, with new men to handle, new methods to be applied. We must understand them and ourselves, their training and ours. Our education may have suited us exactly to the old establishment, but will need modifications to meet the military requirements of the present and future. For present purposes it consists too much of the technical and purely utilitarian. The West Point course carried little or nothing of the humanities, little or nothing that cultivates the sympathies and arouses the imagination; indeed, excluded those qualities. But without sympathy and an appreciation of the human qualities, man will not be at his best in dealing with human beings who are not and never will be machine-made.

Although the college man may have an overdeveloped individualism, although the college has little or nothing of immediate practical value in its curriculum, although it aims to cultivate the aesthetic side, the sympathies, and the imagination, it must be remembered that these things are so, in order that human beings may be understood, interested, influenced, and controlled. It must be remembered that many of these things are of great military worth, and whether of military worth or not, they are there to be dealt with. Though some of it, of course, will be modified out of military existence, much of it will last and remain a permanent and strengthening element in any military establishment.

The spirit of this new Army is what caused it to win. This spirit must be appreciated and understood. It was pervaded by an unprecedented sense of equality. It was a spirit upon which rank, power, and earthly circumstance did not, as such, impress themselves. It was a spirit of personal democracy, which caused, in one instance under my observation, a student of the classics and a mule driver to become chums, from which comradeship each gained much from the other. The society man, the club man, the college man, and the farm lad and the man who had been engaged in menial labor, all touched elbows in their daily associations, and in each

was bred a spirit of generosity and respect, which served as a keystone of the strength of this remarkable human structure.

A knowledge of mechanics cannot dominate or put to best advantage such a spirit. Such a spirit itself is of the humanities, and a knowledge of the humanities is required for its leadership.

IN APPRECIATION OF THE RED CROSS

The following letter, appreciative of the work done by the American Red Cross, was written by Roy Leslie Rush, Law '16-17, A.B. (University of Ill.) '16, of Mesa, Ida., and published in the *Adams County Leader*, of Council, Ida., Jan. 3:

Ward 31, Base Hospital 114, Nov. 1.

To the Adams County Red Cross Society:

A Soldier's Greetings:

I have often desired to send some word of appreciation to the home folks who have been so constantly and industriously giving their time to the great Red Cross mother. I have seen the golden thread of her wonderful protection and benevolence running through all my experiences during the months on the front line. And now that I am wounded too badly to do much more than wiggle my toes and fingers, I will at least utilize the one extremity in telling you that the boys do not pass your work unnoticed.

I suppose you wonder at times where all the packs and bandages go that are made in such prodigious quantities, but if you could step in here at dressing time your wonderment would cease, and possibly turn to apprehension. I am going to take the liberty of using a little experience of my own to show you where some of your labor goes.

It was far up northeast of the Argonne, in the forest of Bantheville, where the Hun had all the advantage, but was yielding foot by foot, that four of us met for a brief moment to discuss ways and means of feeding our advancing front line. I was nearest the shell when it burst, and the first to fall.

After the first shock was over and I had wriggled from under the dead body of the Adjutant who had been next to me before the blow, I discovered my right leg to be entirely useless, with the upper thigh considerably "mussed up" by a steel fragment. Three of our first aid packets and ten yards of bandages were used at once by the first aid station. But these were rendered useless by the rain and mud after some of my crew had carried me a mile and a half through the forest to the ambulance. So, after a wild, jarring ride to the evacuation or sorting station, all had to be redressed. Another soul-racking ride over war-weary roads and endless shell craters, and the second evacuation camp with its X-ray and the operation followed. It was only a

bit of jagged steel an inch and a quarter long but it had gone in over two inches and many more bandages were necessary. A brief rest of ten hours, then the long journey by rail until the final destination was reached—Bordeaux.

Here the Great Mother has spread her arms, and a vast camp has sprung up to give back strength to those who have lost it. Each day the attendants slowly work down the long rows of white cots and dress the many and varied wounds, and each dressing requires a new bandage. I doubt if all of you together in one afternoon have made more goods than have been used in packing and binding up this one gap of mine since I have been here. Yet I am but a tiny ripple in this great sea of pain and bloodshed, and the Great Mother has need of all her wonderful support.

But not all the soldiers' praise of the Red Cross comes from the wounded. Most of it, in fact, comes from the strong and active. It was about midnight, once, when my battalion was relieved at X—, in the St. Mihiel sector shortly before the big drive, and 2 o'clock in the morning found us far down the road, marching single file through the black night to our new position in reserve. A steady rain had washed off some of the trench mud but had not soothed the feelings nor lessened the fatigue of the men. The line stopped suddenly and remained motionless for some time. Finally it commenced moving again, but very slowly, as a line would before a ticket window. Overcome by curiosity I went

ahead of my platoon to discover the cause of our delay. Lo and behold!

In a little ruined and lonely house by the roadside, a house whose stones scarcely clung to each other after the many bombardments, five men were busy under a canvas light screen giving to each passing soldier a large cup of delicious, steaming chocolate, a package of cigarettes and chewing gum, and a handful of candy. I think I must have walked on air back to my tired platoon still coming in the line, for the Great Mother had heard of our night relief and had held out her hands to us.

These two brief incidents merely typify the countless other cases that occur daily on the front, and having been in two great drives as part of the shock troops, I can say that where the fighting is the keenest and the suffering the greatest there her golden thread is brightest.

I may attempt to crush the cot railing in my pain when the old packing is changed for the new each day, or I may lie for long, throbbing hours with the Dakin solution burning on its way to health, but my gratitude to the Red Cross never wanes.

So to the home folks who have made it all possible by their prayers, time, and substance, I return, at least, the sincere thanks of a soldier (who has been there)—one of the home boys if you please, for himself and all his comrades.

Sincerely,
LIEUT. ROY LESLIE RUSH,
335th Infantry.

ADDRESSES TO LAW SCHOOL STUDENTS

AT a reception to Law School students at Phillips Brooks House on Wednesday, Feb. 5, President Eliot, Dean Pound, Professor E. H. Warren, and two students of the School were the speakers. Dean Pound's address dealt especially with legal matters. The speeches of President Eliot and Professor Warren, more general in character, were as follows:

Professor Edward H. Warren.

I suppose that the men who are now entering the Law School are the most mature men who have come to the Law School in a generation. The men who have heretofore come to us have been men most of whom had never had much responsibility, and who had been able to take life pretty light-heartedly. You men have been through serious events, and I feel a certain

awe in attempting to guide the young men who have gone through the great war and have taken their active part in it. They cannot have gone through that experience without becoming serious and thoughtful.

What is life? What is it all about, anyway? The processes of mutilation and destruction that have been going on—are they an inevitable part of human life? I do not believe that they are. I cannot demonstrate that they are not, but I have the will to believe, and I do believe, that they are not; unless some way can be devised to eradicate such processes of mutilation and destruction out of human life and human growth then it seems to me that the whole thing is not worth while, and human beings convict themselves of being hopelessly and tragically inadequate. If these forces of mutilation and destruction are not to recur, how is it going to stop? That is a tremendous

problem, without exception the most tremendous that human beings have tried to solve, and before you venture upon any possible solution of that problem I think you ought to look squarely in the face three most unpleasant facts.

First, the processes of evolution are cruel; the foundation principle of evolution is that some perish that others live; nature is cruel.

The second fact is, however distasteful and however sacrilegious it may seem, that the scientists do seem to have demonstrated that we human beings are the result of processes of evolution, and that we have in us instincts, individual and pack instincts, which are brutal, and have behind them experiences of thousands of years.

Third, there is the very unpleasant fact that there is such a thing as the Malthusian law, and that it cannot be escaped any more than the law of supply and demand can be escaped. There is a certain amount of means of subsistence in the world, not a great deal more than is needed by the present population. The war has shown how quickly the reserve can be used up. There is a certain amount of the means of subsistence,—there is a certain population; unless the means of subsistence are increased by the sciences and the arts, and unless the growth of population is restrained within certain bounds, there is going to be somewhere in the world an impulse for expansion that it would be extraordinarily difficult to withstand. I do not suppose that the time will ever come when the civilized nations will agree to arbitrate on the question of which nation must allow some of its population to perish. I do not believe that the time will come when they will agree to distribute *pro rata* the number of human beings to perish in order to allow the rest of them to live. And the thing that is most unfortunate in the proposed League of Nations—the success of which I hope and yearn for—is that nobody connected with the project has been intellectually frank enough to recognize that the Malthusian law will present extraordinarily difficult problems. If that law is not recognized, the League of Nations will be swept aside as the incoming tide sweeps over a child's fort of sand.

On the other hand, what are the optimistic things? First, there are at least 90 per cent. of the people in civilized nations today who really believe in the principle of "live and let live." The principle of "live and let live", gentlemen, is diametrically opposed to the principles of evolution; yet 90 per cent. of the people in civilized nations today really believe in the principle of "live and let live." If you have 90 per cent. of the civilized people really wanting a thing, it seems as though human ingenuity ought to be able to offer what they want.

And the second thing is, experience shows that in the past there have been certain deep-rooted, animal instincts which reason has been powerful enough to control. There was a time, when if the

member of a tribe was killed the tribe itself took the life of some one from the tribe of the murderer,—a life for a life was demanded. Human reason has conquered these instincts; we today recognize that this should not go on, and it does not go on.

Now, if the world is not, in the last analysis, to be governed by the law of force, it must be governed by the force of law. There must be some way of appealing to the reason of people so that there may be a basis for settling conflicts which will be accepted by them all. Life is getting more and more complex. Where a country is sparsely settled, where there are only a few here and there and contact is only occasional there is no particular need of law, but the instant that relations become complex there is necessity for a law, of a system for guiding these many people in their relations with each other. The necessity for that becomes very great, and if you begin to deal with matters on a world basis instead of a national basis the need for law is going to be greater than ever before.

President Eliot.

You have had four examples tonight of the power so desirable in a lawyer—of the power of making a clear statement, whether of fact or principle, and this undoubtedly is one of the things you ought to learn in the Law School, if you have not learned it already. But a lawyer needs something else besides this power of exact and clear statement. He really ought to be able to see straight himself and to hear straight himself and to touch things rightly himself; and he ought to have some skill of eye, ear, and hand, and that is what most lawyers, in my estimation, are apt to lack. They lack all three of those things—and this is where American education in general, has been painfully defective.

I recall a little booklet on "The Accuracy of the Testimony of Bystanders", which was produced by a lawyer of Boston, Mr. George G. Crocker. He induced twenty members of the Union Club—a club of what we should call successful men—to undertake each by himself to write out what he had seen and heard at a play, enacted before them within 10 feet by four actors—the act lasting less than one and one-half minutes. These men were all well educated; and had been successful in their several callings. They had only to listen about a minute and a quarter; but three of the twenty confessed they could not possibly reproduce what they had seen and heard. The other seventeen undertook faithfully to perform the operation; but no two of the seventeen accounts were alike and the mistakes of the seventeen were gross and surprising. Eleven of those twenty were lawyers, one was a judge, one an engineer, and the rest were business men.

This may illustrate, gentlemen, what I believe

to be a much needed element in the education of a man who is going to undertake to be a lawyer—he must be trained to see, hear, remember, and describe accurately himself. Mr. Crocker was chairman of the commission having charge of the construction of subways in Boston; many accidents happened, and Mr. Crocker noted that it was next to impossible to get any trustworthy testimony as to what took place in the accidents in those tunnels. I have heard Judge Lowell, who had much to do with Admiralty, say that in collisions at sea it was the rule that the testimony of the two parties was diametrically opposite, and the task of the judge was to find out what really happened, what the facts really were, in this absolute contradiction in the testimony. He said this applied even to such matters as the direction of the wind, and also the courses on which the vessels were sailing. Therefore, I feel sure that all men ought to have a considerable training of the senses during the process of their education; and if you have n't it you had better get it. Nevertheless, what we have heard tonight about the power of exact statement and the less frequent use of adjectives is sound and true. The legal mind ought to be the reasoning mind, with clear conception of the limited inference. I am sorry to say that is not true in my observation of the training of professions in general. The medical and engineering professions have to know what the right inferences are from a given set of symptoms or facts. The training that limits inference is rare in American schools and colleges, and that skill is not so directly taught, it seems to me, as it should be. . . .

The law student, particularly one who has seen fighting, is almost sure to be a religious man. Not in the ordinary sense—he may be indifferent to dogmas or doctrines or observances, but he is altogether likely to have seen what the meaning of life is, and what the meaning of death is, and with what feelings a man meets death, or faces imminent risk of death—and he is altogether likely to have learned the meaning of the word "brotherhood", and to know what the genuine feeling of brotherhood is.

I heard in the church over here a first-rate statement about religion written by a man who served a long term in Sing Sing Prison. He later became free and enlisted in the Army. He wrote a letter to the man who was warden when he was a convict there—he said "Religion—this battalion is a band of brothers." Many a soldier has learned that fact, and will never forget it. Most of the men who come back from the war, not only our men, but British and French, have that spirit of brotherhood, of loving companionship with their brothers in arms. That is a highly religious sentiment.

Another sentiment is what we may fairly call a sacred desire and hope and purpose to be

serviceable to fellow men, and to family and country. The desire for service is intense. I have always testified that although Harvard College students were not conspicuously religious in the traditional sense they were very religious in that they almost uniformly cherished the desire to be serviceable. Not only through public service, but through whatever their lives produced, they intended to be serviceable to friends, brothers, compatriots, to their trades even, their professions—they meant surely and deeply to be serviceable men. That is the best part of any religion. And what we greatly need in these times is to have a sound definition of religion, to know what its essential sentiments and feelings are.

Professor Warren set before you some of the painful thoughts about the future of the human race; some of the dreadful suppositions of mankind about nature, and its habitual modes of action. Of course, the doctrine of evolution exists merely in the human imagination. I think it is consoling, when such pictures are presented to the mind, to remember that there is about as much chance of the human mind being able to imagine how the universe is run as there would be for an ant to comprehend the way this earth is run and what its constitution and laws are. The human mind has no chance whatever of understanding the way this universe is conducted.

Is it not true that down to this day the acts of mankind, even of the most civilized nations, have fallen far short of the conceptions of the best minds about human justice? Nearly everything needs to be learned, gentlemen, to establish just relations between men, and governments, and citizens, and justice between the directors of industry and their employees. Nearly everything remains to be done. I cannot agree that we must sever connections with the past. We must build the present on the best advancement of the past. How absurd to imagine that a people not having the least practice in political liberty can set up over night a republic—a stable government! Many seem to think that stable governments can be set up over night. It is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon peoples that they have built institutions on the practice of centuries; and therefore the best outcome of the present war which I have been able to imagine is a firm compact between the peoples of Great Britain and the United States that they will together carry civilization forward for the next one hundred years, and that the agreement now made shall be permanent and firm. Yet how crazy to suppose that any treaties, laws, and conventions will answer which are not backed up by overwhelming military and naval forces! Any League of Nations will need this force to enforce their decrees.

ROOSEVELT

BY JOHN JAY CHAPMAN, '84.

Lines read at the Roosevelt Memorial Meeting, Harvard Club of New York City, Feb. 9, 1919.

Life seems belittled when a great man dies;
The age is cheapened and time's furnishings
Stare like the trappings of an empty stage.
Ring down the curtain! We must pause, go home
And let the plot of the world reshape itself
To comprehensive form. Roosevelt dead!
The genial giant walks the earth no more,
Grasping the hands of all men, deluging
Their hearts, like Pan, with bright Cyclopean fire
That dizzied them at times, yet made them glad.

Where dwells he? Everywhere! In cottages
And by the forge of labor and the desk
Of science. The torn spelling book
Is blotted with the name of Roosevelt,
And like a myth he floats upon the winds
Of India and Ceylon. His brotherhood
Includes the fallen kings. Himself a king,
He left a stamp upon his countrymen
Like Charlemagne. Yes, note the life of kings!

A throne's a day of judgment in itself
And shows the flaw within the emerald,
For every king must seem more than he is.
Ambition holds her prism before his eye,
Burlesques his virtues, rides upon his car
Clouded with false effulgence, till the man
Loses his nature in a second self,
Which is his rôle. Yet Theodore survived—
Resumed his natural splendor as he sank
Like Titan in the ocean.

The great war
Was all a fight for Paris—must she fall
And be a heap of desolation ere
Relief could reach her? Sad America
Dreamed in the distance as a charmed thing
Till Roosevelt, like Roland, blew his horn.
Alone he did it! By his personal will.
Alone—till others echoed—bellowing
From shore to shore across the continent
Like a sea monster to the sleeping seals
Of Pribylov. Then, slowly waking,
The flock prepared for war. 'Twas just in time!
One blast the less and our preparedness
Had come an hour too late.

Aye, traveller,
Who wanderest by the bridges of the Seine,
Past palaces and churches, marts and streets,
Whose names are syllables in history,
'Twas Roosevelt saved Paris. There she stands!
Look where you will—the towers of Notre Dame,
The quays, the columns, the Triumphal Arch—
To those who know, they are his monument.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air Service, Production. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.-F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Harvard Dead

Army and Navy,	-	-	-	275
Auxiliary service,	-	-	-	24
Total,	-	-	-	299

Deaths in Service.

Law '88-89—JOHN BRODHEAD VAN SCHAIK, Y. M. C. A. secretary in France, died there Dec. 11, 1918, from influenza. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted with the American Ambulance Corps, with which he served for a year. He then went to Belgium with the Belgian Relief. Van Schaick entered the overseas Y. M. C. A. service in April, 1918.

'04—ROBERT GORHAM FULLER, Law '04-06, A. M. '07, Ph.D. '15, captain, O. C., died Feb. 11, 1919, at St. Petersburg, Fla., as the result of overwork connected with his army duties. Fuller was active in the Harvard R. O. T. C.; he was rifle instructor and assistant to the commandant, and later regimental adjutant of the Iron Battalion. He was commissioned a captain of Ordnance, Feb. 1, 1918, and assigned to the personnel section of the Trench Warfare Sec., Engineering Bureau, Washington. In March he was transferred to the Sec. of Publications and Information of the Trench Warfare Sec., and on June 26 to the Inspection Div., Ordnance Corps. During the summer Capt. Fuller was on duty at the Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. On Sept. 20 he was sent to the Scituate Proving Ground, which was his last post while on active duty; he was on sick leave at the time of his death.

'17—GUSTAV HERMANN KISSEL, a flight pilot attached to the Royal Air Force, who has been reported as missing since April 12, 1918, is now reported killed in action. Kissel enlisted about May 1, 1917, as a private in the Aviation Sec., Signal Corps; he completed the course at the Aviation Ground School, M. I. T., Cambridge, and went to France the following July for further training. After two months there, Kissel

was ordered to England, where he became a licensed pilot and received the commission of lieutenant.

Law '15-17—ROBERT HENRY COLEMAN, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), died of pneumonia, Oct. 9, 1918, at Base Hospital No. 33, Brest, France. Coleman sailed for France, Sept. 12, 1918, and was taken ill with influenza while crossing. He left the Law School to enter the U. S. N. R. F., but was later transferred to the Air Service. He trained at Princeton, Dallas, Tex., Belleville, Ill., and Dayton, O.

Law '16-17—CLIFFORD BARKER GRAYSON, 1st lieutenant, Co. B, 9th Inf., A. E. F., was killed in action. He was a graduate of the first officers' training camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and received his commission on Aug. 15, 1917.

Additions and Corrections.

'16—RICHMOND YOUNG, 1st lieutenant, Co. K, 38th Inf., 3d Div., whose death on Oct. 10, 1918, has already been reported, died at Fleury sur Aire, France, of wounds received the day before at Romagne.

'18—GEORGE MERRICK HOLLISTER, whose death was reported in the BULLETIN of Nov. 21, 1918, was killed in the Bois de Forêt, near Cunel, on Oct. 12, 1918, not Oct. 7, as then stated. Hollister was a 2d lieutenant, 61st U. S. Inf., and was returning from a reconnaissance of the enemy positions with his intelligence scouts when killed. He is buried near the spot where he fell.

Law '16-17—LESLIE ORLAND TOOZE, 1st lieutenant, Co. K, 364th Inf., whose death was previously reported, was killed Sept. 28, 1918, at the battle of Argonne. His body was found at the farthest point of advance.

In Military or Naval Service.

'89—William H. Butters has been a lieutenant, C. E. F., since 1916.

'92—A Campbell King, brigadier general, long chief of staff of the 1st Div., A. E. F., and later on the staff of the 1st Army, has received the

Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government.

'92—Appleton H. Pierce, M.D. '95, captain, M. C., who sailed from New York last August with Base Hosp. Unit No. 85, has been on duty at Paris, France, as chief of medical service.

M.D. '94—Frank L. Morse, sanitary inspector of the 89th Div., A. E. F., has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, M. C. He entered the service in March, 1917, as a 1st lieutenant, became captain the following November, major in March, 1918, and lieutenant colonel Nov. 11, 1918. Morse went overseas in June, 1918, participated in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse drives, and is now with the 3d Army of Occupation.

'95—Timothy F. Goulding, M.D. '96, major, M. C., is a surgeon, 23d Engineers, A. E. F.

'00—Lucien Eaton was a captain, C. E., in command of Co. B, 1st Replacement Engineers, Washington Barracks, D. C., previous to his honorable discharge.

'01—Thomas E. Burke, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is, it is said, the oldest man in the history of aviation to qualify for the "silver wings." He passed the very exacting examination at the age of 43. He has been honorably discharged.

'01—James C. Cooley is a 2d lieutenant, 14th Cav.

'01—Lawrence Lewis has been honorably discharged as a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'05—George S. Jackson, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A. C., is in command of S. S. U. 611, which is aiding civilians at St. Quentin and in the devastated areas. He has been in the ambulance work abroad since December, 1916, when he joined the Norton-Harjes service. From November, 1914, to October, 1915, Jackson was in charge of the Province of Liège under the Belgian Relief Commission. During the summer of 1916 he was a paymaster with the rank of captain in the Canadian Army in Canada.

'05—Chester B. Lewis is a 1st lieutenant, C. E., 217th Engineers, Camp Beauregard, La.

M.D. '05—William W. Walcott, captain, M. C., is still overseas with the Medical Det., 101st Engineers, 26th Div. He was wounded and gassed last July, but has entirely recovered.

'07—Harold E. Bigelow, lieutenant, is in command of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps of Mt. Allison University.

'08—Marston Allen has been honorably discharged as a candidate from the Central O. T. Sch., Camp Gordon, Ga.

'08—Lester F. Gilbert, at the time of his honorable discharge, was casual officer, Air Service Depot, Garden City, N. Y., with the rank of captain, A. S. (Aero.)

'08—William M. Washburn, 1st lieutenant, Co. M, 305th Inf., A. E. F., has returned to duty with the 77th Div. He was wounded severely, Oct. 5, 1918, in the Argonne battle.

'09—Arthur G. Cable, captain, A. S. (Aero.), who returned to the United States in November, has been honorably discharged. Cable was a night pilot, temporarily on duty with the 216th Sq., Independent Force, Royal Air Force, and when injured, Nov. 1, was returning from a raid over Saarbrücken.

'09—Harold F. Hadden is assistant personnel adjutant with the rank of 2d lieutenant, Statistical Sec., Hdqrs., 3d Army Corps, A. E. F.

'10—Reginald B. Lanier, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is no longer on the U. S. S. "North Carolina."

'10—Charles S. Lee has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'11—Edward W. Ellis, captain, Q. M. C., is on duty at the American Hdqrs., London, with the Board of Liquidation for supplies procured in Great Britain for the A. E. F.

'11—Theodore S. Kenyon, captain, Co. B, 306th Inf., was decorated, Jan. 4, 1919, in France, with the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action in the Forest of Argonne, Sept. 27, 1918. Lt. (now captain) Kenyon displayed qualities of leadership and gallantry in action while leading his company against a counter attack of the enemy in superior numbers. Later, although three times wounded, he remained with his command."

'11—Howard C. Leslie, who served as a 1st lieutenant, 102d M. G. Bn., A. E. F., from September, 1917, to the spring of 1918, was then ordered home as an instructor and promoted to captain, Inf. He is now assigned to the 406th Reserve Labor Bn.

'11—Ivan R. Madge, captain in the Royal Garrison Artillery, B. E. F., is stationed in the occupied portion of Germany. He has been in active service for three years and was once wounded and once gassed.

'12—F. Cecil Baker has been in command of No. 102 Sq., Royal Air Force, in France, for the past year. Maj. Baker has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Force Cross, *Legion d'Honneur*, and the 1915 Medal.

'12—Paul Gifford has received an honorable discharge from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'12—LeRoy R. Jacobs, lieutenant, who was wounded slightly while overseas, has returned to the United States. He is at Camp Merritt, N. J.

'13—J. Brett Langstaff was a chaplain in the 2d Bn., 28th London Regt., known as the Artists' Rifles. He contracted influenza and was sent to a hospital in England, from which he has been discharged.

'14—William R. Dewey, Jr., 1st lieutenant, O. C., Office of Director of Purchase, General Staff, Washington, D. C., has been honorably discharged.

'14—William T. Gardiner is a 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant, 56th Pioneer Inf., with the Army of Occupation.

'14—Frank T. Hertell, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been honorably discharged.

'14—Frederick S. Kingsbury, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., who has been on the U. S. S. "Savannah", has returned to the United States and been placed on inactive duty.

'14—Richard C. Leland is a 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., A. E. F.

LL.B. '14—Benjamin A. M. Green is battalion sergeant major, J. A. G. D., 92d Div., A. E. F.

'15—T. J. Duncan Fuller, Jr., 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), who returned to the United States in January has been honorably discharged. As

a member of the 135th Aero Sq. he participated in the St. Mihiel offensive but was forced to land in Swiss territory Sept. 12, 1918, where he was interned until Dec. 7, 1918. Lt. Fuller went overseas July 15, 1918.

'15—Howard C. Lane is a sergeant in Co. G, Postal Express Service, A. E. F.

'15—Walter B. Littlefield has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, C. A. C.

'15—James Jerome Roach was slightly wounded while serving as a 2d lieutenant, Co. C, 8th M. G. Bn., 3d Div. (Regulars).

'16—George A. Cummings has been honorably discharged from the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'16—Samuel M. Felton, Jr., captain, C. E., who has been adjutant to the Chief of Engineers, A. E. F., has returned to this country and is stationed in Washington, D. C.

'16—John L. Kimberly, Jr., 2d lieutenant, F. A., who was in the 56th Artillery, C. A. C., in France, has returned to the United States.

'16—Francis H. L. Whitmarsh, 1st lieutenant, who went overseas with Co. H, 306th Inf., last April, was wounded in action.

A.M. '16—Albert R. C. Haas, Ph.D. '17, has been honorably discharged. He was a sergeant, C. W. S.

A.M. '16—William P. Ward, lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F., was wounded severely in action.

Gr. '16-17—Harold I. Fair, lieutenant, Co. H, 101st Inf., A. E. F., was wounded severely in action.

LL.B. '16—Charles L. Boyer, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been honorably discharged.

LL.B. '16—Charles H. Newman, 2d lieutenant, 105th F. A., A. E. F., has returned to this country and received his honorable discharge.

'17—Robert C. Kelley has been honorably discharged. He was a 2d lieutenant, Inf., and was in command of Hdqrs. Co., at Camp Meade, Md. He was recommended for a 1st lieutenant's commission.

'17—Gladwyn K. Noble, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., who has been in the Communication Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, D. C., has been released from active duty.

LL.B. '17—Walter H. Grammes, 2d lieutenant, Inf., 55th M. G. Co., Camp Hancock, Ga., has received his honorable discharge.

LL.B. '17—Joseph F. Gunster, lieutenant, Inf., who has been at the headquarters of the A. E. F., in France, has been detailed to summarize European political news for the use of the representatives of the United States at the peace conference.

M.B.A. '17—Gilman K. Crockett, 1st lieutenant, Inf., arrived in the United States Jan. 3, 1919, having been invalided home. He is now making good recovery from wounds, at the Camp Devens hospital. Lt. Crockett, while in action with the 9th M. G. Bn., at Argonne, was severely wounded, Oct. 12, 1918, when a machine gun bullet entered the left side of his jaw and came out behind his right shoulder. The stretcher bearer who was aiding him off the field was killed, and Lt. Crockett lay in a shell-hole for ten hours. When darkness came, he crawled to a dressing station.

'18—James W. Angell has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C.

'18—Warren F. Coward, private, E. O. C., who was stationed at the U. S. Nitrate Plant, Sheffield, Ala., has been honorably discharged.

'18—Joseph A. Erickson, 1st lieutenant, C. A. C., has been detached from the 55th Artillery and assigned to the Heavy Artillery School, A. E. F., as an instructor.

'18—Duncan Fraser, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who went overseas in January, 1918, was severely wounded in action.

'18—John E. C. Haslam, gunner, 10th Canadian Siege Btry., C. E. F., who recently returned from France, has been honorably discharged. He enlisted in the "McGill University Siege Artillery", May 14, 1917. Haslam was wounded, Aug. 22, 1918.

'18—Allan W. Hasty is with the 116th F. A.

'18—James E. Henry has been honorably discharged. He was a sergeant, Corps of Intelligence Police.

'18—William C. Hitchcock is a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), A. E. F.

'18—Horace G. Killam is a sergeant in Administrative Labor Co. No. 6, Army Service Corps, A. E. F.

'18—Hoyt Sherman is a 1st lieutenant, Inf., on duty with the 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md. While a member of the 369th Inf., Lt. Sherman was slightly wounded, Sept. 26, before Sechault, Champagne. He was overseas from January through November, 1918, and was regimental intelligence officer, 369th Inf.

M.D. '18—Arthur M. Goulding is a 1st lieutenant, Canadian Army Medical Corps, at the Spadina Military Hospital, Toronto, Can.

Law '15-17—Manvel H. Davis, who went overseas as a 1st lieutenant, 26th Inf., has been serving as a liaison officer, maintaining connections between the 89th and 90th Divisions in the Army of Occupation. Lt. Davis was wounded by a rifle bullet at Argonne while on duty as signal officer for the 177th Inf. Brigade and received a letter of commendation for his services at that time from the commanding general.

Law '15-17—Clark Howell, Jr., who went overseas in April, 1918, with Co. L, 326th Inf., 82d Div., has been promoted to major and assigned as divisional inspector, with headquarters at Prauthoy. He was in hospital for three weeks after being wounded at Argonne Forest.

Law '15-17—James J. Laughlin, Jr., is a lieutenant, 330th Inf., Co. D, A. E. F.

Gr.Bus. '16-18—Augustus Coburn, Jr., is a chief yeoman, U. S. N. R. F., and is stationed at the naval turbine shop, Buffalo, N. Y.

'19—Robert R. Bishop, 2d lieutenant, Inf., who was an instructor at the Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va., has been honorably discharged.

'19—Howard C. Smith, 1st lieutenant, 213th Aero Sq., 3d Pursuit Group, has been wounded severely. He brought down an enemy plane Nov. 1, 1918. Smith was commissioned in November, 1917.

Law '16-17—James D. Adams, lieutenant, A. S., (Aero.), who was reported missing, has returned to the United States. He was shot down, with his airplane in flames, Oct. 21, in the Ar-

gonne, but landed uninjured. After five weeks in prison camps in Germany, Lt. Adams was released through Switzerland and sent to France, Nov. 29.

Law '16-17—Joel W. Massie is a 1st lieutenant, 80th F. A., A. E. F.

'20—Charles F. Batchelder, Jr., has been honorably discharged. He was a private, F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'20—Redington Fiske, Jr., who has been on the U. S. S. "Aroostook" in foreign waters as quartermaster, 3d class (signals), U. S. N. R. F., has been released from active duty to return to college.

'20—Charles C. Haddock was recommended for a lieutenantcy as an engineering officer in the Air Service. He has been honorably discharged.

'20—John A. Hambleton is a captain, A. S. (Aero.), and commanding officer of the 213th Aero Sq., A. E. F. He received the *Croix de Guerre* last May.

'20—Alfred W. Lawson, lieutenant, 91st Aero Sq., who was previously reported missing, is now reported to have been released from a German prison camp. He was in charge of a photographic section at the time of his capture.

'20—James F. Lee, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been ordered home from overseas. He was on U. S. Submarine Chaser No. 321.

'20—James A. Noble has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Inf. R. C.

'21—Arthur J. Connell, seaman 2d class, U. S. N. R. F., has been placed on the inactive list.

'21—John F. Keane, Jr., 2d lieutenant, F. A., was stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., at the time of his honorable discharge.

'21—James F. Leys, Jr., has been honorably discharged as a private, Central Ontario Regt., C. E. F.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'85—Charles C. King has been a member of the Legal Advisory Board and of the Public Safety Committee of Brockton.

'85—William Leverett has been a member of a committee for the sale of Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, and War Chest Funds.

'85—George R. Nutter has been a 4-minute man and chairman of Legal Advisory Board, Div. 4, City of Boston. He has also served on committee during various drives.

'91—John J. Higgins was government appeal agent for the City of Somerville, Mass.

'94—Roger G. Perkins is head of the Public Health Div., Am. R. C. Mission to the Balkans. In 1918 Perkins was in France in the interests of the National Research Council.

A.M. '01—Miller M. Fogg has sailed for France to serve as an educational secretary, Y. M. C. A., with the A. E. F. From September, 1917, to December, 1918, he was state director for the Nebraska Division of 4-Minute Men, and was also director of the Bureau of Speakers and Publicity of the Nebraska State Council of Defense.

LL.B. '06—Felix Frankfurter has resigned as chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, Washington, D. C., to which he was appointed by order of the President on Jan. 4, 1918.

ARTILLERY UNIT AT HARVARD

Colonel Robert C. F. Goetz, U. S. A., who has been assigned by the War Department to organize a field artillery unit at Harvard, has opened headquarters on the ground floor of University Hall, where the headquarters of the R. O. T. C. formerly were. Major Gaspar G. Bacon, '08, is assisting Colonel Goetz, and other officers also will be assigned when the plans for the organization have been fully arranged.



Colonel Goetz.

Colonel Goetz graduated from West Point in 1909. He was made a first lieutenant in 1916, a captain in May, 1917. A major in June, 1918, a lieutenant-colonel in August, and colonel in October, 1918. After his graduation from West Point Colonel Goetz was at first stationed principally in the west, and from 1912 to 1917 he served in Honolulu and Panama. Since the beginning of the war he has been engaged in military instruction duty, and was last assigned to Camp Jackson, S. C. His home is in Cape Girardeau, Mo.

In a recent interview in the *Crimson*, Colonel Goetz said:

One of the most important lessons learned in the war was the absolute necessity of a great reservoir of trained officer material. It was seen early in the officers' training camps that it was a

well nigh impossible task to train an officer properly in the technique of his branch of the service, if, at the same time, it was necessary to teach him the basic principles of military education.

The field artillery, in particular, because of its need of highly trained technical men, felt the great handicap, and it now proposes to utilize the schools and colleges of the country in the solution of one of the great problems of the future. This branch of the service will establish an R. O. T. C. Unit at Harvard and the College will be offered every advantage to make it the leading unit of the country so that other institutions will follow our lead.

Steps are being taken to establish a course on the same high plane as the academic instruction. The course extends over the four years and is to be arranged to fit the College curriculum. Only the strictly essential subjects are to be required; thus the student will be able to prepare as an officer as well as to take the elective studies he desires to pursue at college.

HARVARD ATHLETES IN THE WAR

According to information obtained at the Athletic Office, every Harvard undergraduate who, when the United States entered the war, had won his "H" in a major sport or his letter on a minor team, as well as every member of the 1920 freshman football and hockey teams, was in active service in the Army or Navy when the armistice went into effect on Nov. 11.

All but one of the 23 members of the 1916 university eleven have been commissioned, and that one will, it is said, be commissioned in a short time. Nine of the ten undergraduates who had won their baseball "H" when the United States entered the war have been commissioned, and the tenth man is in the A. E. F., in France. All of the five former members of the university crew, all of the eight track men, all of the 17 hockey men, and all of the tennis and golf men were in service, for the most part as commissioned officers. The 1920 freshman football squad and hockey team gave, respectively, 24 and 14 men to the service, and all but one or two of the players on last year's freshman team were in the Army or Navy.

Augustus Aspinwall, William Halsall Cheney, and Holyoke Lewis Whitney, all members of the 1920 freshman eleven, and Ernest Ralph Sumner, who was on the '21 soccer and swimming teams, were killed in the service.

The Garrison Prize

The subject of the poems to be submitted this year for the Lloyd McKim Garrison Prize will be "The Second Battle of the Marne." This prize was established in memory of and named for a prominent member of the class of '88.

LLOYD G. E. REILLY, '17

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Harvard has lost one of the finest of her sons.

On Oct. 31, 1918, Lieutenant Lloyd Geary Evans Reilly, aerial observer with the 99th Aero Squadron, A. E. F., was killed in an air combat with four enemy planes.

Lloyd Reilly was of the class of 1917. He was rather too young to be an outstanding figure in his generation at Harvard. Besides, he was rather one of those men who in college days are known to a few, and whose wider appreciation comes at decennials and succeeding reunions. I feel safe in saying this, as I do in pronouncing him one of Harvard's finest sons, because I knew him well.

Lloyd Reilly had an excellent mind,—and he had ideals. His social consciousness was developed to a degree rare in so young a man; he perceived injustice even where it was not openly apparent; and he was always ready to make the personal sacrifice.

I never knew a man of readier sympathies or with a keener sense of moral responsibility than Lloyd Reilly. It was not enough for him to know that a thing was wrong; he must fight it, as well. With his mental equipment, attractive personality, and generous enthusiasms, he would have done things to make Harvard proud of him. As it is, he has not lived in vain.

JOHN ROTHSCHILD, '19.

Jan. 24, 1919.

THE DIRECTORY OFFICE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I am writing this letter in the hope of bringing to the attention of class secretaries, through your columns, the facilities offered by the Harvard University Directory Office under the efficient and sympathetic direction of F. S. Mead, '87. The Directory Office is equipped not only with complete card catalogues of the members of various classes, but also has complete addressograph lists of the various classes set up for use in addressing notices, etc. The Directory Office works in conjunction with the University Press, which is near at hand. If a secretary wishes to send out notices to his classmates he has only to

communicate with the University Press, and, after correcting the proof of the notice, arrange to have the envelopes furnished and the addressing done at the Directory Office. This not only lessens the amount of work to be done by the secretary, but minimizes the chances of error in his address list.

More important, however, than the amount of time and trouble saved, is the coöperation established between the class secretaries and the University Directory Office, which, when fully under way, will make that office the living, vibrating centre of all information pertaining to Harvard men. For this reason especially the Directory deserves the active coöperation of all class secretaries.

SETH T. GANO, '07,

Acting Secretary, Harvard Class of 1907.
Boston, Feb. 7, 1919.

PHOTOGRAPHS DESIRED

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It is requested and very vigorously urged that the alumni of Harvard University who have served in any capacity with the American Expeditionary Force and who have snap-shot photographs, taken in France, forward copies of all such photographs, together with the necessary explanatory information to be used as captions, to the Officer in Charge, Pictorial Section, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, Army War College, Washington, D. C.

These photographs are requested for incorporation in the permanent pictorial files, which will serve as the official photographic record and history of the war.

C. W. WEEKS,

Colonel, General Staff,

Chief, Historical Branch, W. P. D.

by A. GOODRICH,

Captain, U. S. A., Pictorial Section.

Junior Class Officers

The class of 1920 has elected the following officers: President, Julian C. Bolton, of Cleveland; vice-president, Waldron P. Belknap, Jr., of New York City; secretary-treasurer, Edward A. Bacon, of Milwaukee; members of the Student Council, George F. Batchelder, Jr., of Cambridge, Julian B. Hatton, of Grand Haven, Mich., John S. Higgins, of Winchester, and Burnham Lewis, of Philadelphia.

SENIOR CLASS ELECTIONS

The class of 1919 has elected the following officers:

1st Marshal—Henry C. Flower, Jr., of Kansas City.

2d Marshal—Robert E. Gross, of West Newton.

3d Marshal—Cass Canfield, of Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

Secretary—George C. Barclay, of New York City.

Treasurer—Lloyd K. Garrison, of New York City.

Orator—Frank W. Hatch, of Medford.

Ivy Orator—Frederick M. Warburg, of New York City.

Poet—James R. Parsons, of New York City.

Odist—Robert T. Bushnell, of Andover, Mass.

Chorister—Mayo A. Shattuck, of North Seattle, Wash.

Class Committee—Francis Parkman, of Boston; Edward L. Casey, of Natick.

Class Day Committee—Charles A. Clark, Jr., of Milton; George L. Batchelder, Jr., of Medford; Morris Phinney, of West Medford; William R. Odell, Jr., of Chicago; Daniel A. Freeman, Jr., of Medfield; Russell Cobb, of New York City; George D. Flynn, Jr., of Fall River.

Photograph Committee—Robert McA. Lloyd, of New York City; George A. Brownell, of New York City; Philip Zach, of Roxbury.

Only 91 votes were cast at the first election, at which the marshals were chosen, and Flower and Gross were tied for 1st Marshal. At the second election 101 votes were cast; Flower had one vote more than Gross.

Alexander H. Bright, of Cambridge, and Stillman R. Dunham, Jr., of Allston, were chosen to represent the class on the Student Council.

Student Council Officers

The Student Council has elected the following officers for the current year: President, Robert E. Gross, '19, of West Newton; vice-president, George C. Barclay, '19, of New York City; secretary, Alexander H. Bright, '19, of Cambridge; executive committee, the officers given above and James S. Baker, '19, of Washington, D. C., Edward A. Hill, '19, of Bronxville, N. Y., Charles F. Batchelder, Jr., '20, of Cambridge, and Julian C. Bolton, '20, of Cleveland.

Harvard Legal Aid Bureau

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau reopened last Month its rooms in the Cambridge Neighborhood House at the corner of Harvard and Moore Streets. The members of the Bureau—students in the Law School—are at the rooms during certain hours of the day and evening to give free legal advice to people who are unable to pay for such service.

ATHLETICS AT HARVARD

THE Harvard Athletic Committee has organized, with Professor R. B. Merri-
man, '96, as chairman. In spite of
the general expectation that substantial
changes might be brought about in inter-
collegiate athletics, as far as Harvard is
concerned there are no indications that
conditions for the rest of the academic
year, at least, will differ essentially from
those which prevailed before the war.

The committee has voted that the candi-



Professor Merriman.

dates for the various Harvard teams, with
the exception of those who are trying for
the crew, must do without a training table
this spring, but that step is not regarded as
very important. The crew men will be
permitted to have a training table because
they row late in the afternoon and fre-
quently do not return from their practice
until the dining halls and restaurants are
closed; they must, therefore, make special
arrangements for their food, and the com-
mittee decided that under the circumstances
a training table might be provided for
them.

The committee has adopted and pro-
mulgated the eligibility rules which were
agreed on at a recent conference of rep-
resentatives of the Yale, Princeton, and
Harvard committees. Those rules, which
have to do with the peculiar conditions
caused by the war, are as follows:

1. We adhere strictly to the rule debarring
freshmen from university teams for members of
the class of 1922.

2. We adhere strictly to the rule debarring
students from competing in intercollegiate ath-
letics on the university teams or crews for more
than three years.

3. We agree that for those who entered mili-
tary service in the winter of 1917 or in the win-
ter of 1918, the autumn of 1916-1917 or the au-
tumn of 1917-1918 shall be combined with the
spring of 1919 and regarded as constituting with
it a single academic year.

4. We also agree that any member of the
freshman classes of 1920 or 1921 who left college
when in good standing to go into military ser-
vice and who now returns, shall be declared elig-
ible for university athletics, despite the fact that
for academic purposes he is still technically
rated as a freshman. It is, however, understood
that no considerable time should elapse between
such a man's discharge from military service and
his reëntering college.

It is interesting to note, in connection
with the agitation about proposed reforms
in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics,
that at a recent meeting of representatives
of the *Daily Princetonian*, the *Yale News*,
and the *Harvard Crimson*, the following
resolutions were adopted:

Since it is the sense of this meeting (1) that
athletics and physical exercises and recreation
are recognized essential to the proper all round
development of any man and to the general wel-
fare of a university; and (2) that any attempt to
place college athletics on a sane and wholesome
basis must be predicated on the theories that
successful, well trained university teams are pre-
requisites and contributions to a wide general
interest and participation in athletics, and that
these major sports must be free from excesses,
false values, over-emphasis, and any taint of near-
professionalism; (3) that general interclass or
intramural athletics be encouraged and featured
as a means of increasing the general physical
well-being of the university body, and of placing

a check upon the previous excesses and over emphasis of the university athletics; it is hereby

Resolved that the college dailies here represented shall do all in their power to advocate (1) that the all-year-round resident coach, whose full time and interest is given to the university, shall, if practicable, replace the seasonal highly paid coach; (2) that no cuts be made in the squad of candidates for major university sports; (3) that departments of athletics or physical training be established in connection with the three universities to insure permanent graduate and faculty supervision of general athletics and physical recreation, this to include a rigid system of physical examinations of incoming students and of all students at definite intervals; and finally (4), to bend their energies toward bringing about bettered conditions in college athletics generally, and seeking to eliminate the faults that have come to be associated with intercollegiate athletics, to make this intercollegiate system representative of the highest ideals of American amateur sportsmanship.

The hockey team, the only one of the Harvard athletic organizations which has a winter season, is already close to the end of its short schedule. It has played several practice games, but the only important match was the one with Yale on Feb. 8, in the Ice Palace, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harvard won, 4 goals to 1. Last Saturday Harvard defeated St. Paul's School, 4 to 3, at Concord, N. H.

The Princeton-Harvard game will be played in Brooklyn next Saturday evening. Inasmuch as Yale beat Princeton, 6 to 1, last Saturday, the outlook for Harvard against Princeton is encouraging, but hockey games are most uncertain, and there is reason for expecting that the Princeton team will be much stronger against Harvard than it was against Yale.

Coach Donovan is working hard with the candidates for the track and field team. His special job at the moment is to develop relay teams for the indoor meets which will be held in the near future. Last Saturday evening, a Harvard team, made up of Costigan, Goodwin, O'Connell, and Dugan, defeated a B. A. A. team at the meet of the First Naval District, held in the East Armory, Boston. Yale and Harvard will have relay teams in the B. A. A. meet on March 1. It is still too early to predict the results of those races, but the athletic experts believe that the performances in most of the events will hardly be as good as they were a few

years ago. The runners, like the other athletes, will probably show the lack of training which they would have had if college sports had gone on as usual during the past two or three years.

Cornell and Harvard will not have a track meet this year, but the present intention of the athletic managers is to have a Princeton-Yale-Harvard meet in the Stadium on Saturday, May 17. The intercollegiate meet will be held two weeks later; the location for that series of games has not yet been decided on, but it is quite possible that they, too, may take place in the Stadium.

The rowing outlook is uncertain. Almost the only detail which has been agreed on is that the Yale-Harvard races will be held at New London on June 20. Princeton will row Harvard on the Charles on April 19, and Harvard will doubtless send crews to the American Henley at Philadelphia on May 21. Both Yale and Harvard were eager to go back to the Thames, and it is assumed that the university race will be, as usual, over the 4-mile course. The race for freshman eights also will be rowed, and, although it was said at first that no university second crew would be taken to New London, there seems now to be some doubt on that point. The first suggestion was that the crew candidates should have only three or four days' practice on the Thames and that the quarters at Gales Ferry should not be opened this year, but the latest indications are that the Cambridge oarsmen will spend at least a week at their quarters.

Coach Haines has more than 100 candidates for the freshman crew and a large university squad. He proposes to drop no one this year, but to form and keep as many eights as can be organized and give them opportunities to race. F. B. Whitman, '19, is acting as captain of the university crew. He is one of four members of last year's winning eight who are candidates this year; the other three are J. S. Coleman, '19, J. F. Linder, '19, and C. F. Batchelder, '20. Emmett, '19, who stroked last year's crew, will not return to College, but several experienced men are in the group of university candidates.

The candidates for the battery positions on the university baseball nine have just begun work in the cage. The squad con-

tains a few experienced men, but it seems clear that Coach Duffy will not be able to develop this year a team quite up to the average; Harvard's principal rivals, it is assumed, are laboring under similar difficulties. R. E. Gross, '19, W. W. McLeod, '19, and L. B. Evans, '20, each of whom was captain during a part of last season, will be the mainstays of the nine this year. A tentative schedule of 25 games has been arranged. It includes the usual series with Princeton and Yale.

No arrangements for a football coach have been made. If the unanimous desire of graduates and undergraduates is heeded, P. D. Haughton, '99, will continue in charge of that sport at Harvard, but he may not be able to do so. A definite announcement about football may be expected in a few weeks.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY

The following figures were submitted to the Board of Managers of the Harvard Club of New York City at the annual meeting last month:

Number of Members in the Army and Navy of the U. S. and its Allies,	1,395
Members serving in the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. abroad,	65
Men who attended Reserve Officers' Training Camps, or were in the American Ambulance Field Service or the Norton-Harjes Service prior to their being taken over by the United States Government,	27
Total,	1,487

The membership of the club, Jan. 8, was 4,960. On that day 54 names were on the Honor Roll of men who had died in the service of their country during the recent war.

The club has presented to the Woman's League of National Service an ambulance, to be known as the "Harvard Club Ambulance."

The Committee on Employment of the club has sent the following letter to the officers of the other Harvard clubs in this country:

"This letter is written to you at the suggestion of the president of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

"Since June the Committee on Employment (formerly Committee on Appointments) of the Harvard Club of New York City, has been considering plans for securing employment for Harvard men returning from Government service. The individual members of this Committee have been actively coöperating to line up the possibilities of employment. If this movement could be made a national one among Harvard Clubs

so that all would organize committees, it would be possible, when demobilization becomes more general, for all to coöperate and more quickly place applicants who come to us.

"We of this club, situated in the most important port of debarkation, may properly expect to receive the largest number of applications for work. The industries of your district may, however, be able to offer positions for a considerable number of men. Coöperation between your club and ours may bring the man and the job together.

"We shall be glad to hear whether your club will work with us, and if so, the name of the chairman of your committee on employment.

"Very truly yours,

"PERCY S. STRAUS, '97, Chairman."

The other members of the New York committee are: Ralph W. Williams, '09, secretary, Grinnell Willis, '70, William M. Kendall, '76, William K. Draper, '85, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., '85, Franklin Remington, '87, Arthur P. Butler, '88, Charles D. Wetmore, '89, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Walter Cary, '93, E. C. Cullinan, '93, Frederick R. Martin, '93, Howard C. Smith, '93, Frank Sisson, '93, Eliot Tuckerman, '94, H. Corby Fox, '94, Arthur A. Marsters, '94, Arthur F. Cosby, '94, Francis Gilman, '95, Edwin G. Merrill, '95, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, William H. Wheelock, '98, G. Herman Kinnicutt, '98, George F. Baker, Jr., '99, Allan R. Campbell, '99, John C. McCall, '99, Edmund R. Marvin, '99, Ralph R. Rumery, '99, George Foster, '99, Travis H. Whitney, '00, Floyd Du Bois, '01, John P. H. Perry, '03, Anton H. Schefer, '03, Ralph H. Foss, '03, Alden S. Thurston, '03, James O. Stack, '05, Clifford M. Holland, '06, Allen S. Locke, '07, Guy Emerson, '08, Roger Gilmore, '09.

HARVARD CLUB OF KANSAS CITY

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Kansas City was held at the University Club on the evening of Jan. 18. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, spoke on "Preparedness" and also on the life and character of Theodore Roosevelt. Joseph Meinrath, '78, read an original poem dedicated to Gen. Wood.

The following officers were elected: President, L. Newton Wylder, LL.B. '07; vice-president, Robert B. Fizzell, LL.B. '13; secretary, Benjamin M. Powers, LL.B. '11; treasurer, Alfred Toll, '11; directors, Burnett N. Simpson, '93, Francis E. Lott, '94, and Kenneth W. Snyder, '14.

During the past year the club has supported three French orphans, has contributed \$150 for athletic equipment for the 89th Division, U. S. A., and has been very active in other war work. The club has also maintained its scholarship fund.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'73—William B. H. Dowse has been appointed a trustee of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital of Boston.

'81—Henry E. Scott has been elected recording secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Law '81—William P. Sheffield, of Newport, R. I., was elected a vice-president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at a meeting of the society, Feb. 5.

'82—Charles H. Stevens has withdrawn from the J. Spencer Turner Co., and, with Ralph L. Stevens, '93, and two others, has formed a corporation under the name of the Stevens Yarn Co., with offices at New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, and Charlotte, N. C.

M.D. '84—Gen. Leonard Wood represents the U. S. Army on the Roosevelt Memorial National Committee.

'85—Bancroft G. Davis was married at Boston, Feb. 12, to Miss Charlotte Jones.

M.D. '94—Joseph B. Lyons has been appointed a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor of Boston.

'95—William E. Stark, superintendent of schools in Hackensack, N. J., has gone to France as an educational director for the Y. M. C. A. His address will be 12 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.

'99—Charles L. Carr has been appointed a member of the board of Overseers of the Poor of Boston.

'99—James B. Rorer has received leave of absence for one year from the Board of Agriculture of Trinidad, British West Indies, in order that he may study a very serious disease of cacao which has broken out in Ecuador. His laboratory and office will be in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

'00—Frederick W. Aldred was married at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 28, 1918, to Miss Edith Certificate Police.

'02—Edison Lewis has retired from the firm of Conning & Co., Hartford, Conn., and is with Tilney Ladd & Co., bankers, New York City.

'03—Gilbert Bettman has received his discharge from the Army, and has returned to the practice of law in Cincinnati.

'04—Rob R. Alexander was elected trust officer of the Cleveland Trust Co., Jan. 15. He has been assistant trust officer for the past five years.

'05—Sherman L. Lewis, formerly with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., is with the Tillotson & Wolcott Co., investment bankers, Cleveland.

'06—A memorial will be erected on the Polo Grounds, New York City, to Edward Leslie

Grant, who at one time was a member of the New York National League baseball team. Grant was killed in action in France.

'06—George A. Moriarty, Jr., of Newport, R. I., has been elected corresponding secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

'07—Thomas M. Claffin has been elected secretary of the Fisher Hill Associates of Brookline, Mass.

'07—A. Russell Ellis was married Feb. 5, at Allston, Mass., to Miss Lila Fair Webb.

'07—Henry C. Hopewell was married to Miss Hilda Prince of Lexington, Mass., Feb. 15.

'07—A son, William Strickland Stetson, was born Dec. 7, 1918, to Irving G. Stetson and Eleanor (Strickland) Stetson.

Spec. '07-09—Bernard S. Van Rensselaer is resident representative at the offices of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, lawyers, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

'08—Dwight N. Robinson has been released from active duty in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, and has resumed his position as Whitlock Professor of Latin, and head of the Latin department at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.

'09—David M. Osborne, formerly vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, is with Hayden, Stone & Co., brokers in their New York office.

'10—Daniel J. Lyne has been appointed a member of the board of Overseers of the Poor of the City of Boston.

'10—James J. Taussig, Jr., who has been discharged from the Army in which he held the rank of captain, C. A. C., has returned to his former position with the Aetna Life Insurance Co., of St. Louis, Mo.

'11—A daughter, Nancy Campbell Bosson, was born, Dec. 15, 1918, to Campbell Bosson, and Helen (Chapin) Bosson.

'11—Carl S. Whittier will soon take a trip around the world in the interests of the American Express Co.

'12—The engagement of R. Thomas Fisher and Miss Louise Winters, of Dayton, O., has been announced. Fisher is a captain, U. S. A., and has been connected with the supply depot at Wilbur Wright Field for the past year.

'12—H. Lawrence Groves has gone to France as a Trade Commissioner for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

'12—Joseph D. Wilson, who recently received an honorable discharge from the Army, has re-

sumed his position as professor in the New Mexico State Normal School, Silver City, N. M.

'13—George H. Gifford is a civilian instructor in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

'13—Ray C. Huling is with the Swift Wool Co., 184 Summer St., Boston.

'13—Russell F. Keehn is in the designing department of the Amoskeag Co., Manchester, N. H.

'13—Irving F. Kent is a marine draftsman with the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

'15—Frederick S. Bacon is a research chemist with the Monsanto Chemical Works. His address is 4458 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

NECROLOGY

'71—BENJAMIN BEECHER TOWNSEND. Died at Newark, N. J., Sept. 27, 1918.—He went abroad in 1871 and studied philosophy at Edinburgh. In 1874 he returned to this country and continued the study of philosophy. He later became interested in the compilation of life insurance statistics.

'76—CHARLES HENRY BARROWS, LL.B. '78. Died at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 13, 1918.—He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and practised law in Springfield for more than thirty years. He was assistant attorney general of Massachusetts from 1881 to 1883. He had been a contributing editorial writer for the *Springfield Republican*, and was the author of several books and of articles in legal periodicals.

LL.B. '76—HORACE GWYNNE ALLEN. Died at Boston, Feb. 12.—He was born in Jamaica Plain, July 27, 1855, and entered the Harvard Law School from the public schools. For many years he was one of the leading members of the Boston bar. He had been a member of the Boston Common Council and of the Board of Aldermen, and in 1891 was the Republican candidate for mayor of that city. From 1896 until 1918 he was a member of the Boston Transit Commission, which had charge of the building

of subways and other matters of transportation in the city. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

'77—HOWARD PARMELEE EELLS. Died at Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 11.—He was a native and a life-long resident of Cleveland, O., where he was identified with large manufacturing interests, and other matters relating to the development and welfare of the community. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of directors of the Bucyrus Co., of South Milwaukee, which furnished 75 per cent. of the machinery used in digging the Panama Canal. He graduated from Hamilton College, New York, in 1876. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Maud Stager of Cleveland, O., and seven children. His two youngest sons are overseas as lieutenants in the "Rainbow" (42d) Division, U. S. A.

'79—FRANCIS AUGUSTINE HOUSTON, LL.B. '82. Died at Concord, Mass., Feb. 10.—He was a prominent member of his class while in College; he played on the university football eleven and was afterwards keenly interested in intercollegiate athletics. After his graduation from the Law School he took up the general practice of law in Boston, but in 1885 he joined the staff of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. and continued with it until last July, when he resigned on account of ill health; he was, in succession, attorney and assistant general manager, counsel, general manager, vice-president, and treasurer. For fifteen years he was a member of the Concord School Committee. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Jennie Righter, of Newark, N. J., and by two sons, Francis DeH. Houston, '10, and Philip S. Houston, '12.

'94—HENRY LEWIN CANNON. Died at Palo Alto, Cal., Jan. 5.—In 1903 he became a member of the faculty of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and in 1911 was made Associate Professor of History there. He had written several articles for English and American historical reviews and other historical magazines.

'99—HOWARD CORNELIUS JENNESS. Died at East Bridgewater, Mass., Dec. 19, 1918.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*. John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*. H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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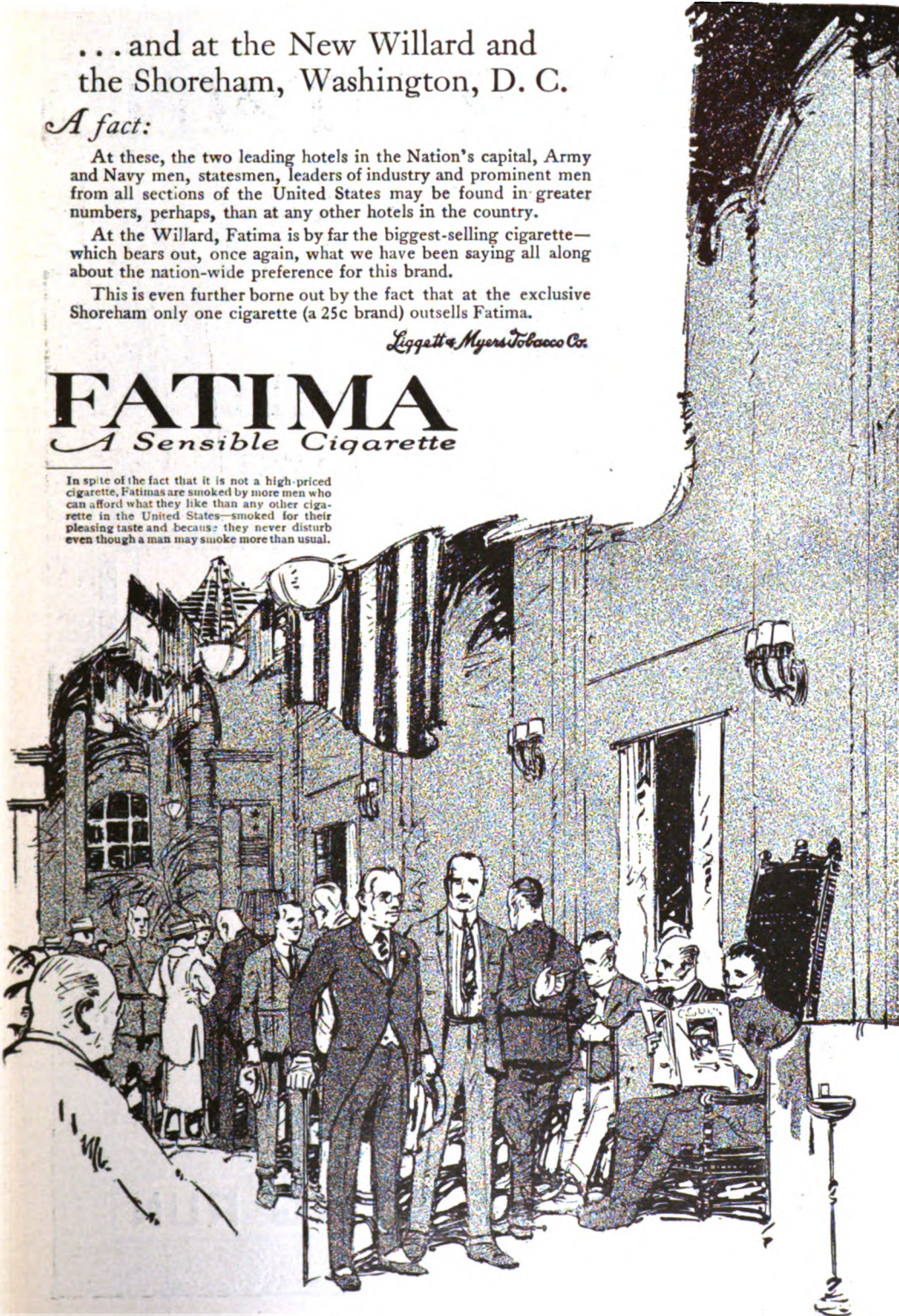
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

February 27, 1919

Number 22

**"TONGUE AND PEN":
A PLEA FOR
THE VALUE OF SPOKEN ENGLISH,
BY SAMUEL S. DRURY, '01**

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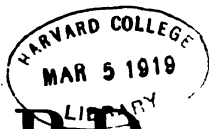
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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VOLUME XXI

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919.

NUMBER 22.

News and Views

The Lowell Centenary.

The New York celebration of the Centenary of James Russell Lowell by the American Academy of Arts and Letters as an international affair would hardly have come about but for the events of the past few years and the present laudable desire to strengthen all the ties that bind us to England. Another celebration was inevitable—at Cambridge and in Harvard College, for before, and after, and through all the time that Lowell was anything else he was preëminently a son of Cambridge and of Harvard. One of the most clearly distinctive characteristics of his mind and his writings was their pronounced local flavor. Nothing, therefore, could have been more appropriate than that the hundredth anniversary of his birth, at Elmwood, on Feb. 22, 1819, should have been celebrated, under the auspices of the Cambridge Historical Society, in Sanders Theatre on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 22, 1919.

The Lowell memorial meeting of last week was a really notable Harvard occasion. William R. Thayer, '81, president of the Cambridge Historical Society, made the opening remarks and introduced the speakers. Professor C. T. Copeland, '82, read the Lincoln passage from the Commemoration Ode; President Eliot spoke, as none other could have spoken, of Lowell as a professor; Percy Mackaye, '97, read a memorial ode, ending with lines which Lowell himself might have written had a

League of Nations been devised in his day; Professor Bliss Perry delivered the principal address, a warmly sympathetic estimate of the many-sided Lowell as he appeared to the inheritors of his scholarly, poetic, and political traditions.

In this year beyond all others it was a happy circumstance that so marked a patriot as Lowell was born on the same February day with Washington. In 1874 the 22d fell on Sunday, and on the 23d Norton wrote to Lowell: "As we still keep Sunday as a fast and not a feast, we did not celebrate your birthday yesterday, except in our hearts, but today all the bells have been ringing, and the guns firing, and the flags streaming, in honor of the happy anniversary." In 1919 the impending arrival of President Wilson in Boston filled all minds and hearts with thoughts of the country, its past and its future, especially in its relations with Europe. With all these matters the memory of Lowell is inseparably blended. The Cambridge celebration of his birth spoke with the truest suggestion of the identification of Harvard with the permanent issues of civilization.

* * *

Education in the Commonwealth. Not long ago the BULLETIN called attention to the investigations of a Special Commission on Education appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts. The inquiries of the Commission, then under way, have resulted in a comprehensive report accompanied by a sheaf of bills. The re-

port has been characterized by a prominent state school officer as "the most important document in the history of Massachusetts education since the days of Horace Mann"; and certainly with respect to the number of topics it treats and the complete freedom with which it organizes its recommendations under the single standpoint of service to the state, the report is notable.

Thirty-four headings cover the recommendations, suggestions, and proposals for enactment presented by the Commission. The age of compulsory attendance is raised to sixteen and the minimum requirement of schooling to completion of the eighth grade. Physical education is made compulsory in all schools, public and private. State certification of all teachers in the public schools; a minimum salary of \$650 for all such teachers; a general school fund of \$4,000,000 for the equalization of educational opportunities; extension and reorganization of the powers and duties of the State Board of Education; and the definition and extension of the powers and duties of school committees and school superintendents are among the more important proposals contained in the report, which will soon be published.

The Commission makes no proposal for a state university, but commends the work of the Department of University Extension under the State Board and calls for a generous policy in appropriations for extension courses. As to college entrance requirements, it calls for greater flexibility and suggests a conference of the state education officers, college presidents, high school principals, and superintendents of schools. The College ought to welcome both these proposals, especially the latter. Superintendent Thompson of Boston has raised the issue of college admission in a somewhat novel form: he shows it to be not merely a technical question of educational procedure, but a question of general social

policy. Harvard University is an endowed institution; but it was founded by the General Court, has always been linked with the life of the Commonwealth, and cannot maintain any policy without consideration of the general education situation in the state. If the University can make its work more genuinely serviceable to the people of Massachusetts by changes in its admission requirements, it ought to give the most careful attention to responsible proposals for such changes.

* * *

Have We Too Many Courses? Among the topics touched upon in his recent report President Lowell suggests one question of general policy which must sooner or later have serious consideration in all our large universities. Has our curriculum grown top-heavy? Do we offer too many courses and too little instruction? Ought we to seek improvement in the quality of our teaching by reducing its bulk? Is it wise that the entire energies of our professors should be absorbed in the preparation and giving of courses, leaving them with little or no time for conferences with individual students, for meeting undergraduates in small discussion groups, or for doing some tutorial work after the Oxford fashion? These are fair questions and they strike at the root of a very important educational problem, that of bringing teacher and student within arm's length of each other.

The traditions of the American college seem to demand that every professor shall give three or more full courses, which involve a total of from three to four hundred lectures or other class-room exercises in each academic year. If the number of students in these courses mounts also into the hundreds, as it frequently does, then the absurdity of expecting an intimate intellectual contact between teacher and student becomes a self-evident proposition. That is the gist of our present difficulty. We have

tried to bridge the gap by enlisting the aid of assistants, tutors, demonstrators, and so forth, but that policy has not yielded us a complete solution. What the student wants, and thinks he ought to have, is direct touch with the teacher under whom he elects to study, not mere liaison through the agency of a middleman. That, however, is what he cannot well obtain so long as the curriculum persists in making from every member of the faculty the heavy demand that it makes today. In this respect Harvard is no worse than other institutions; on the contrary the situation here is better than in most American colleges, whether large or small.

Higher education in America has been proverbially in the bondage of tradition. Universities and colleges have been slow to strike off into new paths as regards the scope or methods of instruction. The quantitative standard has been too freely used as the measure of all things: hence we speak of the number of students, number of professors, number of courses, and number of graduates, without much reference to the intrinsic quality of these numerical units. The larger institutions have vied with one another in the attempt to make the curriculum cover the whole field of human knowledge, and as this field is broadening with the rapidity of wild-fire, the breathless attempt to keep pace with it has impaired the thoroughness of college teaching.

Perhaps the time has now come for a reconstruction of educational ideals in this regard. If we could reduce the total number of undergraduate courses by say one-third, and if by so doing we could increase the efficiency of instruction by thirty or forty per cent., the departure from tradition might well prove to be justified by its results. At any rate these are days of introspection in all fields of life, and why not in matters of educational policy?

Hopeful Signs in Athletics. A casual visitor to America who happened to read in the newspapers that the Yale crew had offered to share its training quarters at Gales Ferry, Conn., with the Harvard crew would probably see nothing unusual in the statement, but those who are familiar with the way in which inter-collegiate athletics have been carried on in this country recognize in the generous invitation of the Yale management clear evidence that a more sensible state of mind has come.

It was only a few years ago that Harvard and Yale oarsmen regarded each other with distrust and suspicion and spent almost as much time in spying upon the rival boat as they did in trying to learn how to row their own. Recently there has been a decided improvement in these conditions, and the rowing season of 1919 now promises still better things.

We trust that the statements made by Professor Merriman, chairman of the Athletic Committee, and Major Moore, the Graduate Treasurer, and printed elsewhere in the BULLETIN, will convince our readers, if they ever had any doubt on that point, that Princeton, Yale, and Harvard have no intention of cutting off their athletic relations with other colleges and universities. The policy at Harvard has consistently been to meet all comers.

* * *

The Editorship of the Bulletin. With the next issue of the BULLETIN the editorship of the paper will change hands. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, who has occupied the position since the autumn of 1913, has resigned in order to devote more time to biographical work. He will, however, continue his connection with the paper as one of a small company of contributing editors. The active editorship is assumed by John D. Merrill, '89, who has been closely associated with the BULLETIN for many years.

TONGUE AND PEN

By SAMUEL S. DRURY, '01, RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, CONCORD, N. H.

THE tongue is mightier than the pen. It not only boasteth greater things, but if schooled in power and steeped in personality, the tongue can accomplish greater things than pen or sword. As it is the instrument of all leadership, our purpose here is to urge the training of the tongue, a quickened interest in oral expression, as integral in education.

Let no chance reader conclude, however, that what is here shouted aloud about the value and the charm of talk is addressed by an educator to educators. If it set out to be anything so learned, so dryly nutritious, one would not seek lodgement for it in a college weekly,—even in an alumni weekly! No ranging of aggressive *pros* against entrenched *cons* is our method,—let us here have nought but complacent and confident assertion. For this is merely a boisterous kick, addressed by a half-ignorant alumnus to half-educated alumni.

Every man a decade out of college considers himself the oldest living graduate. This is natural because his hair is turning gray, and proper because his head is troubled by ideas. Your alumnus is an odd but predictable blend of past and future. As he looks back on college days (those glorious decades that are dead,—the still intellectual '60's, the reckless '70's, the aimless '80's, the brainless '90's, coming down to the last five years when body and brain together linked seem to be producing a Man once more) spasms of conservatism alternate with twinges of reform. The Past we love, complaining the while,—because love has particularly good eyes. The alumnus complains that his Alma Mater taught him all too well that silence is golden. When he has tried to voice thought convincingly in public hall or in chamber conference how often he has regretted that he had never been trained to think on his feet; or, seated, to express himself with force and charm.

Who knows, then, but some such sentimental alumnus, some typical O. L. G.,

will agree that it is high time our colleges should recognize the existence of the tongue? It is a solid comfort for a man with a hobby thus to fasten himself to a rollicking old graduate of the late '90's, let us say, and walk about "these classic halls", marking well her bulwarks and telling the towers thereof.

Right here, in the first vestibule we enter, bold type proclaims that the oral examinations in French and German are all ready,—and, we old prowlers learn on reading further, that nowadays you can't be a junior until and unless you pass an oral examination in French or German. That's capital, for it admits the tongue into education,—but (not to be *too partisan*!) don't you think that if a man in an American college must speak German before he's a junior he might reasonably be expected to speak English before he's a freshman? It is a strange world! People, the proverb says, have the voices of their eyes,—and this notice would seem to indicate a certain scholastic myopia. The blind can't be expected to exalt the voice. In another college, before you graduate, you must swim 50 yards. This too indicates progress in education. It asserts that flesh does help soul. But what shall it profit your bachelor of arts if having swum the tank's length twenty times, he shakes himself and dries himself and emerges on Commencement in cap and gown, a taught but tongue-tied thing?

Swimming is good, very good; it is part of education. But like German-before-we-are-juniors it is a means and not an end. Do you suppose that Jonah, prince of watermen, would ever have been vomited upon the shore, unless he had a message that could bring Nineveh to her knees? No, you can't call a man usefully educated unless he can voice his vision, express his experience, and lead with his lips.

A dull confidence in dates and a cold worship of facts have education by the throat. Why do colleges exist at all, when you can buy for ten cents a sort of baby pathfinder entitled "A Million Facts?"

Diligent evenings spent with the encyclopedia might save a man four years. A greater fact, however, (reiterated by Mr. Norton years ago) rescues us: viz., *information is not education*. English examinations for college lead one to think that every boy of seventeen must become adept in multitudinous trifling catches. Let us not, however, tilt against entrance examinations. If you ever had to prepare fair tests you would mercifully conclude that preparing them is as hard as passing them. Those in English (our mother-tongue, with which we have most unfilially ceased to be on speaking terms) ask how well a lad can write about the too minute or too profound things he must know about. The tongue is left out entirely. One would conclude that the race was dumb. All this is due to a damaging effort to make English respected by making it hard. The capital error lies in regarding the language in which we live and move and have our being as an affair solely of books and blue-books. English is primarily a tongue. Cannot power, charm, and accuracy in expressing appreciation of books or personal opinion in current speech be given place alongside of silly little italicized catch questions?

In my mind's eye I see two figures, two young men, walking meditatively through an ancient university. The date is 1630; the place Cambridge; the men John Harvard and John Milton. Happy ghosts! The one dreaming of poetry, the other of religion; one soon to compose "Il Penseroso", the other soon to found Harvard College. Little did they suspect how the former would keep people out of the latter! Little did Milton dream that pencil-nibbling puzzles over

The story of *Cambuscan* bold,
Of *Camball* and of *Algarsife*
And who had *Canace* to wife

(italics not John Milton's) would turn poetry forever from tonic to drudgery. Better far to read "Il Penseroso" aloud with spirit, in cultivated voice, than to know every last detail about the husband of Canace! The letter killeth,—and budding love of literature lies dead beneath the battlements of many an English department.

Ability to talk about what you know, modest labial and lingual confidence, is

no novel requirement in a department of science. Whereas the English examination requires only ink, the chemistry department demands talk! For years in physics and chemistry, candidates have presented, with their note-books and written tests, *themselves*, as part of the outfit to be examined! And if you can't talk convincingly about the experiment, you can't get through. Why should we not have laboratory examinations in English? Cannot the college delegate some genial professor to examine our pupils by conversation? At present, spelling that is fairly accurate, handwriting not too smudgy, and ability to write down facts about fiction cover an habitual sloppiness of speech.

Not only by experiment in physics or by conversation in English could the tongue be summoned to declare itself. The instructor could provide test paragraphs for pronunciation. Supposing the candidate began: "I tot my dotter to telerphone to diffrunt parrts of Jerusalem for vanillericecream"; or suppose a bit of reading sounded like this: "My ant Francess wuz the dotter of old Cap'n Shaa, who edited the Nooport Murican. In those days it wuz alwuz obligatory to be hospitable", etc. Should it be known in schools that the way we speak has any faint connection with our getting into college, so sensitive is the young examination broker's mind to educational values, that good grammar, mellow voices, and careful pronunciation would at once rise many points!

"*Vox et praeterea nihil*" is a proverb damaging to our plea. The implication is that words are worthless, that careful speech is vanity, and that behind good pronunciation lurks a wicked life! In our deification of facts and efficiency and push, have we not short-sightedly forgotten that the way we say things influences the things we think? Speech somehow clarifies thought. It lends wings to action. The training of the tongue in any sort of talk is therefore discovered to be part of charm, part of power, part of efficiency, (oh! blessed climax) part of success! When the hungry hunter brought down Philomel, plucking at that pathetic, mute bundle of feathers, he exclaimed, "Voice, and nothing more!" Could you bring

down and pluck our modern products, you would find virtues and a wholesome willingness to use them for the public good. But you would come upon an essential flaw,—a tongue fit only for dialogue, inarticulate in leadership, graceless, and tied. Voice, and nothing more!

Everyone who is interested in youth should emphasize the value of ready speech. Why not revive the good old ordeal of speaking pieces, reaching those who cannot shine in drama or debate? Even reading aloud to the family around the

evening lamp will train the lips and mellow the tones.

All this will lead up to those oral tests in spoken English which should guard the college gate. *Sursum voces!* Let our mother-tongue get back the use of her voice. We must produce leaders,—that is what college education is for. And when leaders speak, then only will waiting crowds follow. For the tongue is mightier than the pen or the sword. Our world awaits the voices that shall vanquish swords.

THE LOWELL NOTE-BOOKS

BY JOHN LIVINGSTON LOWES, PH.D. '05, PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH.

A poet's note-books are at once an implicit *ars poetica* and an intimate human document. And when the poet is so ineradicably human as James Russell Lowell, his preliminary sketches and tentative jottings have a peculiarly engaging quality. For the inexhaustible humor and zest in life, which often (happily not always) suffered a decorous suppression before they reached the printed page, find free play when their medium is the happy impermanence of a pencil.

Through the courtesy of Miss Norton, whose father was Lowell's literary executor, I am permitted to make a few extracts from the homely little volumes now in the Treasure Room of the Harvard Library—volumes which remind one of the "butcher-ledger-like book" in which Tennyson wrote the first draft of "In Memoriam", or the "type of a small Bank of England pass-book" in which Shelley wrote imperishable things. Lowell's notes on "Don Quixote", for example, are at the end of a book—turned around and upside down, as most of them are, and filled in from both directions—which begins with the family "List of Silver Plate." There are some half-score of the note-books, and in justice to the materials which they contain it should be said that the request for this article came too late to make an adequate selection possible.

And first the briefest glimpse at the somewhat checkered life-history of a single poem, which I have chosen for its Canta-

brarian associations. The stanzas now called "An Indian Summer Reverie" obviously set out to be a Cambridge idyll, in the vein of the "Deserted Village", and with a delightful translation of the life and landscape of Goldsmith's "loveliest village of his plain" into terms of Lowell's "dear native town." And like the "Deserted Village" the "Reverie" was written in couplets. Before it saw print, however, the cards had been re-shuffled, and the pairs of lines dexterously re-dealt in interlocking groups of seven. Moreover, most of the parallels with the "Deserted Village" had been thrown overboard. And the stages of the process lie in their fascinating entirety in the pages of the note-book.

They may not, however, concern us here. Suffice it to say that the pretty piece of craftsmanship which Lowell had set himself, after the poem was virtually done, was to go back over it, and, for every group of three or four couplets, to reverse the order of the second and third lines, let the next three stand, and either make a brand-new seventh, or use his fourth couplet as raw material for a single line! The original opening couplets and the stanzas thus constructed from them (the present eighth and ninth) make his procedure clear, and exemplify into the bargain his critical sense, as it felt its way from the less happy to the happier word.

The birch, most shy and lady-like of trees,
Glosses her now decayed gentilities,
And with a few saved fineries retrieves

The thriftless summer of her giddy leaves;
 The white-oak with his royal purple on
 Glows red as blood across the setting sun;
 Erect and stiff in his own memories lapt
 He looks a sachem in his blanket wrapt,
 Who, mid some glittering council of the whites,
 With distant eye broods over other sights,
 Sees the hushed wood the city's glare replace,
 The wounded turf heal o'er the railway's trace,
 And feels his quickened arteries imbibe
 All the fierce past of his undwindled tribe.

And now the stanzas, as they also appear
 in the note-book:

The birch, most shy and lady-like of trees,
 Her poverty, as best she may, retrieves,
 Asserting her decayed gentilities,
 With some sad relics of her wealth of leaves;
 The swamp-oak, with his royal purple on,
 Glares red as blood across the setting sun,
 As one who prouder to a falling fortune cleaves.

He looks a sachem, with red blanket wrapt,
 Who, mid some council of the sad-garbed whites,
 Erect and stern, in his own memories lapt,
 With distant eye broods over other sights,
 Sees the hushed wood the city's flare replace,
 The wounded turf heal o'er the railway's trace,
 And stalks the savage past of his undwindled
 rights.

So much for the technical interest of the
 poem. The omitted passages are for the
 most part delightfully local and auto-
 biographical, and Lowell himself has set
 their key:

Here let me sketch, in wandering slipshod rhyme.
 Some trivial memories of the olden time.

Space permits quotation of but two. Af-
 ter the reference, in the present eleventh
 stanza from the end, to the red brick of
 "the Muses' factories", comes the follow-
 ing:

There stands Gore Hall, a mess o' Gothic pile,
 With plastered arches and a pine-paved aisle,
 [Christ Church]* in little, with its towers so
 small

That up their funnels scarce a rat could crawl:
 In front, unseen, but well I know the place,
 The course, long since, of many a truant race,
 The Common stretches, bleak and brown and
 bare,

Ascetic pigweeds starving here and there,
 Fenced round, though free of old to cows and
 geese,

A sort of almshouse now for pauper trees,
 Where lavish grass-seed buried every fall
 Belies the metaphor of brave St. Paul.

*The brackets are in the manuscript, and on the
 margin Lowell has written "King's College
 Chapel."

Next after this is a delectable account
 (now a mere reference in the sixth stanza
 from the end) of the village school dame
 and her urchins, too long to quote. It has
 had inserted in it as an afterthought the
 following:

There young devotion learned to climb with ease
 The gnarly limbs of scripture family trees,
 And he was most commended and admired
 Who soonest to the topmost twig perspired,
 Each name pronounced as many different ways
 As pleased the reader's ear on different days,
 So that the weather or the ferule's stings,
 Colds in the head and fifty other things
 Transformed the helpless Hebrew thrice a week
 To hoarsest Peqot or smoothflowing Greek;
 The vibrant accent skipping here and there
 Just as it pleased invention or despair;
 No controversial Hebraist was the dame,
 With or without the points pleased her the same;
 If any tyro found a word too tough
 And looked at her, pride furnished skill enough,
 She nerved her larynx for the desperate thing
 And cleared the five-barred syllables at a spring.

The omissions were of course happy,
 once the plan and the key of the poem
 were changed. But it is no impiety to
 rescue from the limbo to which they were
 banished by the exigencies of a more seri-
 ous scheme these waifs of reminiscence in
 lighter vein.

But the note-books are also rich in inter-
 est of another sort. Lowell's critical prose
 is always illuminated by his humanity. And
 that characteristic fusion of scholarship
 and humor and imagination is exhibited in
 scores of jottings, which sometimes were
 fashioned into familiar paragraphs, and
 sometimes still testify, through their
 abandonment, to the careless wealth of a
 store which scattered lavishly the gold
 which it often found no need to mint. For
 it must be remembered that the note-books
 are repositories of memoranda, not treasur-
 ies of finished craftsmanship. Their charm
 is in their very imperfection, full as it is
 of suggestion which sometimes "gleams
 like the flashing of a shield." The note-
 books give star-stuff rather than stars; the
 stars shine where Lowell set them. Not in-
 frequently the notes embody sparkling or
 racy half-truths which have mellowed to a
 riper judgment as we know them on the
 printed page. So understood, even the
 most fragmentary memoranda of a master
 may be enjoyed without the disturbing
 sense of a betrayal of his artistic con-
 science.

"Milton, like Beethoven, starts full sail." So reads one note. But a more hastily pencilled jotting exhibits certain qualms, at least in the case of "Paradise Lost:" "Orthodoxy is not epic. We feel no interest in Adam. And the devil can suffer no farther—*c'en est fini*." "Wordsworth seems to say, 'Come, let's have a bit of imagination!'" Another entry opens alluring vistas! "Wordsworth's tub. Shakespeare's Cleopatra." The laconic juxtaposition calls up uncannily the Blind Highland Boy's boat—

A household tub like one of those
Which women use to wash their clothes—
Over against;
The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne
Burn'd on the water. The poop was beaten
gold.

"Goethe the Louis XIV of literature." "One man in Stratford who thinks Shakespeare knows more about horses than of anything else, and believes him to have been a jockey." "Southey's works *are* works. The lines in his poems have the exactness of nails cut by machinery. There are tenpennies, eightpennies, sixpennies, with here and there a shingle-nail and a

brad. They are of different lengths, but all alike." "Wordsworth wants hindhead." "Carlyle like a seventy-four-gun ship on fire." "Nature should lead Poesy by the hand, and Poesy should not take advantage of it to count all the warts as Pope did." "Pegasus with his mane and tail in curl-papers." "Poets have often proved themselves the best writers of prose, but a natural proseman, sometimes nobly graceful in his own element, is as clumsy as a swan on shore, if he ventures into verse." "Not things that we read—but that read us are what we want in poetry." "Some originality is required to acquire knowledge, none to become learned." "Men of genius write from fullness of mind, men of talent from emptiness of pocket." "I do not like the new system which regards the *bump* as guilty of the crime committed by the man attached to it."

My quota of space is filled. A glance behind the curtain is all that has been possible. But that perhaps gives at least a hint of the human interest of the notebooks. Their bearing upon Lowell's *art* is too large a theme for fifteen hundred words!

THE LOWELL EXHIBITION AT WIDENER

BY GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP, '93, WIDENER LIBRARIAN.

THE Lowell who was born at Elmwood on Washington's birthday in 1819 did his share to abolish slavery, produced the best-seller of a year, represented his fellow-countrymen creditably at European courts, and wrote prose and verse which give him a place among the Americans who figure in English literature. But none of these achievements fully accounts for the position which he keeps at Cambridge near the head of the roll of the much loved and honored Harvard men. There he is still Professor Lowell, holder of the Smith Professorship of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures and Professor of Belles Lettres from 1855 to 1886, Overseer from 1887 until his death in 1891; or to those more intimately familiar with the college legends, "Jimmy" Lowell, secretary of the Hasty Pudding

Club, the rusticated Class Poet of '38, and the co-author of the most famous Harvard amateur dramatic production.

It is this feeling toward James Russell Lowell as essentially and typically a Harvard man which characterizes the centennial exhibition in the Treasure Room at the College Library. His earliest appearance in print was in the fourth, and final, volume of "Harvardiana", of which he was an editor during his senior year. Nothing that he printed at the time, however, compares in present-day interest with the Hasty Pudding Club records, of which a few delightful extracts—quite as much as the outside public is entitled to—were printed in the Club's Catalogue for 1907. Second only to these records in importance for the future author's personal history, or for that of the College, is the thoroughly charming,

And so I play my part. And who knows but at some future day our worthy class Secretary may be looking over this book with a smile on his cheek & a tear in his eye, & read a lesson of the vanity of human wishes to his children clustering round his knees with upturned faces & the smile gradually fading away from their rosy cheeks, out of the very page my pen has just reached the bottom of? Then knowing not what day or an hour may bring forth, I may be the tenant of the Binection House, the One-house, or the last narrow-house by that time, & the Secretary's only exclamation after reading his little note the lesson will be "Alas! how Vanick! I knew him!"

Whatever may be my lot if, when long years have flown, some classmate were to be reviving the faded colors of his young days - ^{by looking over this book to him,} say to him,

blasphe! whoever thou art that turnest thy gaze
 On these mementos of our College days,
 (Poor withered flowers! that once hung glittering
 With the bright dewdrops of life's early spring,
 A friend perchance, who oft hast clasped in thine
 The hair of him who traced this silly line —
 Whatever may be on earth his meted lot
 In joy or woe, forgetting, or forgot,
 If, brain's with care, affection's flowers were
 Their fragrant blooms on his early grave,
 Or if disease hath stolen his youthful bloom
 And all of death that's wanting is the tomb,
 Or if with age his heart be cold & dead
 As though the grass were waving o'er his head —
 • Oh let one tear of kindly memory tell,
 And lift one thought in prayer for J.R.L!

Just Russell Lowell May 10. 1838

The Last of the Six Pages of Lowell's Humorous Description of Himself
 in the Class Book of 1838.

and perfectly frank, autobiography of which the only portion that has as yet appeared in print is the facsimile on the preceding page of this issue of the BULLETIN. This record Lowell inscribed in the Class Book of that year on May 10, 1838.

Six weeks later Lowell, Class Poet, was sent to Concord by vote of the Faculty "to recite twice a day reviewing the whole of Locke's Essay [On the Human Understanding] and studying also Mackintosh's Review of Ethical Philosophy." His classmates received the verses of their absent Poet in print, the Preface explaining that "Circumstances, known to all my readers, considerably cooled my interest in the performance."

Lowell made his way in the world, as writer and anti-slavery worker, and in 1845 came back to Cambridge and Elmwood, where he lived with brief intervals until he became Minister to Spain in 1877. He became Smith Professor in 1855, and the series of note-books which he used for the lectures he gave to his classes during these twenty-two years are among the treasured possessions of the College Library.

The place which he held in the esteem as well as the affection of his friends is suggested by two souvenirs which are on exhibition. One is the Bill of Fare of the dinner given to him at the Revere House on May 29, 1855, whereat "Ornaments" appears as the tenth course, preceding Dessert. The other is the invitation from the agent of the Cunard Company, which provided accommodations on a Revenue Cutter and a Steam Tender for his friends who wished to accompany as far as the outer light the steamship on which he started for Madrid in 1877.

The most joyous episode of the intervening Cambridge years was when, in the spring of 1862, Lowell and Child produced "The Fishball Opera." The College Library possesses, thanks to two recent gifts, copies of the three editions of this "opera seria" which were printed in quick succession, to satisfy the insistent demand of the friends of those who were participating in the rehearsals and first performance of this landmark on the course of amateur dramatics at Harvard.

Two letters in Lowell's handwriting in the exhibition show how thoroughly characteristic of his habitual point of view in

every-day life was the spirit of "Il Pesceballo" and "The Biglow Papers." When he found, on reaching home after spending an evening at Professor Charles Eliot Norton's, that he had walked off with his host's gloves, his note of apology took the form of an anonymous letter from "A repentant Siner" who confesses that "rum done it." At another time when Mrs. Lowell asked him to write a note declining a neighbourly invitation to dinner, he subscribed it:

My dear sir, very respectfully

Your obedient servant

Mrs. Francis H. Dobbs

By Ethan Hicks

Secretary in Ordinary.

It was the same hand that wrote "The Place of the Independent in Politics" and "The Commemoration Ode."

MEETING OF CLASSICAL TEACHERS

On Saturday, Feb. 15, the Eastern Massachusetts Section of the Classical Association of New England had a joint meeting with the Classical Club of Greater Boston in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University. Five of the seven speakers were Harvard men. Professor E. K. Rand, '94, the retiring president of the association, extended "A Word of Welcome." The other Harvard speakers and their subjects were: Professor A. H. Rice, '01, of Boston University, "The Classical Club of Greater Boston"; R. D. Weston, '86, "The Classically Trained Man—His Service to the Ideas of Reconstruction"; Professor A. E. Kennelly, A.M. (hon.) '06, "The Classically Trained Man—His Service to the Facts of Reconstruction"; Rev. Willard Reed, '91, "The Classics as a Preparation for the Civics of Reconstruction."

The officers of the Eastern Massachusetts Section of the Classical Association of New England are: President, Dr. William Gallagher, '69, Thayer Academy, Braintree, Mass.; secretary, Clarence W. Gleason, '88, Roxbury Latin School; executive committee, Frederick A. Tupper, '80, Brighton High School, Professor George H. Chase, '96, Harvard University, William H. Sylvester, '79, Boston English High School, Professor A. H. Rice, '01, Boston University, and Dr. Walter H. Freeman, '05, Worcester Academy.

The Harvard men who are officers of the Classical Club of Greater Boston are: President, Henry Pennypacker, '88, Boston Latin School; vice-president, Professor A. H. Rice, '01, Boston University, and Professor Clifford H. Moore, '89; secretary, Clarence W. Gleason, '88, Roxbury Latin School; treasurer, Thornton Jenkins, '96, Malden High School; censor, Albert S. Perkins, '84, Dorchester High School.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

THE HARVARD WAR MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The BULLETIN's editorial on the Harvard War Memorial suggests two alternatives in the consideration of the question: "the one that the memorial shall be primarily utilitarian, meeting some definite need of the University, capable of association with the Harvard dead; the other that it shall be primarily idealistic in character, poetic, suggestive, prompting the young men of future generations to emulate the heroic spirits of the days now so recently past."

From the utilitarian side, it seems to me, nothing could possibly be so satisfactory as the raising of a great permanent fund for the general purposes of the University. Indeed, before the war, the collection of such a fund from loyal graduates was discussed and to some extent planned for, and I think no one opposed the principle that in this way, as in no other, the interests of Harvard could be most permanently and best served. Granting this, surely no war memorial could be more fitting than the presentation to Harvard of a sum adequate to meet from year to year the great variety of "definite needs" which are at present in no way sufficiently provided for.

Purely utilitarian as this plan may seem, and intangible as the mere pouring of dollars into the University's coffers appears at first sight, such a memorial might well come to represent a very real idealism. If we suppose that a simple tablet or small monument were set up in commemoration of Harvard's sons who died in the Great War, with the statement that in memory of their service and sacrifice their fellow-graduates permanently endowed the University with the sum of so many million dollars, we might reasonably find such a memorial better suited to the situation than any other could be. From the point of view of the donors it seems as though nothing could more easily arouse an enthusiastic response than the opportunity to do honor to their heroic class-mates by accomplishing a real service for the University from which they came and for whose

ideals they fought. Can we question that the men in whose honor the memorial would stand would have voted eagerly to serve the University in the most permanently useful way, or that they would have welcomed the linking of their memories with the presentation to Harvard of a gift which better than any other would furnish opportunity for the stimulation and development of Harvard's aims and ideals?

Obviously the great drawback to any such plan as this is the lack of popular impression such a memorial would make, in comparison with the definite and tangible interest which would be aroused in the community by a new gymnasium or a new laboratory, or a great war monument. Nevertheless, it is conceivable that an endowment fund might make it possible for Harvard to develop along new lines which would be inevitably appealing to the public and that in this way the significance of her war memorial might be everywhere apparent. As far as the family of graduates is concerned, I hardly think there are many who would not feel a certain appropriateness in the commemoration of Harvard's glorious war losses by a gift which opened to her new opportunities for service in the peace of the future, and new facilities for developing to the full the spirit and the ideal for which her sons were glad to fight and proud to die.

Can the same appropriateness be urged for, let us say, a memorial gymnasium, or a new dining hall, or laboratory? Or, abandoning any idea of the utilitarian memorial, would it be possible to find any monument which could adequately express the feeling of even the larger part of Harvard graduates? Certainly there are some to whom a new gymnasium seems to fall short of the perfect memorial; and others who feel similarly in regard to a laboratory, however up to date and architecturally perfect it may be. There are as many minds as to the most desirable form for a monument as there are classes of graduates. The nearest approach to agreement must come on a memorial of real and per-

manent benefit to the University, of universal appeal to the graduates, and of significance and value in the perpetuation of Harvard's best tradition and the development of its best ideals. Does anything satisfy these requirements more entirely than the raising of the much-discussed and long-postponed fund for "the general purposes of the University?"

KENNETH B. MURDOCK, '16.
Cambridge,
Feb. 24, 1919.

A ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I suppose that ultimately Harvard will have her own memorial to Col. Roosevelt. I understand, however, that no plan for such a local memorial has yet been launched, and hope therefore that Harvard graduates and undergraduates will coöperate fully and enthusiastically in the effort of the Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee to erect a memorial which will be worthy of Harvard's greatest son. The committee, which is headed by Col. William Boyce Thompson as chairman, with ex-President Taft and ex-Justice Hughes as honorary chairmen, has not yet determined on the form which the memorial is to take. The committee has called for suggestions, and suggestions for every kind of memorial, from a statue to a model city to be constructed "somewhere in the West" have come to the national headquarters.

It is an interesting fact that nine out of every ten proposals deal with some form of memorial other than the traditional monument of stone and bronze. The favorite idea seems to be some sort of educational foundation for Americanization and a deeper understanding of the responsibilities of American citizenship. It seems to me important that Harvard men should contribute not only money to this cause, but ideas. The call for money contributions will come later, and will doubtless be loud and emphatic. At the moment the committee wants ideas, and I heartily hope that you will urge the readers of the BULLETIN to send to the committee any projects which may occur to them for best perpetuating in American public life the principles and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt.

Letters should be addressed to Col.

William Boyce Thompson, Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

HERMANN HAGEDORN, '07,
Acting Secretary,
New York,
Feb. 21, 1919.

INSTRUCTION IN THE LANGUAGES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The writer is much interested in the subject of reform in college instruction and education.

It seems to me that the most pertinent subject for reform is the instruction furnished, or the lack of it, in the living languages. French, of course, is first in importance.

The writer spent six years in the study of one of the dead languages, Latin, before entering college, and then took one year of required work and one year of voluntary work on this same ancient tongue when in college; the voluntary course was not at that time, thirty-five years ago, very largely attended or generally popular. The tendency was to drop Latin as soon as possible. The study of that other and deader language, Greek, was compulsory in the entrance requirements, was usually taken for three years in the preparatory schools, and then for one year, prescribed in college. It was then dropped; hardly anyone except prospective teachers took Greek in the second year in college. One can imagine how useful, beneficial, and satisfactory, the same amount of time would have been if spent on the living languages—or even half of that time, if proper instruction had been given. The story of Virgil as deduced from a few lines or pages, read at regular or infrequent intervals, first in one book and then in another, with little or no idea of the beauty of the poetry or the story, may well be imagined. The writer recalls that the first idea of even the story of the Aeneid came to him when he took part in Wister's immortal play of "Dido and Aeneas."

As for Greek—it was the habit of the writer and one of his classmates in school and afterwards in college to greet each other in the sonorous words of Zenophon like this: "Oh W—" or "Oh S—may you live forever", but we used to say it in the Greek tongue, which later we forgot, both

of us, (the classmate is now a distinguished professor of law), so we had to come down finally to English, not quite so sonorous. After this incident had become something of a joke, the writer told it to our teacher in Greek, asking him if he could supply the verb that went with Zenophon's salutation "Oh Basileus—" and the instructor could not recall the word!

So much for our recollection of the deadest language we were obliged to study.

Instruction in living languages was given in the same manner bestowed upon the dead ones, no differently.

That was the method then, and it seems to be the same now. Few men of my time could speak or write French, and I think that is true today. Some fellows who went to private schools, where instruction in French was made a specialty, learned to talk and to write it, and so did others who had French governesses or tutors or who had lived abroad, but most of us simply learned to read ordinary French, and that was all. One of my classmates felt so keenly the importance of learning to speak at least one foreign tongue that he went to France, and at Grenoble, in a school especially adapted to teach pronunciation, speaking, and writing, he and his son learned practical French, something that it seemed impossible for either son or father to acquire in our own country; this was some fifteen years or more after the father had graduated from college with honors. It may not be a mark of intellectuality to speak a foreign tongue, but it certainly is a mark of distinction in an American.

Courses in the dead languages were harder and required more study than any courses given in living languages; many more hours of more intense study were required; it seemed in our day much more important, even necessary. The writer can hardly read a Latin motto or, to use the old joke, recall the funny letters of the Greeks. Yet he liked Latin and still admires and reveres the memory of his teachers in that language.

I would like to see, above all the other things which the word reform suggests, that, while we are emphasizing "more accuracy" and learning "to shoot straight", we might teach and learn at least one foreign, living language—French, first of all, as well as Spanish, Italian, yes, and Ger-

man, at one's option for second choice. I regret to say that I can see no great change or sign of improvement in the methods of instruction or in results obtained today as compared to those in vogue, or wanting, in the days of the writer, some 35 years ago and even more.

GEORGE F. SPAULDING, '82.
Newton Centre, Mass.,
Feb. 18, 1919.

COLLEGE TEACHING ABOUT WAR

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

No doubt it serves the vanity attendant upon our sense of moral superiority to veil the scenes of devastation wrought by the war with theories of international good will and to languish after the strain of war in a hot tub of liquid phrases about the sudden kindly sentiments of humanity. And no doubt it seems fitting, after every big nation's sense of self-interest has seemingly been safeguarded, to organize any kind of a world league for purposes we can none of us object to.

But are we really right about our moral superiority? We sense it truly, but what is its real foundation and the promise of its future benefits? Do we accurately comprehend the sentiments of humanity we talk about and like to believe in? From the universities, where we should expect present concerted effort to analyze these things, we get no news of preparations now making to qualify the minds of the coming generation to meet the questions of peace and war with any better understanding than we had in 1914. The universities still teach with bitter faithfulness to a bitter past theories about the alleged relation of men to God. With better success they teach the theories and laws of men's duties and obligations to one another as individuals. But their teaching of the relations of nations to one another is confined to historical treatment of treaties, reprisals, and arbitrations. Is that all they can do to prepare the coming generations to meet the questions of international relations?

What is the proportionate place of war among the activities of men? Is war an inevitable expression of human activity which will not cease till human nature changes? Is it a necessary consequence of

pent-up economic pressure seeking escape? Is it merely a tool of ambitious men who chance to control the affairs of semi-educated or lustful peoples? Is it the high court of honor, the Vatican of Freedom? Or is it merely the last resort,—the thing we turn to when reason fails? And if so, should we be content that, having war to fall back upon, reason should fail us? Is the best way to avert war to make its outcome difficult to forecast?

The discordant forces at work in the nature of the individual, the race, and the nation, which make for war are observable and their strength measurable in accordance with the accuracy of our observation of them. The same is true of the accordant forces at work which make for peace. Is it not time to focus effort in the academic world upon the study of these forces in order that an approach may be made to a true valuation of war in the scale of human activities? The subject of war is touched upon from many angles in the courses on economics, history, biology, sociology, and philosophy in our universities, but the writer has heard of no course, and an examination of the catalogues of ten representative universities for the year 1917-18 reveals no course in any of them, except a course by Professor Evander B. McGilvary of the University of Wisconsin, entitled, "Philosophies of War", devoted to an appreciation of war and the possibility of its future usefulness or value to mankind.

When the subject of entering the Great War was before us we were much pestered by those people who, perhaps not bad enough to get into hell, are certainly not strong enough to get into heaven,—the pacifists. Now we have a free opportunity to study, not our willingness to fight in defense of what we believe to be our rights,—that question is at liberty to find a hole for itself in the outer darkness,—but the necessities of resorting to war for our defense and the means of lessening those necessities. I for one want conditions which will make the necessity of going to war to maintain my rights less likely, and not conditions which may increase the number of my enemies if war is necessary.

Will it not be worth while for each of four great American universities, say Harvard, Columbia, University of Chicago,

and Leland Stanford, to give a course on "The Values of War", with special attention to the war psychosis, and to combine their efforts in determining and securing the proper material for it, and then to advertise it well?

MURRAY T. QUICC, '13.

New York,

Feb. 21, 1919.

"A DAWN OF LIGHT"

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It was indeed good reading to older graduates when we saw in cold type in today's papers the statement that the Yale rowing authorities had invited our crew to share quarters, training tables, and expenses with Yale at Gales Ferry!

We rubbed our eyes to be sure that we were awake, and not drifting above the earth on a cloud in a Utopian vision. Involuntarily we recurred to the bygone days when the rival universities were wont to conceal themselves in a sheltering bush on the bank of the Thames, watch in hand, to get a line on each other's time rows. This friendly and welcome innovation on Yale's part may prove somewhat of a setback and shock to the Harvard undergraduate, but less so than in times gone by, when the acceptance of any such startling invitation would have been considered akin to adopting the devil as a playmate!

Foolish, mistaken days! *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.* After the college boy has graduated, and has cast off the shackles of traditional antagonism, his point of view changes, and what would in his undergraduate days have been a crime in his estimation becomes a desirable thing; "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The older he grows the more strongly does he feel this. Years ago in the days of Rudolph Lehmann a long stride was taken toward the goal of true amateur sportsmanship when Mr. Lehmann invited Bob Cook to follow *our* crew on *our* river in *our* launch!

What a shock to undergraduate tradition; but what a welcome innovation to the graduates!

May the powers that be accept Yale's welcome and novel invitation, and mail the acceptance even before the ink has fairly

dried! Let the good work go on. Let us welcome heartily this material advance toward the goal of wholesome amateur athletics.

F. S. STURGIS, '75.

Boston, Feb. 21, 1919.

FROM THE CAPTAIN OF THE CREW

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

By various articles which have appeared recently in the *Crimson* and the daily papers of other universities, certain prominent graduates and members of the faculties have expressed the hope that the students returning to college from military life will show an increased interest in athletics, that the man "on the side-lines" will no longer be content to sit back and let the other fellow do it all, but will himself participate in both intercollegiate and intra-mural sports. Such sentiments might seem to show, also, a revival of enthusiasm

with the graduates and professors, an awakened desire to encourage the students in their various athletic activities, a greater interest in the work and development of the crews and athletic teams than was shown before.

In consideration of this, I should like to extend to Harvard graduates and in particular to former University oarsmen an invitation to revisit Cambridge and look over the men now rowing on the university and freshman crew squads at the Newell Boat House. Every afternoon, except Saturday, there are over nineteen full crews rowing either in the tank or upon the machines between the hours of 3.30 and 5.30. I can assure those who come that they will be given a cordial reception by the management, by Coach "Bill" Haines, and myself.

FREDERIC B. WHITMAN, '19.

Harvard University Boat Club.

NO EXCLUSIVENESS IN ATHLETICS

THE recent conferences of the athletic representatives of Princeton, Yale, and Harvard have apparently created in some places the impression that those three institutions proposed hereafter to confine their intercollegiate athletics to contests with one another. That feeling was forcefully expressed in the following editorial in the *Cornell Sun*, under the caption "How Big is the 'Big Three'?"

Perhaps the college world awaits anxiously and breathlessly the rending of the veil of secrecy regarding the athletic plans of Harvard, Princeton and Yale. Perhaps. Perhaps American colleges will not feel able to go wagging along their way until the "Big Three" tribunal issues its decrees. Perhaps.

The existence of "powerful" cliques controlling the future of intercollegiate athletics is at once the greatest stumbling-block to success and the greatest menace to the future of the whole system. The easily-arrived-at conclusion that a given group contains within its restricted confines all the meat and marrow seems to constitute the *raison d'être* and the strength of the "Big Three."

Harvard, Yale and Princeton are perhaps just a little behind the times in setting up their hierarchy of intercollegiate sport. With the multiplicity of colleges sending teams out into intercollegiate competition the existence of a sport aristocracy is an anomaly and an anachronism.

The "Big Three" idea is a bit undemocratic, and against the spirit of the times. College athletic competition should be broadened in scope. Any attempt at forming closed syndicates attacks the very essence of athletics. War should have taught the "Big Three" a lesson or so; and it is possible that the forthcoming Army plan of preparedness may include a few eye-openers for the self-constituted "Big Three."

Secondary rivalries are dismissed by the "Big Three" as being neither worth time nor effort. Hence it is natural that those not graced by "Big Three" membership form the idea that they are on the outside looking in. Actually, those on the outside carry the great burden of righteousness. Playing stepping-stone to championship for the "Big Three" is a tiresome game. One can anticipate that the "little fellows" may soon tire of playing second fiddle to the "big fellows." It is possible that the inconsequential "small rivals" may choose to beat each other in athletics, if

beating is to be done, thus saving the "big fellows" the trouble.

For the present, it is worthy of note that the "Big Three" have met and decided, but not yet conquered. The future of American intercollegiate athletics has been determined in a teapot, and the "Big Three", feeling confidently secure in their position as arbiter, bide a wee ere they enlighten the world outside the mystic pale.

There is no university or group of universities possessing either the prestige or power to control the athletic affairs of American colleges. And so it happens that the artificial "Big Three" idea is only taken seriously, *sans salt*, at Cambridge, Princeton, and New Haven.

It is annoying to democratic America to learn that three institutions choose to isolate themselves, and to send out the mandate that their triangular competition constitutes the aim and end and the all of intercollegiate athletics.

There is just a suspicion that some of the pool's tadpoles may grow; perhaps some day the "Big Three's" policy of self-sufficiency and self-contained competition will prove a boomerang.

Intercollegiate competitions have been a great influence for the transfer of ideas and interest among American colleges; athletics have been a democratizing and levelling power in the country, enabling the stranger to learn about the other man's college.

It is not unthinkable that the "Big Three" policy of aloofness may contain within itself the seeds of disaster. The very phrase "Big Three" is a contradiction, and even now the "Big Three" is losing some of its old-time sway.

The future will see a broadening of the field of intercollegiate competition. Then the "Big Three" must either recognize the error of its way or self-sufficiency and isolation will bring disaster.

The officials who are responsible for the conduct of athletics at Harvard say that no change in policy is contemplated and that the belief to the contrary is wholly unwarranted. Professor Roger B. Merriman, chairman of the Athletic Committee, who represented Harvard in the conferences with Yale and Princeton, has made the following statement:

Some misunderstanding appears to have arisen in regard to the recent meetings in New York of the athletic boards of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. These meetings have been entirely informal; none of the decisions there reached can be valid without ratification by the athletic committees of the three universities concerned. No radical changes in athletic policies or relations have been contemplated. There has been no thought of any "Big Three League", or of

drawing out of athletic relations with other colleges or universities; an inspection of the published athletic schedules of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will show this. The general topics that have been talked over have been temporary changes in the eligibility rules, made necessary by the fact that so many students have been in military service, and the arrangement of dates and places for intercollegiate athletic contests in the different branches of sport. All reports attributing any further significance to these conferences are entirely without foundation. The only reason no news has been given out is that there has been no news to give.

Similar testimony is offered by Major Fred W. Moore, '93, Graduate Treasurer and Secretary of the Harvard Athletic Committee. Major Moore says:

The idea that Yale, Princeton, and Harvard have adopted an exclusive athletic policy and plan to have contests only among themselves is entirely erroneous. There is not the least intention on the part of the three universities, which the press is pleased to designate as the "Big Three", of becoming exclusive. We have practically the same teams on our schedules this year as formerly. No exclusiveness as to schedules, games, or rules is intended. Yale, Princeton, and Harvard want to play one another and have found it of great advantage to have the same set of rules. Efforts to make that union closer are not designed to make it in the least exclusive. The purpose of the triangular arrangement is not to dictate rules to others, but to agree to certain regulations which are peculiarly applicable to the three universities. Long years of association with Yale and Princeton in athletic contests have roused at Harvard greater interest in games with these two rivals than with others, but that is a matter of circumstance, not of our action.

YALE AND HARVARD CREWS

The Yale and Harvard crews will occupy the same quarters at Gales Ferry, Conn., in their final preparation for the races which will be rowed on the Thames next June. The Yale management has hospitably offered to share its quarters with the Harvard men and the latter have accepted with gratitude.

Captain Whitman of the Harvard crew received a few days ago from Captain Mead of the Yale crew a letter which read, in part, as follows:

"The chairman of our Rowing Advisory Committee, Mr. Fred Allen, has informed us that Harvard is discussing the possibility of making

only a short stay at New London in preparation for the June race, and will make her headquarters at a hotel.

"The Yale University Boat Club extends to the Harvard crews a hearty invitation to use the buildings of the Yale Boat Club at Gales Ferry for the duration of their training. Yale plans to go there early in June, and this invitation is extended for the full period. We can place at your disposal two houses and the use of our wharf, float, and boathouse. We should feed jointly and divide expenses of food, washing, etc.

"Our committee have also informed us that there is some doubt as to your desire to take a second crew to the Ferry, and asked our opinion of the advisability of this. We replied that we were strongly in favor of having a second varsity race, although there are no objections to giving up the freshman four. We feel that by giving up the second varsity race we shall be doing an injustice to the many men who were not quite good enough for the first boat, but whose support and interest deserve to be rewarded by a race at this time. Hoping that you will accept this invitation", etc.

With the approval of the Graduate Rowing Committee and of the Athletic Committee, Captain Whitman has accepted the hospitality of the Yale management, and, unless something unexpected happens, the Yale and Harvard oarsmen will practically live together for some time before the races.

The Yale quarters are on the river bank in the little town of Gales Ferry, about a mile above Red Top, the building which Harvard freshman crews have occupied in recent years. The Yale plant is much more modern and better equipped than the quarters which the Harvard University oarsmen have used since they gave up Red Top to the freshmen and moved back from the river to the house on Brown's Hill.

The kindness of the Yale men will probably make it possible for the Harvard rowing squad to go to Gales Ferry earlier than was anticipated a few weeks ago when the Harvard management, for reasons of economy, had decided to spend only a few days in practice on the Thames and possibly to live at one of the New London hotels. The races will be rowed on Friday, June 20. Although a definite decision has not yet been made, the Harvard rowing men hope that the race for university second eights will be on the program, as the letter from Captain Mead of Yale suggests.

PRINCETON BEATEN AT HOCKEY

Harvard defeated Princeton, 7 goals to 2, in the hockey game played last Saturday evening in the Brooklyn, N. Y., Ice Palace. Princeton scored first, but Harvard soon sent the puck into the cage, and the score at the end of the first period was 3 to 2 in Harvard's favor. Harvard made four goals in the second period, during which many substitutes took part on each side.

Captain Rue of Princeton played brilliantly, but Harvard had the better team work. Snelling and Avery were conspicuous for Harvard.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.	PRINCETON.
Snelling, Bright, l.w.	r.w., Wintersteen
Avery, Buntin, l.c.	r.c., Raleigh
Bigelow, Cabot, r.c.	l.c., Keyes
Gross, r.w.	l.w., Knox
Church, c.p.	p., Haight
Walker, p.	c.p., Rue
Holmes, g.	g., Taylor

Goals—Snelling 3, Avery 2, Bigelow 2, Knox. Wintersteen. Penalties—Rue, 1 minute, illegal checking.

The Harvard team has finished its schedule without losing a match. The most important game was the one with Yale in Brooklyn, on Feb. 8; Harvard won, 4 goals to 1. The other games were two with the Boston Hockey Club, and one each with Boston College and with Camp Devens.

ADDRESSES OF GRADUATES

The Harvard Athletic Association maintains in its office an addressograph list of the graduates who are in the habit of applying, year after year, for tickets to the various athletic contests in which Harvard teams take part. Although the addresses of many Harvard men have, doubtless, been changed in the past two or three years, the war has made it impossible for the H. A. A. to keep its list up to date. For this reason, graduates whose addresses have been changed in that period are requested to notify the Association.

Student Council Committee

The members of the religious activities committee of the Student Council are: George C. Barclay, '19, of New York City, Charles F. Batchelder, Jr., '20, of Cambridge, Alexander H. Bright, '19, of Cambridge, Henry F. Colt, '22, of Geneseo, N. Y., Howard Elliott, Jr., '22, of Boston, John S. Higgins, '20, of Winchester, Mass.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air service, Production. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C. Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C. Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.-F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Harvard Dead.

Army and Navy,	- - - - -	278
Auxiliary service,	- - - - -	24
Total,	- - - - -	302

Deaths in Service.

Med. '99-01—CLARK RICHARDSON LINCOLN, battalion supply officer, 102d M. G. Bn., 26th Div., A. E. F., died of wounds received in the second battle of the Marne, July 24, 1918. As a member of the Massachusetts N. G., Lincoln became 2d lieutenant of Co. A, 102d M. G. Bn. about Aug. 5, 1917, when Troop A, 1st Separate Sq. Cav. was federalized. He sailed for St. Nazaire, France, on the S. S. "Antilles", Sept. 23, 1917, and remained in training at Neufchateau until February, 1918. He took part with the battalion in all of its activities, notably the battle of Seicheprey and the second battle of the Marne. In April, 1918, he was promoted to 1st lieutenant and assigned to headquarters as battalion supply officer. Lt. Lincoln was buried in Château Thierry. He lived in Boston.

'14—EARLE THOMPSON WEST, private 1st class, Co. I, 305th Inf., 77th Div., was killed in action Sept. 30, 1918, while on patrol duty in the Argonne Forest, locating enemy trenches. He left Camp Upton, N. Y., with his regiment, on April 13, 1918, and, on reaching France, was detached for a short time to attend a school of the Intelligence Bureau, beginning his training with the Scots at Arras. He was in continuous service in the front line after rejoining his company. During May and June he was in the district between Calais and Boulogne, in July in the Luneville sector, Vosges Mountains, in August in Aviation Instruction Centre, Tours, France, and finally in the Argonne. His duties were those of an observer, and he was cited for bravery for work done between the lines in daylight. It is understood that West was offered a commission in the Q. M. C., but refused it, as he preferred

the work he was doing. His home was in Woburn, Mass.

S.B. '17—JOHN COWPERWAITE TYLER, who has been reported as missing since Sept. 25, 1918, when he took part in an air raid over Germany, died overseas; his grave was recently identified. Tyler enlisted in the Air Service, June, 1917, training at the Ground School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, where he graduated near the top of his class, at the 2d Aviation Instruction Centre, Tours, France, and at the 3d Centre, Issoudun. He was attached for some time to a French escadrille for bombing duty, and then assigned to the command of a United States squadron. Tyler received his brevet, Dec. 16, 1917, and soon afterwards was commissioned a 1st lieutenant. In July, 1918, he was cited by the French for having "frequently carried out bombing flights over the battlefield at a low altitude", and he received the *Croix de Guerre*. His home was in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Additional Information.

'12—HAROLD NIXON MATTHEWS, Law '15-17, whose death was reported in the BULLETIN of Feb. 6, succumbed to pneumonia, Dec. 22, 1918.

In Military or Naval Service.

M.D. '94—Frank L. Morse has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, M. C., and is now with the army of occupation in Germany.

'98—Horace F. Lunt, who was a captain, C. E., has been honorably discharged.

'00—Richard deB. Boardman attended the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'02—Charles G. Montross, 1st lieutenant, M. I. D., is at Advance General Hdqrs. 2, Trèves, Germany. His address is A. P. O. 930.

'03—Cecil T. Derry was a member of the Harvard Unit, S. A. T. C.

'04—J. Philip Anshutz, who is regimental chaplain of the 47th Inf., 4th Div., with rank of lieutenant, has rejoined his regiment at Dümpelfeld, near Coblenz, Germany. On the night of Oct. 11, Lt. Anshutz was disabled in a mustard

gas attack and evacuated to Base Hospital No. 68. He was twice recommended by his major for promotion.

'04—Malcolm H. Ivy, captain, Inf., on duty at Hdqrs., 6th Div., A. E. F., as aide de camp to Maj. Gen. Gordon, has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal.

'05—A. Lawrence Hopkins, 1st lieutenant, A. S., (Aero.), was wounded in action, degree undetermined. He went overseas Dec. 19, 1917, and May 6, 1918 was attached to the 12th Aero Sq., after having attended schools for aerial observer.

LL.B. '05—Percival Roberts, lieutenant, U. S. A. A. C., has been awarded the *Croix de Guerre* with gold star for his personal achievements, and the silver star for the bravery of his section, S. S. U. 511. "He, on Aug. 23, 24, and 25, carried out, without a pause, the evacuation of the wounded from a violently bombarded zone. He was superb in morale and devotion and persevered to the end." The action was that under General Fayolle in the Rheims sector.

'06—Joseph W. Burden, who was a captain, Q. M. C., was honorably discharged in December. He was on duty at Remount Depot No. 303, Camp Dix, N. J.

'06—Clark R. Mandigo, who served overseas as a captain, 314th Engineers, 89th Div., from May to September, 1918, was honorably discharged at Camp Humphreys, Va., Nov. 30. He returned to the United States last September as a major, C. E., and was in command of the 553d Engineers at the time of his discharge.

'07—Harry L. Dale, commanding officer of Base Hospital No. 60, A. E. F., has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, M. C.

'08—Philip Boyer is with the A. E. F. as a 1st lieutenant, C. W. S.

'09—James C. Craft, captain, Inf., who was wounded Oct. 9, 1918, has returned to duty, and is now in command of Co. K, 38th Inf., 3d Div., A. E. F.

'09—Manning W. Morrill is a 1st lieutenant, 301st Inf., 76th Div., A. E. F. He is assistant zone major with headquarters at Nogent.

'10—E. Neville Bennett, who was a 2d lieutenant, Inf., on duty with the 152d Depot Brigade, Camp Upton, N. Y., has been honorably discharged.

'10—Robert G. Henderson, who went overseas in the fall of 1917, was promoted some time ago from captain to major, 14th Engineers (Railway), A. E. F.

'11—Chester G. Burden, 1st lieutenant, F. A., who was wounded while fighting with the 305th Regt., in the Argonne Forest, has entirely recovered and has been assigned to duty with the Peace Commission at Paris. He was cited for bravery in action.

'11—F. Dewey Everett graduated at the head of the fifth Reserve Officers' class at the Naval Academy recently. He entered the naval service June 24, 1918.

Law '08-09—John L. McSweeney, Gr Bus. '09-10, is a member of No. 19 Imperial Officer Cadet Bn., Pirbright Camp, Surrey, England. He enlisted in the C. E. F. a year ago.

'12—Samuel C. Bennett, Jr., who was on duty

at Washington, D. C., as a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been honorably discharged.

'12—Paul R. Withington, M.D. '16, 1st lieutenant, M. C., who has been overseas with Base Hosp. No. 5 since July, 1917, arrived in the United States Feb. 16, on the transport "Louisville."

'13—Roger W. Bennett, 1st lieutenant, 101st Inf., who was wounded in the Argonne about Nov. 1, 1918, has recovered and returned to his command. He was also gassed last June. Lt. Bennett has been overseas with the 26th Div. since September, 1917.

'14—Roy H. Magwood, who was on duty with the 1st Regt., F. A. Replacement Depot, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., has been honorably discharged as a captain, F. A.

'15—Oakes I. Ames, lieutenant, F. A., has been in France with the 150th F. A., 42d Div., since October, 1917.

'15—Norman L. Torrey, corporal, Btry. C, 101st F. A., was cited for bravery as an instrument-man and runner at Belleau Wood. He was burned by mustard gas in the action of July 15, 1918.

'15—Watson M. Washburn, captain, F. A., is at the 4th Army Corps Hdqrs., near Coblenz.

'16—Robert M. Curtis, last serving on the U. S. S. "Prairie" as lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N., has had his resignation from the Navy accepted. Curtis was in command of Submarine Chaser 219 when it blew up and sank, Oct. 9, 1918, about 550 miles from the Azores. He was officially reported as dead but was in reality picked up by another ship and taken to a Portuguese hospital at Ponta del Garda, Azore Islands. He returned to the United States for reassignment, Nov. 11.

'16—George A. McCook, 1st lieutenant, M. G. Co., 308th Inf., is at Base Hospital No. 26, A. E. F., recovering from pneumonia, due to being gassed last August.

'16—Wilmot Whitney, captain, Inf., who was wounded at Argonne Forest while in command of Co. B, 142d Regt., has fully recovered and is stationed at Percv, France, as athletic commander of the 36th Div. Capt. Whitney went overseas last July.

Spec. '16-17—Aaron Thurman, Med. '17-18, was a member of the Harvard Unit, S. A. T. C.

'17—Charles E. Ames, lieutenant, Inf., has been in France with the 103d M. G. Bn., 26th Div., since October, 1917. He was cited in orders in the Second Battle of the Marne, and was wounded in the St. Mihiel offensive.

'17—Robert M. Benjamin, captain, Inf., A. E. F., has been transferred to Co. D, 313th Inf.; address A. P. O. 771, A. E. F.

'17—Leslie A. Morgan is a 1st lieutenant, 328th Inf., A. E. F.

Spec. '17-18—Leslie Roosevelt Cheshire was an apprentice seaman, U. S. N. R. F., Harvard Naval Unit.

LL.B. '17—Robert P. Stout, 1st lieutenant, 306th Inf., who was wounded at Montfaucon, Sept. 28, 1918, has returned to his regiment and is with the Army of Occupation. His right shoulder and left arm were struck by machine gun bullets.

Law '14-17—Henry C. Hicks, lieutenant, M. G.

Co., 311th Inf., A. E. F., was wounded slightly in action.

'18—Sewell N. Dunton was acting regimental sergeant major, Harvard Unit S. A. T. C.

'18—Gordon N. McKee, who was stationed at Hdqrs. 1st Naval Dist, Boston, has been relieved from active duty as an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'18—Thomas T. Mackie is a 1st lieutenant, 124th F. A., A. E. F.

'18—Kenneth L. MacLachlan was acting platoon leader in the Medical Unit of the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'18—F. Day Manson, lieutenant, Inf., has been in France with the 103d M. G. Bn., 26th Div., since March, 1918.

'18—Edward M. Martin is a 1st lieutenant, 7th F. A., 1st Div., A. E. F. He has been overseas since September, 1917, and has taken part in several engagements.

'18—Leigh V. Miller, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is on duty in the Communication Office, Naval Operations, Washington, D. C.

'18—Hoyt Sherman, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who recently returned from overseas duty with the 369th Inf., and who is now attached to the Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md., has been awarded the *Croix de Guerre* with silver star.

'18—Robert E. Sherwood, private in the 5th Royal Highlanders, Canadian Army, has been invalided home and is going south to recover from the effects of gas. Sherwood was in action on the western front with the C. E. F. from February, 1918, to August 8, 1918, when he was gassed and cut about the legs by barbed wire entanglement.

'19—Edmund Billings, Jr., was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'19—Warwick Potter, lieutenant, Co. F, 167th Inf., A. E. F., is reported to have been wounded, degree undetermined, while serving with the 42d Div.

'19—William W. Torrey, 2d lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, who was on foreign service with the North Bombing Squadrons from July 18 to Dec. 20, 1918, has returned to the United States and is on duty at the Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla., with Sq. C.

Law '16-17—Carlton Banigan, who was wounded overseas, has had his resignation as provisional 1st lieutenant, Inf., Regular Army, accepted.

Law '16-17—Roy L. Rush, 355th Inf., who was severely wounded in action, has been promoted to 1st lieutenant. He is in Base Hospital No. 114, Bordeaux, with shrapnel wounds in the hip, back, and head.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'79—Samuel C. Bennett has been serving as chairman of the Local Exemption Board for Div. 32, Mass., since its organization in June, 1917. The board expects to cease work shortly.

'92—Guy Lowell, major, Am. R. C., has returned from 14 months' service in Italy, where he was director of the Dept. of Military Affairs. Maj. Lowell was awarded the Italian Military Cross and Medal of Valor.

'95—Robert K. Cassatt has been state director of the war savings campaign in Pennsylvania.

'05—Albert H. Hayes is a captain with the Am.

R. C. in France. He is attached to Base Hosp. No. 17.

'05—Walter S. Hertzog has been an investigator in the Intelligence Corps, U. S. A., Western Dept., since the war began.

'06—Samuel B. Booth has returned from France, where he served from August to December, 1918, as a Red Cross chaplain in Evacuation Hospital No. 9.

LL.B. '07—Clark M. Cavenee has been for some time counsel for the Emergency Fleet Corp., U. S. Shipping Board, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gr. '15-16—Harold W. Hobbs is at Camp Meade, Md., in the War Library Service under the American Library Ass'n.

'18—Alfred T. Burri, who was in Russia as a Y. M. C. A. secretary from September, 1916, to May, 1918, was made American Vice Consul at Moscow on the latter date. In the fall of 1918 he was arrested by the Bolshevik authorities and was kept in prison seventy-two days, twenty-three days of this time in solitary confinement.

'21—Gerald Henderson has left the Merchant Marine service. He made one trip to France as an oiler in the Engine Dept.

ROBERT HOMANS, '94, CHIEF MARSHAL

Major Robert Homans, '94, has been chosen for Chief Marshal on Commencement Day, 1919. According to custom, the Marshal has been selected from the class which will celebrate next June the 25th anniversary of its graduation from College.

Major Homans has recently returned from France where he was in service with the American Expeditionary Forces. He



Major Homans.

attended the first Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, and, at the end of the session, in August, 1917, he was commissioned a major of infantry and assigned to the Transport and Military Police at Camp Devens, Mass.; while there he was a member of the Board of Court Martial. In 1918 he was assigned to the Army General Staff College of the A. E. F. and went to France.

Before the war Major Homans was a member of the law firm of Hill, Barlow, & Homans, of Boston. He was for three years secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, and has served in the Massachusetts Legislature.

PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY

The following Harvard undergraduates have been elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society:

From the class of 1919—Gordon W. Allport, of Cleveland, O.; Herman Caplan, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert P. Casey, of Dorchester; Albert F. Cummings, of Dorchester; Harry H. Fein, of Dorchester; Carleton P. Fuller, of Mansfield, Mass.; Edward R. Gay, of Cambridge; Thomas H. Greene, of Dorchester; Richard M. Gudeman, of Chicago, Ill.; Martin L. Hope, of Colorado Springs, Col.; Norman McK. Lang, of Oakland, Cal.; John T. Noonan, of Great Barrington, Mass.; Francis Parkman, of Boston; Earl B. Schwulst, of Farmersville, Tex.; Saul Yesner, of Dorchester.

From the class of 1920—Gerald R. Barrett, of Somerville; Harris Berlack, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Frederick M. Carey, of Somerville; Robert E. Eckstein, of West Norwood, N. J.; Charles C. Fitchner, of Burlington, Ia.; Arthur W. Marget, of Roxbury; Samuel M. Pollack, of Boston; David V. Widder, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Henry Alpern, '19, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Clarence C. Brinton, '19, of Springfield, Mass., have been elected, respectively, first and second marshal of the society for Phi Beta Kappa Day.

ESSAYS ON INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

The National Industrial Conference Board offers a prize of \$1,000 for the best monograph on any one of the following subjects:

"1. A practicable plan for representation of workers in determining conditions of work and for prevention of industrial disputes.

"2. The major causes of unemployment and how to minimize them.

"3. How can efficiency of workers be so increased as to make high wage rates economically practicable?

"4. Should the State interfere in the determination of wage rates?

"5. Should rates of wages be definitely based on the cost of living?

"6. How can present systems of wage payments be so perfected and supplemented as to be most conducive to individual efficiency and to the contentment of workers?

"7. The closed union shop *versus* the open shop: their social and economic value compared.

"8. Should trade unions and employers' associations be made legally responsible?"

The committee of award is composed of: Frederick P. Fish, '75, of Fish, Richardson & Neave, lawyers, Boston, chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board; Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University; Henry R. Towne, chairman of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., New York City.

The competition is open to all persons except those identified with the National Industrial Conference Board. Papers may be of any length. They must be mailed before July 1, next, to the office of the Board, 15 Beacon St., Boston. Further particulars may be obtained of the managing director, Magnus W. Alexander, at the address given above.

HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

The Harvard Club of Minnesota had its annual dinner on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at the Minneapolis Club. More than 150 were present. Rome G. Brown, '84, presided, and the speakers were Hon. William H. Taft, President Lowell, Professor George G. Wilson, and Assistant Professor Louis Allard.

Mr. Taft discussed the League to Enforce Peace, President Lowell spoke on "Harvard in the War", Professor Wilson told some of his experiences at the Hague where he was counselor of the American Legation when the war began, and Professor Allard talked about the spirit shown by the soldiers whom he had seen in France.

Harry G. Clemans, '08, has been appointed acting secretary and treasurer of the Club. Sanford H. E. Freund, '01, who was secretary and treasurer, has resigned and moved to Washington, D. C.

HARVARD CLUB OF BUFFALO

The Harvard Club of Buffalo had its annual dinner and business meeting at the Saturn Club in that city on Feb. 15. Preliminary plans for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which will be held in Buffalo on June 6 and 7, were talked over. Alfred L. Becker, '00, Deputy Attorney General of New York, spoke on German propaganda.

The following officers were elected for the en-

suings year: President, Edward H. Letchworth, '02; vice-president, Davis T. Dunbar, '04; secretary, Major George F. Plimpton, '14; treasurer, Lieut. John L. Kimberly, '16; executive committee, Major Russell W. Bryant, '05, and Captain Ernest Van D. Moncrieff, '14.

UNIVERSITY BASEBALL SCHEDULE

Apr. 9—Bowdoin, at Cambridge.
 Apr. 12—Bates, at Cambridge.
 Apr. 16—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, at Cambridge.
 Apr. 19—Pennsylvania, at Cambridge.
 Apr. 21—Boston Braves, at Braves Field.
 Apr. 23—Colby, at Cambridge.
 Apr. 26—Vermont, at Cambridge.
 May 1—Maine, at Cambridge.
 May 3—Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
 May 7—Holy Cross, at Cambridge.
 May 10—Dartmouth, at Cambridge.
 May 14—Williams, at Cambridge.
 May 17—Princeton, at Princeton.
 May 21—Amherst, at Cambridge.
 May 24—Princeton, at Cambridge.
 May 30—Brown, at Providence.
 May 31—Brown, at Cambridge.
 June 4—Open.
 June 7—Holy Cross, at Worcester.
 June 10—Boston College, at Newton.
 (In case of no third game with Princeton).
 June 11—Princeton, at New York, in case of a tie.
 June 14—Boston College, at Cambridge.
 June 17—Yale, at New Haven.
 June 18—Yale, at Cambridge.
 June 21—Yale, at New York, in case of tie.

FRESHMAN BASEBALL SCHEDULE

Apr. 23—Open.
 Apr. 26—St. Mark's, at Southboro.
 May 1—Cambridge Latin, at Cambridge.
 May 3—Pomfret, at Cambridge.
 May 7—Dean Academy, at Cambridge.
 May 10—Andover, at Cambridge.
 May 17—Exeter, at Exeter.
 May 21—Middlesex, at Concord.
 May 24—Princeton, at Princeton.
 May 28—Milton, at Milton.
 May 31—Yale, at Cambridge.

WRESTLING SCHEDULES

UNIVERSITY.

Mar. 1—Brown, at Providence.
 Mar. 8—Yale, at New Haven.

FRESHMAN.

Mar. 1—Andover, at Cambridge.
 Mar. 8—Yale 1922, at New Haven.
 Mar. 14—Boxing and Wrestling Tournaments at Harvard Union.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The remaining lectures of the course in King's Chapel, Boston, on the general subject "The Home Churches and the Returning Soldiers", will be given at 2.30 P. M., on March 3 and 10, respectively, by Professor William R. Farmer, of Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, lately serving with the International Y. M. C. A. in France, and Rev. William Beattie, Director of Chaplains, Dominion of Canada.

Miss Amy Lowell will give a lecture on "Some Analogies in Modern Poetry", with illustrations from her own works and those of other poets, in Paine Hall, Music Building, on Monday evening, March 3. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Division of Music and for the benefit of the American Friends of Musicians in France. Tickets at \$1.50, \$1, and 50 cents each are now on sale.

Edward Farrell, who last year assisted Coach Donovan in training the candidates for the track team will resume his position at Harvard in a few days. Farrell has just returned from Fort Worth, Tex., where he received a commission in the Aviation Service.

The spring recess of the University will extend this year from Friday, March 21, to Thursday, March 27, inclusive. The recess comes a month earlier than usual because the academic year 1918-19 is divided into three parts instead of two.

The class which graduated last week from the Naval Officer Material School in Cambridge contained 22 Harvard men, six of whom were in the ranking ten of the 128 cadets. The school will, it is expected, send out its last class in April.

The debates between the Princeton, Yale, and Harvard freshman teams will be held on March 10. The subject chosen is "Resolved: That the United States should prohibit the immigration of unskilled labor for four years."

At the meeting of the Mathematical Club on Wednesday evening of this week, Professor Soichi Kakeya, of the University of Sendai, Japan, spoke on "Inverse Investigation of Elementary Geometry."

George W. Cram, '88, Secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and Recorder, has returned from a vacation of three weeks in the South and resumed his duties in the College office.

Louis Blaringhem, S.D., Professor of Agricultural Biology at the Sorbonne, has been appointed Exchange Professor at Harvard University for the current academic year.

Professor Albert Sauveur, of the Metallurgical Department has just returned from France where he has been engaged in war work for the past year.

Rev. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, will preach in Appleton Chapel next Sunday morning.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'77—Professor Barrett Wendell delivered the chief address at the centennial celebration of the birth of James Russell Lowell held in New York on Feb. 22 under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

'93—Ralph L. Stevens has withdrawn from the J. Spencer Turner Co., and is associated with Charles H. Stevens, '82, in a new corporation, the Stevens Yarn Co.

'95—Francis L. Gilman has resigned his position as works manager for the National Conduit & Cable Co. and gone abroad as European general superintendent for the Western Electric Co., Ltd., in charge of its manufacturing plants in England and on the continent. His address is Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, London, W. C.

'95—John G. Kaufman is a member of the law firm of Robinson, Kaufman & Barnes, 720 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.

M.D. '98—Major Albert E. Brownrigg has been discharged from the Medical Department of the Army and has resumed his practice at Nashua, N. H.

'01—William E. Hocking, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, is delivering the annual series of lectures given under the auspices of the Pacific School of Religion of Oakland, Cal. The first lecture, "Historical Fact and Historical Meaning", was given Feb. 11.

'01—Walter B. Swift, M.D. '07, has just returned to Boston from Cleveland, where he has been treating more than 500 cases of speech defect among the pupils in the public schools.

'04—Nicholas Feld has been appointed commissioner of Parks and Playgrounds of the City of Vicksburg, Miss.

'05—Harold F. Mason has returned to this country from Red Cross work in France.

'06—William H. Appleton has been released from active duty in the Naval Reserve and has resumed his connection with John C. Paige & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway, New York City, insurance agents.

'06—Lieut. Charles S. Lewis, Jr., was married, Jan. 18, to Miss Clara A. Hodge, of San Diego, Cal. Lieutenant and Mrs. Lewis are living at present at Cape May, N. J., where he is undergoing treatment at U. S. General Hospital No. 11 for wounds received in France last July.

'07—Lucy Woodworth Minot, wife of William Minot, died suddenly Feb. 19, at her home in Boston, from pneumonia.

'08—Everett N. Hutchins was married at Malden, Mass., Feb. 19, to Miss Marian Angell

Crocker. Hutchins is assistant engineer with the Massachusetts Commission on Waterways and Public Lands and is in charge of the designs for the drydock and caisson which the state is building at South Boston.

'09—Elliot Daland has left the Standard Aero Corporation and, with some of the engineers who were with that company before the armistice was signed, is designing commercial aeroplanes.

'09—Phineas M. Henry has been discharged from the Army and has resumed the practice of law with Henry & Henry, Des Moines, Ia.

'09—Lieut. Louis M. Nichols has been honorably discharged from the Army and is now chief statistician and assistant to the president of the International General Electric Co., 120 Broadway, New York City.

'10—Richard M. Everett has been admitted as a junior partner to the firm of Lawrence & Co., selling agents, 89 Franklin St., Boston.

'10—A son, George S. Haydock, was born, Jan. 9, to Robert Haydock and Ruth (Harrington) Haydock.

'11—Paul Haynes is with the Atlantic Corporation, which operates a steel shipyard at Portsmouth, N. H.

'11—A son, Robert Beedle Union, was born, Aug. 24, 1918, to Lieut. Chester R. Union and Ruth (Beedle) Union. Lieut. Union has been relieved from active service in the Navy and has resumed his connection with Price, Waterhouse & Co., public accountants, in their Boston office.

'12—Lieut. Gordon H. Balch, who until recently has been on duty in the Aviation Division, chief of naval operations, has been placed on inactive duty and is with Stone & Webster in their New York office.

'12—Israel Bernstein, Law '12-15, has been honorably discharged from the Army, and has resumed the practice of his profession at 97 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

'13—J. Randall Dean, after an illness of two years, has resumed business with his father in the real estate and insurance agency of E. T. Jackson & Co., Taunton, Mass.

'13—Benjamin F. Lee is an instructor in the Prairie View Institute, Texas.

'13—Theodore B. Lewis is managing his farm at Freehold, N. J.

'13—A. Philip McMahon is a commercial engineer. His address is 195 Broadway, New York City.

'13—David J. Malcolm is superintendent of schools in Granville, Mass.

'13—Henry D. Minich is a consulting engineer.

He has published in *Industrial Management* an article, "Planning the Cutting of Cloth."

'13—Francis S. Moulton is with the law firm of Warner, Stackpole & Bradley, 84 State St., Boston, Mass.

'13—Leroy N. Neff is secretary of the Marwell Oil & Gas Co., 206 Enid National Bank Building, Enid, Okla.

'13—Albert T. Nesmith is paying teller at the Market Trust Co., Brighton, Mass.

'13—Aleph E. C. Oliver is head of the science department of the Drury High School, North Adams, Mass.

'13—William D. Plumb is factory manager of Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., Frankford, Philadelphia.

'13—Charles J. Pollard is a civil engineer with Ellsworth, Barrows & Reeves, Buffalo, N. Y.

'13—Clayton T. Rand is practising law in Jackson, Miss. His address is 503 Capitol National Bank Building.

'13—George M. Ross is general manager of the William Hall Co., Wollaston, Mass.

'13—Howard R. Sanford is practising law in New York City. His address is Room 2208, 37 Wall St.

'13—Alfred L. Steuer is practising law in Cleveland, O. His address is 325 Society for Savings Building.

'13—Maurice Suravitz is practising law at Scranton, Pa.

'13—Schofield Thayer is associate editor of *The Dial*.

'13—Arthur M. Thomas is with Bliss, Fabyan & Co., 902 Columbus Building, St. Louis, Mo.

'13—Roger E. Treat is pastor of the Congregational Church, East Windsor, Conn.

'14—Philip W. Thayer, who has been released from active service in the Navy, is now in the export department of the Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, Greenfield, Mass.

'15—Douglas R. Gray has been released from active service in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, and has resumed his studies at the Columbia Law School.

'15—Lieut. Harry P. Trainer has returned from

overseas. His home address is 740 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

'16—Errol B. Thomas was married at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Newtonville, Mass., Feb. 14, to Miss Louise Smith of Cambridge. Thomas, who was a 2d lieutenant in the aviation branch of the Army, returned in December from three months' service in England.

A.M. '16—Patrick F. Kirby is assistant manager of the Western Surety Co., 350 North Duluth Ave., Sioux Falls, S. D. He expects to publish soon a volume of verse.

'18—Wayne Clugston is in the United States Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

'18—James P. Vogel was honorably discharged from the service Jan. 2, and is attending the Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass.

NECROLOGY

'75—LEWIS HENRY PLIMPTON, M.D. '79. Died at Boston, Feb. 21.—Dr. Plimpton was for a time superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, but afterwards went to Europe for study, and, on his return to this country in 1883, took up practice in Norwood, Mass., where he continued until his retirement in 1910. He was a trustee of the Norwood public library and of the hospital in that town. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Alice H. Morrell, and by two sisters and four brothers.

Sc. '90-91—IRVING WHEELER POLLARD. Died at Cambridge, Feb. 10.

'02—CHARLES PLATT, 3d. Died at Saranac, N. Y., in August, 1918.—He had been in the general insurance business since his graduation, and was a member of the firm of Platt, Youngman & Co., of Philadelphia, and a director of the Insurance Co. of North America.

M.D. '02—JOHN ALLEN MACCORMICK. Died at Brighton, Mass., Feb. 16.—Dr. MacCormick graduated from St. Francis Xavier College, Nova Scotia. He was one of the visiting physicians of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Brighton. He is survived by his wife and a son.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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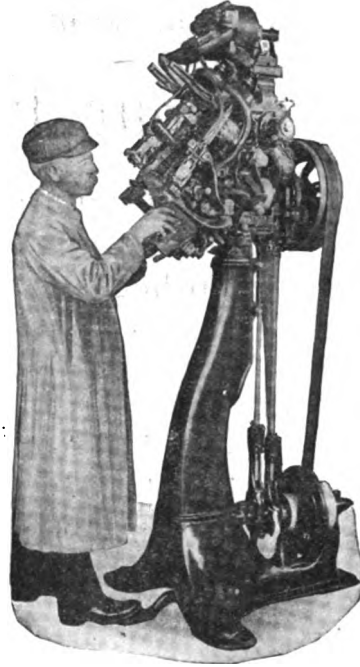
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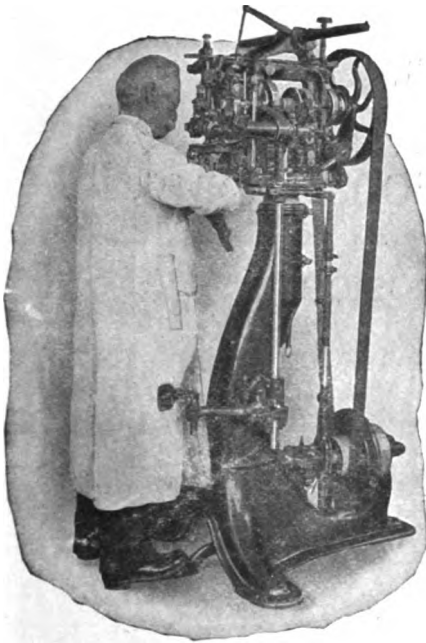
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



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March 6, 1919

Number 23

**SKETCHES OF
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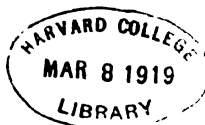
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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VOLUME XXI

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

NUMBER 23.

News and Views

Mr. Howe's Resignation. The resignation of M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, who for more than five years has been the editor of the BULLETIN, is for many reasons a serious loss to this publication. During that period, the editorials, almost all of which have come from Mr. Howe's pen, have been, as a former member of the University teaching staff says in a personal letter to the present editor, "unusually well written and to the point, often with a humor and literary flavor that have made them really 'finished' work." Mr. Howe's editorials have had striking virtues in addition to their literary distinction; they have been notably fair, tolerant, unprejudiced, and high-minded. But Mr. Howe has been more than an editorial writer. The BULLETIN, as a whole, has been his product. His keen interest in Harvard University, his acquaintance with Harvard men, and his knowledge of what they wanted to read have been reflected on every page of the paper and made it of far greater value to the University and its alumni than it was before he became the editor. Fortunately, he will continue to contribute to its editorial department.

* * *

The Question of Memorials. The words in the BULLETIN of Feb. 20 about the Harvard War Memorial produced the desired result: already our pages of correspondence have begun to bear fruit in the way of practical sugges-

tion, and we venture to believe that the end is not yet. The letter of Kenneth B. Murdock, '16, assistant dean of Harvard College, in the BULLETIN of last week, presents a view of the whole matter which deserves more serious consideration than any one of the more obvious proposals that might easily be made. There is a great deal to be said for the idea of making "a great permanent fund for the general purposes of the University" the expression of the appreciation and gratitude of the living towards those who died for the maintenance of purposes so closely related to those of Harvard. That the sentiment of such a strengthening of the University through its resources may not be lost to sight in bricks, mortar, and salaries, we should be disposed to make the most of the tangible memorial associating the names of the dead with the proposed fund. Something more than "a simple tablet or small monument" might well be erected, both to preserve these names to further generations, and to tell how much beside any single structure has been established in their memory. A special building of perfect adaptation to this end might best serve the purpose. In any event, the idea embodied in Mr. Murdock's communication seems clearly one to which careful heed must be given.

Last week the *Crimson*—wisely, as we believe—rejected the proposal that a gymnasium might be built as the permanent memorial to the Harvard dead. Something less subject to the shifting demands of phy-

sical training should be considered first. A memorial of which the uses may be superseded in twenty-five years is certainly not to be desired. Soldiers Field is the ideal thing of its sort, for it is impossible to foresee a time when the physical well-being of young men will not be furthered by resort to just such an arena for manly games. When the time comes for erecting a Harvard memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, will it not be possible to associate it with the same development of vigorous young manhood? If a building in his memory could be reared on or near Soldiers Field, and devoted largely to physical education, it might well contain also a noble room in which his qualities of intellectual, spiritual, and patriotic leadership should be fitly commemorated. It is as an example of all-round American manhood that the figure of Theodore Roosevelt should be held before the generations to come. Suggestions for an appropriate National Memorial have been invited. This is merely to suggest one of the possibilities at Harvard.

* * *

Jobs for Returned Soldiers. As readers of the BULLETIN know, the Alumni Association has been doing its best to find jobs for alumni who have been in service. The New York Harvard Club and the Chicago Harvard Club have been especially active in the same way. The New York Club, from its geographical vantage-point, has, moreover, invited coöperation of all the Harvard clubs in the country in the task of bringing jobs and men together. It is far too early to say what the final report will be when our men have returned from overseas. A number of men have been placed and a considerable number have been helped to make up their minds about positions they had themselves found, and regarding the wisdom of returning to college or professional school, or of going back to their old jobs.

The experience of the Alumni Office in

Boston, touching the younger boys who have not had previous business experience, is that almost all who have been out of the service for more than a month or two seem to be settled in one way or another. It is harder to place the older men who have had previous business training and for whom in consequence it is necessary to find the kind of job they already know something about. There are at present men who are anxious for places in the following kinds of business: civil engineering, construction, chemistry, chemical engineering, assistant plant superintendency, employment management, shoe factory efficiency work, printing, advertising, office management, mechanical engineering, production work, telephone work, cost accounting, legal work in business, statistical, metallurgical engineering, purchasing, real estate, sales management, etc.

It is hoped that Harvard men who have places to be filled will apply at the employment offices of the Harvard Clubs or at the office of the Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston. Employers who have been approached with regard to the question of finding jobs for Harvard men have been extremely kind and helpful. It is not possible to reach every Harvard alumnus; and it is possible that some of them do not realize how much they can help the employment office by a small effort.

One alumnus, for instance, heard that the manager of another department in his own organization was looking for an assistant; he told him of the Harvard office, notified the office, and one of the men on its list is placed there. A few weeks later another department-head in the same organization telephoned about another vacancy. The same alumnus notified the office of an opening in a different company, so that through his help three combinations of men and work, which would not otherwise have come to pass, are now made. Such help increases the usefulness of the offices.

Reconstruction at Yale.

Yale resounds with combantant voices crying "Reconstruction." Students, professors, alumni, the Sheffield Board of Trustees, and the Yale Corporation—all are taking part in the effort to make Yale over. The chief points of issue, as summarized by Dean Frederick S. Jones in a speech before the Yale Alumni Association, are these: coördination, consolidation, and coöperation between Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School; the establishment of an undergraduate school of business administration; admission to Yale College of boys who have not studied Latin. There is also vigorous protest against the low level of salaries, especially for instructors. On Feb. 22, Alumni Day, Reconstruction was discussed, before the assembly of graduates, from five different standpoints. President Hadley, a member of the Corporation, a member of the Alumni Committee on University Development, a member of the Faculty, and the Chairman of the *Yale Daily News* all spoke. Something is bound to happen in New Haven, and we venture to predict that the changes to come will strengthen Yale University and enhance its reputation as an adaptable, self-critical institution.

Yale is struggling with problems special to her own organization; and it is hard to find in the discussions as reflected in the *Yale Alumni Weekly* any general principles of educational reform which stir the imagination of a Harvard man to apply them to the situation in Cambridge. But the fact that Yale actually is debating her problems with vigor, with democratic freedom, and with full realization of the pressure of the times, is in itself extremely suggestive.

Harvard is not doing the same thing. Is it because we have no problems to discuss? In the BULLETIN, to be sure, there have been a few letters about admission requirements and some discussions of

athletics and physical training; but the interest so far aroused has not been intense. There has been some general discussion, interesting but not very profitable, as to whether or not Harvard needs reforming at all. Is this because we have no machinery for the formulation by a responsible body of a definite program for reconstruction, which might be discussed by all concerned and which would call for some eventual action by the Governing Boards, the Faculty, or both? The Yale Corporation voted on Feb. 17 to extend the thanks of the University to the Alumni Committee on Plan for University Development for the report of its labors. Is not such a record suggestive of the possibility of transforming discursive and perhaps distracting alumni discussion into definite, helpful, constructive proposals for reorganization and readjustment?

* * *

Frederic Schenck. The death of Dr. Frederic Schenck deprives the University of a versatile young scholar who put a great deal of genuine enthusiasm into his teaching and an equal amount of human sympathy into his relations with the undergraduates. Dr. Schenck chose the profession of a college teacher because he liked to be in intimate touch with the problems of young men, and there was nothing perfunctory in his method of helping those who sought his counsel or assistance. He will be remembered with affection and gratitude by a great many Harvard students. So freely, indeed, did he give his energies to the self-imposed task of helping others that little time was left to him for research or writing, although he could do both of these things uncommonly well. He was of the type which comes all too rarely into the academic circle, and his death at the early age of thirty-one is a loss which only those who knew the sheer unselfishness of his nature can well appreciate.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air service, Production. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C. Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C. Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.-F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Harvard Dead.

Army and Navy,	283
Auxiliary service,	24
Total,	307

Deaths in Service.

'07—JOSEPH LOUIS SWARTS, M.D. (St. Louis Univ.), '11, 1st lieutenant, M. C., died of pneumonia Dec. 24, 1918, at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. His home was in St. Louis.

'13—WILLIAM FENIMORE MERRILL, who went overseas last year as a private in the 10th Coast Artillery, died of pneumonia, Feb. 2, at Coblenz. He attended Coast Artillery O. T. Sch. No. 4 in France. His home was in Chicago.

Law '13-16—RALPH GUYE WHITE, 2d lieutenant, Inf., died, July 21, 1918, at Field Hospital No. 1, of wounds received on the Soissons Front. White entered the service, April 13, 1917, and was commissioned on April 20. He did recruiting for the 2d Maine Regt., to which he was assigned when it became the 103d Inf. at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass. As commander of a platoon in Co. F, Lt. White sailed with the 26th Div. in September, 1917. His regiment trained south of Toul until Feb. 5, 1918, when it went into action near Soissons. About March 10, 1918, he was ordered to Advance Hdqrs., where for four months he was chief of mail service, censorship, and motors. Early in July he returned to the front, and on the 17th went into action with Co. C, 23d Inf., 2d Div. He was mortally wounded, July 19, by machine gun fire. His home was in Juniata, Pa.

Law '14-15—WALTON KIMBALL SMITH, a flight cadet in the Royal Air Force, was killed in an aeroplane accident at New Romney, England, July 6, 1918. Smith had tried to enter the U. S. Air Service but failed to pass the physical examination. In 1917 he went to France to join the American Field Service, but, on his arrival, found there was a chance of entering the British

aviation service. A few days before Christmas, 1917, after passing the examination, he began training in England, and was at No. 1 Observers' School of Aerial Gunnery, completing his training, when killed. In a week he would have received his lieutenant's commission. His home was in Milwaukee.

Additions and Corrections.

'02—The *Croix de Guerre* with Palm has been awarded posthumously to EDWARD BALL COLE for brave and gallant action in battle. Maj. Cole was in command of the 6th M. G. Bn., U. S. Marine Corps, at Belleau Wood, at the time he received the wound which resulted in his death, June 18, 1918. He received also the Distinguished Service Cross.

LL.B. '15—ARNE K. B. HOISHOLT, whose death overseas was reported in the BULLETIN of Feb. 13, was killed in an aeroplane accident at St. Mihiel, Sept. 7, 1918. Lt. Hoisholt received his training in the ground school at the University of California, the flying field at San Diego, Cal., at Ft. Sill, Okla., in the gunnery school at Ft. Worth, Tex., and at the 3d Aviation Instruction Centre, Issoudun, France. He entered the Air Service, Sept. 1, 1917, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Jan. 15, 1918. July 17, 1918, he arrived in France and later was attached to the 50th Aero Sq. Lt. Hoisholt was buried near Toul.

Law '15-17—JASON SOLON HUNT, 1st lieutenant in the 27th Aero Sq., whose death overseas was previously reported, died of wounds Aug. 1, 1918.

Law '16-17—CLIFFORD BARKER GRAYSON, whose death was previously reported, died in French Hospital No. 47, July 19, 1918. He was severely wounded the day before, while leading his men into action at Vierzy, France. Lt. Grayson went overseas, Sept. 7, 1917, and, after graduating from the Infantry Officers' Training School at Marseilles, was permanently assigned to Co. B,

9th Inf. (Regulars), 2d Div. On his 24th birthday, May 4, 1918, he was made adjutant of the 1st Bn. of that regiment. Lt. Grayson participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged up to the time of his death.

S.B. '17—JOHN COWPERTHWAITER TYLER was killed in battle near Conflans, France, Sept. 18, 1918, not Sept. 25, as previously reported.

'19—OSRIC MILLS WATKINS, whose death in France was previously reported, was a chasse pilot in the 94th Aero Sq., 1st Pursuit Group, at the time he was taken ill on his way to the front, Oct. 23, 1918. He died the same day.

In Military or Naval Service.

'91—Ernest A. Codman, M.D. '95, major, M. C., is in charge of the surgical section at the Base Hosp., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'92—Daniel F. Jones, M.D. '96, major, M. C., is attached to Base Hosp. No. 114, A. E. F.

M.D. '95—Elliott P. Joslin, lieutenant colonel, M. C., who has been overseas for six months as a consultant in the group hospitals, has returned to the United States. He will be at Camp Dix until his return to Boston.

'97—Wilbur W. Bassett, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., is on the U. S. S. "Dorothea" in the West Indies.

'97—Herbert C. deV. Cornwell, M.D. '00, is a major, M. C., assigned to the 316th Inf., A. E. F.

'98—A. Henry Higginson was a captain, Q. M. C., in command of the Remount Depot, Camp Grant, Ill., until just before Christmas.

'99—Ernest G. Adams, lieutenant commander, U. S. N. R. F., who has been stationed in the Div. of Naval Operating Forces, Washington, D. C., has been placed on inactive duty.

'00—Thomas Crimmins, major, 102d Engineers, A. E. F., is on duty with the Peace Commission in Paris.

'00—Robert H. Ellis, M.D. '02, is director and surgeon of Naval Station Hosp. Unit No. 23, with the rank of lieutenant commander, U. S. N. R. F.

'01—Francis L. Burnett, M.D. '06, has been released from active duty as a lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., Medical Corps, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

'01—Walter Channing, Jr., who was a major, Inf., A. E. F., has been honorably discharged.

'01—Henry R. Hayes, lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., unassigned, who was detailed to the Purchase, Storage & Traffic Div., Washington, D. C., has been honorably discharged.

'01—John L. Pultz was promoted to lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F. C., at Pensacola, Fla. He has now been assigned to inactive duty.

'02—Ralph R. Fitch, M.D. '03, major, M. C., has returned to the United States after four years of foreign service. On Jan. 9, 1915 he became surgeon at Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 41, Yvetot, France. The following August he transferred to Hôpital Bénévole No. 43, St. Valéry-en-Caux, as chief surgeon. In June, 1917, he became chief surgeon at Hôpital Complementary No. 2, Evreux; while there he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Last summer he was consultant of fractures for the Paris zone.

'02—Roger I. Lee, M.D. '05, lieutenant colonel, M. C., who has been senior medical consultant to the 3d Army Corps, A. E. F., has returned to the United States.

'03—Albert F. Bigelow, captain, A. S. (Aero.), has returned from special investigation service with the A. E. F. and been honorably discharged.

'03—Charles G. Loring, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been for some time filling the place of Maj. Joralemon ('05) as chief of the Designs and Projects Div., Advance Sec., A. E. F.

'03—Roy Pier was commissioned a captain, F. A. R. C., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., in December.

'05—Ira B. Joralemon, major A. S. (Aero.), is with the 1st Army, A. E. F.

'06—Paul W. Carleton, captain, C. W. S., is on duty with the Research Div., American University Experiment Station, Washington, D. C.

'06—Walter T. Garfield, captain, M. C., is in charge of the Special Medical Board in Neuro-Psychiatry at Camp Devens, Mass.

Law '03-04—William W. Grant, Jr., has been commissioned a captain, F. A. R. C.

'07—William T. Glidden, Jr., ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been placed on inactive duty.

'08—Henry C. Baxter has been honorably discharged from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'08—Edward S. Blagden was, at the time of the armistice, a 1st lieutenant, attached to the Finance Dept., Purchase and Supply Div., General Staff, Washington, D. C.

'08—James Park is still overseas as a 1st lieutenant, Btry. D, 104th F. A.

'08—Samuel J. Wagstaff was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

LL.B. '08—Berrien Hughes has received a captain's commission in the F. A. R. C.

'09—Louis H. Bauer, M.D. '12, lieutenant colonel, M. C., has been assigned as president of the Medical Research Board of the Air Service, and as officer in charge of the Medical Research Laboratory, Mineola, N. Y.

'09—F. Meredith Blagden, who was some time ago incorrectly reported as being in Washington with the Purchase and Supply Div., General Staff, was a chief quartermaster, U. S. N. R. F. C. He was stationed first at Boston, then at Bay Shore, L. I., and, at the time of the armistice, at Pensacola, Fla. He entered the service June 3, 1918, but left before receiving his commission.

'09—Dexter Perkins is a captain, Inf., Historical Sec., General Staff, General Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'09—Harold E. Porter, captain A. S. (Aero.), who has been the officer in charge of the Inspection Branch, Adjutant General's Office, has been commissioned a major, A. G. D., Reserve Corps.

LL.B. '09—Harold C. Haskell has been commissioned a 1st lieutenant, F. A. R. C.

'10—Ralph H. Aronson, captain, O. C., is in France.

'10—Francis J. Carey, 2d lieutenant, F. A., is attached to the 85th Aero Sq., A. E. F.

'10—Theophilus P. Chandler, who served overseas from September, 1917, through August, 1918, with the 26th Div., has been honorably discharged at Camp McClellan, Ala. He saw service with the 101st F. A., and later as munitions

officer detailed to Hdqrs., 51st F. A. After returning to the United States, Capt. Chandler was assigned to the 34th F. A.

'10—Ivan E. Garver was honorably discharged at Camp Hancock, Ga., as a private in 1st Regt., Ordnance Training Camp.

'10—James A. Gary, Jr., lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F., has returned to this country after fifteen months of sea duty in European waters, and has been placed on the inactive list.

'10—Arthur T. Good, who went to France with the 101st Engineers, returned to the United States as an instructor and was assigned in September to Camp Humphreys, Va.

'10—Herbert E. Harwood has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.).

'11—Charles D. Burrage, Jr., who was last stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has been relieved from active duty as an ensign, Pay Corps, U. S. N. R. F.

'11—Francis Cunningham was promoted from 1st sergeant to lieutenant, Q. M. C., Dept. of Utilities, Camp Devens, Mass.

'11—J. Lester Eisner was commissioned a captain, Q. M. C.

'11—Lewis Flanders was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'11—Francis W. Gilbert, 1st lieutenant, Co. F, 307th Inf., A. E. F., has been reported wounded.

'11—Roger F. Hooper, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been released from active duty with Mine Sq. No. 1, U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

'11—Leo M. Neagle, 1st lieutenant, 28th Inf., A. E. F., is reported as wounded, degree undetermined.

'11—Frank W. Paul, Jr., captain, 4th M. G. Bn., 2d Div., A. E. F., has returned to this country.

'11—Rufus S. Tucker, who was a captain, Inf., last stationed at the Replacement Centre, Camp Lee, Va., has been honorably discharged.

LL.B. '11—Donald C. McCreery was commissioned a captain, J. A. G. D., and assigned to duty at Camp Lewis, Wash., as War Risk Judge Advocate.

M.D. '11—Richard S. Austin, lieutenant, M. C., has been honorably discharged.

'12—Carl J. Barnet has been honorably discharged at a lieutenant, Q. M. C.

'12—John A. Daly has been promoted to sergeant-major, U. S. Marine Corps, and is still attached to the staff of Brig. Gen. Eli K. Cole, in France.

'12—Henry E. Eaton, 2d lieutenant, O. C., was honorably discharged at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

'12—Robert T. Fisher, captain, Air Service, has been connected with the General Supply Depot, Wilbur Wright Field, O., for the past year.

'12—Frank H. Godfrey, who was a lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been honorably discharged.

'12—Charles W. Hubbard, Jr., 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Pro.), and officer in charge of production, Buffalo, N. Y., Dist., has been honorably discharged.

'12—F. Wilder Pollard is a 1st lieutenant, 302d F. A., 76th Div., A. E. F.

'12—George W. Wightman, who attended the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va., has been honorably discharged.

'13—James J. Cabot has returned to this country after several months' service abroad as a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.). He was a member of Aero Sq. 182, A. E. F. and had trained at the Ground School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Taliaferro and Kelly Fields, Tex.

'13—John B. Judkins, 1st lieutenant, O. C., is with the 1st Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, 1st Div., Army of Occupation.

LL.B. '13—Leland W. Pollack is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F. (Pay Corps), at the 1st Naval District Supply Office.

M.D. '13—James C. Carter, 1st lieutenant, M. C., Camp Greenleaf, Ga., has been honorably discharged.

'14—Emmett K. Carver, captain, C. W. S., has returned from overseas on leave.

'14—Christopher A. Conner was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'14—Nelson Curtis, Jr., ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Naval Intelligence Dept., has been assigned to inactive duty.

'14—George R. Elliott, 1st lieutenant, who served with the 104th Inf., A. E. F., is now detailed to the Dept. of Military Science and Tactics, Williams College, Mass.

'14—Ernest L. Fuller was honorably discharged as a candidate, C. A. C. O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

'14—Roger Griswold, captain, Hdqrs. Co., 15th F. A., 2d Div., has rejoined his regiment near Coblenz, Germany. He was on detached service from May to December as an instructor in 75 millimeter firing at Camp de Meuse.

'14—John L. Handy, a captain, 14th F. A., was stationed with his regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla., from August, 1917, to the time of his honorable discharge.

'14—Albert F. Pickernell was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

A.M. '14—Clement Akerman is a 1st lieutenant, Inf., Historical Sec., General Staff, General Hdqrs., A. E. F.

LL.B. '14—Arthur A. Gammell, captain, Inf., who was gassed on Sept. 7, 1918, has recovered and returned to his regiment. He is adjutant of the 305th F. A., and went overseas last April with the 77th Div.

M.D. '14—G. Warren Bachman, Jr., captain, M. C., has been advanced from chief surgeon to commanding officer, Am. R. C. Hosp. No. 21, A. E. F.

M.D. '14—E. Granville Crabtree, major, M. C., and formerly chief surgical officer, General Hosp. No. 22, B. E. F., returned to the United States with that unit in January.

'15—George H. Durgin, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is executive officer on the U. S. S. "Lake Sunapee."

'15—J. Alfred Edgerton, captain commanding Co. F, 26th Inf., 1st Div., is with the Army of Occupation. He was wounded in the head on July 18, 1918, and was in the hospital for four weeks. Captain Edgerton was in the drives at Soissons, Rheims, the Argonne Forest, and St. Mihiel.

'15—William P. Fay, captain, 28th F. A., is in charge of the 10th F. A. Brigade Advance School

Det., Camp de Souge, A. P. O. 705, A. E. F., France.

'15—John L. Foley has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Inf. R. C.

'15—Samuel Frindel, Jr., is a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), Aviation General Supply Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

'15—Vincent J. Grace, who was a 2d lieutenant, Inf., last stationed at the Replacement Training Centre, Camp Lee, Va., was honorably discharged in December. He entered the service as a private in August, 1917, at Camp Devens, Mass.

'15—Douglas R. Gray has been released from active service in the U. S. N. R. F. He was wireless operator in charge of the Naval Armed Guard detail on the U. S. S. "Lake Shawano."

LL.B. '15—Jay B. Angevine has been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, C. A. C.

M.D. '15—Louis T. Wright, captain, M. C., has been transferred to his original assignment, the 367th Inf., 92d Div., as surgeon of the 2d Bn., and is still overseas. Last September he was wounded in an enemy gas attack at Margot in the St. Dié Sector; for some time afterwards he did field hospital and "shock team" work.

'16—John C. Baldwin, sergeant, 29th Engineers, A. E. F., was at the Officer Candidates' School, Langres, France, when the armistice was signed.

'16—Reginald Coggeshall has been honorably discharged from the Army.

'16—Clifford F. Farrington is a 1st lieutenant, 101st F. A., Btry. B, 26th Div., A. E. F. He went overseas as a 1st sergeant in September, 1917.

'16—Frank G. Fripp, 1st lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F., was wounded slightly in action.

'16—Standish Hall, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been assigned to duty at Great Lakes, Ill., as assistant instruction officer at the Naval Auxiliary Reserve School.

'16—Chester W. Holmes, who was a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., has been honorably discharged.

'17—Vernon H. Brown, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., has recently been placed on inactive service.

'17—Walter S. Charak has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., and relieved from active duty.

'17—Francis B. Foster, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), and observer, 88th Aero Sq., was cited Jan. 2, 1919, by order of the Air Service Commander, First Army, A. E. F., for exceptional devotion to duty.

'17—A. Robert Ginsburgh, captain, C. A. C., recently stationed at Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., has been ordered to the defenses of Manila and Ludic Bay, Philippine Islands.

'17—William Gresser has been released from active service as a landsman electrician, radio, at the Signal Quartermasters' School, Pelham Bay, N. Y.

'17—Marland C. Hobbs, who was a prisoner in Germany from July 23, 1918, until after the armistice was signed, has returned to the United States. Lt. Hobbs was slightly wounded at Apremont, and received the *Croix de Guerre* for extraordinary bravery shown there, April 10, 1918.

He was a member of the 104th Inf., 26th Div.

'17—James S. Love, major, Inf., who was division adjutant of the 78th Div., A. E. F., and a member of the General Staff, has been honorably discharged at Camp Dix, N. J. It is said that he was the youngest major who served in the United States Army. He was commissioned a 1st lieutenant, Inf., Nov. 27, 1917, on completion of the 2d Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp. He went overseas with the 78th Div. last May, in July was promoted to captain, and in October was made major. He has been cited and recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal.

'17—Abbot Treadwell, Jr., who was slightly wounded in the right hand in the Champagne drive, returned to his regiment the last of November, and is now at Vallendar, Germany. Lt. Treadwell was attached to the 23d Inf., 2d Div., last August, and saw service at St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, Blanc Mont, and Somme-Py. He went overseas July 5, 1918, with the 301st Inf., 76th Div.

Law '14-15—William E. Pierce, who was promoted to captain, Inf., at the opening of the Argonne fighting, is now with the Army of Occupation. Pierce became regimental adjutant during the Vesle advance, in which encounter he was wounded by shrapnel. He was later gassed in the Argonne offensive.

'18—Charles E. Daly, 2d lieutenant, 4th M. G. Bn., 2d Div., has received the *Croix de Guerre* for bravery while the division was brigaded with the Fourth French Army in the Champagne sector. The decoration was conferred by Maj. Gen. LeJeune, U. S. Marine Corps, commander of the 2d Div., near Coblenz, Germany.

'18—John S. Dole has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, 27th F. A.

'18—Albert A. Granovsky was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the Reserve Corps, A. S. (Aero.), in January, and honorably discharged.

'18—Norman B. Grigg, 2d lieutenant, Inf., who went overseas with the 103d Regt., 26th Div., in September, 1917, is an instructor at the 3d Corps School, A. P. O. 786, A. E. F.

'18—Joseph P. Gundry, who was a coxswain, U. S. N. R. F., was honorably discharged in December. He enlisted in June, 1917, and was stationed on the U. S. S. "Harvard." Later he was detailed as an interpreter with the French and as pilot of the harbor of Brest, France.

'18—Paul H. Hartley, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., has been released from active duty.

'18—Lawrence Higgins has been promoted to captain, Inf., Historical Sec., General Staff, General Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'18—Irwin S. Hoffer has been honorably discharged as a sergeant, 1st class, M. D., Psychological Board, Camp Wheeler, Ga.

'18—Ernest H. Hoffmann was band leader with the 31st Artillery, C. A. C., Camp Eustis, Va.

'18—William J. Murray, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been honorably discharged.

'18—James P. Vogel has been honorably discharged as a sergeant, Btry. F, 1st Regt. F. A. Replacement Depot, Camp Jackson, S. C.

'19—B. Faneuil D. Adams is an aspirant, French Army, 115th Artillery.

'19—William R. Allen has been commissioned

an ensign, U. S. N. R-F. C., at Pensacola, Fla., and placed on inactive duty.

'19—Edward L. Casey, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., was released from active duty.

'19—Conrad Chapman is a lieutenant (s.g.), U. S. N., on the U. S. S. "Helena", flagship, 1st Div., Asiatic Fleet.

'19—Charles A. Clark, Jr., ensign, U. S. N. R. F., who has been on duty at the Portsmouth Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H., has been released from active service.

'19—Malcolm Cowley was honorably discharged as a candidate at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. From April to November, 1917, he was in Europe with the American Ambulance Field Service.

'19—Ralph G. Crimmins is a lieutenant, O. C.

'19—William E. Daly was commissioned a 1st lieutenant, U. S. A. A. C., A. E. F., and is training new replacement units at a base camp in France.

'19—William Gaston, who was an ensign, U. S. N. R-F. C., on foreign duty from March, 1918, has returned to college. He took a course at an English air-bombing school and then was an instructor for a time. After doing patrol duty along the North Sea and the English Channel he was transferred to the Land Aviation Service and sent to France for night-raiding work. He enlisted in March, 1917, and trained at Squantum, Mass., Hampton Roads, Va., and Ft. Worth, Tex.

'19—John H. Hall, Jr., was a 1st lieutenant, Inf., attached to 11th Div. Trains Hdqrs. at the Port of Embarkation when the armistice was signed.

'19—William C. Hubbard, 1st lieutenant, Inf., aide-de-camp, 76th Div., A. E. F., has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged.

'19—George H. Pendleton was promoted some time ago to 1st lieutenant, 150th M. G. Bn., 42d Div., and is now with the Army of Occupation.

'19—George Tiffany, who was previously reported missing in action, was shot down behind the German lines and taken prisoner; he escaped and reached Paris about the time the armistice was signed.

Law '16-17—Dean D. Sturgis, captain, Inf., who was last on duty as an instructor at the Machine Gun Training Centre, Camp Hancock, Ga., has been honorably discharged. Sturgis was wounded at Château Thierry, last June, but rejoined his regiment, the 23d Inf., at Soissons two weeks later. He returned to the United States in September.

'20—Wesley G. Bocker is in Germany with the 18th Inf., 1st Div. He went overseas in January, 1918, as a 1st lieutenant and was promoted to captain last October. He was slightly wounded, May 28, and severely wounded at Château Thierry, July 19. He was cited for bravery at Château Thierry.

'20—Everett W. Fabyan, who was a lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., on the U. S. S. "Wyoming" in the North Sea, received his honorable discharge soon after the signing of the armistice and has resumed his studies at Harvard.

'20—Rodney C. Hardy has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C.

'20—Eric A. McCouch was recently commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'20—Edwin H. Morse, lieutenant, 305th Inf., 77th Div., who was wounded severely in the Vesle River action last August, was released from the hospital in November. Since he was unfit for field service he was assigned to administrative work and he is now at A. P. O. 727, A. E. F.

'20—John U. Nef was sent from the Harvard S. A. T. C., as a candidate to the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va., from which he has been honorably discharged.

'20—Harold A. Roberts has been for some time with Btry. F, 308th F. A., 78th Div., A. E. F.

'21—R. Wadleigh Barton has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C.

'21—Albert Beebe was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C., at Ft. Monroe, Va.

'21—Paul C. Cabot has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'21—Philip L. Cheney is an ensign, U. S. N. R-F. C., Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va.

'21—John Gaston is a corporal, Co. G, 2d Bn., 5th Regt. of Marines, and is stationed at Segendorf on the Rhine, with the Army of Occupation.

'21—William A. Hefler has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C.

'21—Richard S. Humphrey, 2d lieutenant, Inf., was stationed at Camp Grant, Ill., with the Inf. Replacement & Training Troops at the time of his honorable discharge.

'22—John Codman was recently commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'85—Stephen S. Bartlett has been for some time an associate member of the Legal Advisory Board, Brookline.

'85—Leonard B. Clark is food administrator and a member of the Committee on Public Safety, Belmont, Mass.

'85—Bancroft G. Davis has been an associate member of the Legal Advisory Board, E. Cambridge, Mass.

'85—Harry Holden was city food administrator, Pittsfield, Mass., and on the local Liberty Loan Committee and board of trustees of the War Chest Fund.

'86—Albert A. Gleason was assistant to the Draft Board, Brookline, Mass., and in Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamp drives.

'88—Henry L. Gilbert is with the Am. R. C. at the Debarkation Hosp., Hampton, Va.

'94—Lyman M. Greenman is field secretary for the Masons at Camp Grant, Ill.

'97—George Gleason has been at Headquarters, Vladivostok, Siberia, since September, as a secretary of the American Y. M. C. A. with special responsibility for relations with the Japanese.

D.M.D. '98—Harry L. Grant is doing Am. R. C. work in Bordeaux, France.

'01—John W. Hollowell, director, States Administration Div., U. S. Food Administration, spent the month of December, 1918, in Belgium, as Mr. Hoover's representative.

'11—Welles Eastman is office manager, Hdqrs. Bldg., Am. R. C., Paris, France.

'12—Herbert B. Ehrmann has been appointed acting director of the Marine & Dock Industrial Relations Div., of the U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

'18—Joseph B. Abrams has served since August, 1918, as explosives chemist for the Ordnance Dept., U. S. A. He is now a member of the Inspectors' Reserve of the Ordnance Dept.

'19—Frederick P. Champ has been with the U. S. Food Administration in Washington since June 3, 1917. He expects to go abroad for European Relief work. On the day the armistice was signed he received a commission as a 2d lieutenant in the Motor Transport Corps, dating from Nov. 5, but did not accept it.

ARTHUR J. BRICKLEY, '16

A eulogy of Arthur J. Brickley, '16, delivered at his burial, in France, is printed below. Brickley died of pneumonia at the Château d'Estay, Appilly, (Oise), France, Dec. 9, 1918. He sailed from the United States with the American Ambulance Unit in June, 1917, and joined S. S. U. 32; later he was transferred to S. S. U. 11 and then to S. S. U. 644, with which he was serving at the time of his death. He was with the 37th French Division, under Major-General Simon, at Verdun, Rheims, Soissons, in Lorraine, Montdidier, Cambrai, and St. Quentin. He had received the *Croix de Guerre* with palm and was once more cited for the record palm shortly before his death.

Discours prononcé sur la tombe du Conducteur Brickley par Monsieur le Médecin Major de Ire Classe Michel, Médecin Divisionnaire p. i. de la 37 Division d'Infanterie, en présence du Général Commandant la Division, des Officiers de la Division et de la S. S. U. 644.

Mon Général, Messieurs:

Je ne veux pas laisser se fermer cette tombe si prématurément ouverte sans venir porter, au nom du Service de Santé de la 37e Division, un pieux témoignage de sympathie et de remerciement à celui dont la corps repose là devant nous, au Conducteur Brickley de la Section Sanitaire Américaine 644.

Nous avons tous connu et aimé ce jeune Conducteur qui avant même la déclaration de la Guerre des Etats Unis à l'Allemagne, abandonnant, volontairement ce qui lui était le plus cher, famille, richesse, situation, patrie, était venu spontanément offrir son coeur, ses jours, sa vie à la France en peril.

Nous avons apprécié son dévouement parfait, son amabilité charmante dès son arrivé dans le Secteur pénible de Bezonvaux, au Poste de Secours d'Alsace, où le dévouement des Conducteurs de la

Section Américaine fut unanimement remarqué et publiquement reconnu par une belle citation à l'Ordre de la Division; puis dans le Secteur de Vacherauville, pendant les attaques de la Côte 344,—en Lorraine—dans la Somme,—enfin pendant les attaques et la poursuite de l'ennemi, du 8 Août au 11 Novembre, date de la signature de l'Armistice.

Partout le Conducteur Brickley s'est signalé par son zèle, son dévouement, son excellente humeur, son sentiment très élevé du devoir. Il a été dès longtemps proposé pour une citation très élogieuse et la Croix de Guerre française ne devait pas tarder à lui être décernée.

Il n'a quitté le service que terrassé par la maladie qui devait le ravir à l'estime de ses chefs, à l'amitié de ses camarades, à l'affection de sa famille.

Puisse l'hommage public que nous lui redonne, apporter quelque atténuation à la douleur de ses parents!

Qu'il repose au paix en ce coin de Terre Française que la Division même à laquelle il était attaché, a reconquis à l'ennemi, pendant que son âme de pieux Chrétien goûte les joies de l'éternelle récompense.

Au nom de Service de Santé de la Division que vous avez si noblement servi, Conducteur Brickley, adieu!

au Château d'Estay, Appilly. Oise, France;
le 11 Décembre, 1918.

THE CRIMSON'S HONOR ROLL

The *Crimson* has printed the following list of its former editors who have died in active service during the war:

William Henry Meeker, '17, killed at Pau, Sept. 11, 1917.

Augustus Peabody Gardner, '86, died, Jan. 14, 1918.

William Key Bond Emerson, Jr., '16, died, May 15, 1918.

Kenneth Pickens Culbert, '17, killed, May 23, 1918.

Donald Earl Dunbar, '13, killed in action, July 20, 1918.

Albert Edgar Angier, '20, killed in action, Sept. 15, 1918.

Robert Hewins Stiles, '16, killed, Sept. 16, 1918.

Philip Newbold Rhineland, '18, killed, Sept. 26, 1918.

Thaddeus Coffin Defriez, 2d., '09, died, Oct. 8, 1918.

George Merrick Hollister, '18, killed in action, Oct. 12, 1918.

Albert Zayne Pyles, '10, died of wounds, Oct. 14, 1918.

Howard deHart Hughes, '04, killed in action, Nov. 2, 1918.

William Cheney Brown, Jr., '14, died, Jan. 19, 1919.



West Oval
(Meal) Hall



Chips Store



Craigie Hall



Divinity Library



Lunch



Palfrey House



Post Office



Pierce



Hemenway Gym



Lawrence Hall



Perkins Hall



Drill Hall

UNITED
NAVAL RAD
Harvard
Cambridge, M
1917 -

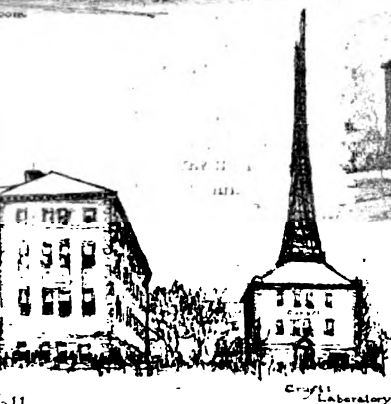


Power Plant

Garage



Walter Hastings Hall



Crafts Laboratory



Divinity Hall



Russell Hall

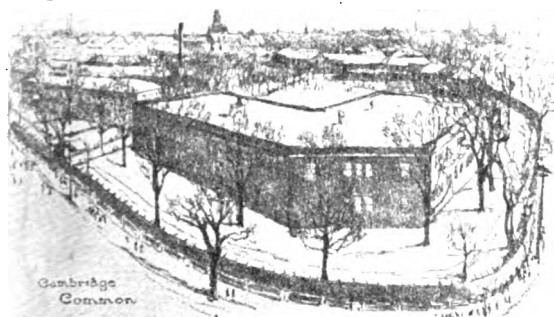
STATES
O SCHOOL
University
assachusetts
1919



Vail Boat Club



Austin Hall



Cambridge Common



Winthrop Hall

IN CHARGE OF PRISONERS-OF-WAR

THE following letter, describing experiences while in charge of several hundred German prisoners-of-war, was written by 1st Lieut. Edward A. Winsor, '11, who went to France with the 76th Division:

Christmas Day.

Dearest Family:

Let me see, in my short letter I brought you up to the arrival in Guer of the two companies I was in charge of. Seniority in rank is a very good thing for one at times, and right here was one of those times. We went into a large artillery camp at Coetquidan, to rest up until arrangements were completed for our two escort companies to relieve the two on duty.

Camp Coetquidan, by the way, is as big as Devens. I keep repeating that you people, over there, simply cannot imagine the magnitude of the U. S. effort over here. You would have to see it. Coetquidan is only one sample. Had it been necessary, by next July the Huns would have been simply swallowed up in an American avalanche. Pardon the diversion—it is all so wonderful.

Now, one of these old prisoner-of-war escort companies had a good camp, and one a punk one. Our order did not definitely state which new company relieved which old company; it made no difference to headquarters and right here I stuck my little nose in and called the major's attention to the fact that I was the senior officer of the two new companies. It went, and I landed the best camp for my company. (I was senior by only 45 days.) The other company commander was naturally "sore", but he knew as well as I did what rank is in the Army and so could say nothing. I left the company in charge of Lieut. Parker and went out, with the company commander I was to relieve, to the P. W. Camp at Paimpont, about 8 miles from Coetquidan, in the woods. This was Dec. 12.

On Dec. 15, at 4 P. M., we made the relief, and I had signed over to me about 4.30 P. M. that day, 445 prisoners of war, all the camp property and supplies, 12 work horses, 8 mules, 2 riding horses, 10 wagons. There is also in camp a provisional motor transport company of 46 enlisted men and one 2d lieutenant in command. They have 25 trucks, 5 side-cars, and a Ford light delivery. This outfit is a separate detachment, of course, but its men are quartered and rationed with me and come under my jurisdiction, as camp commander. I forgot to say that I have a side-car

allotted to me for my personal use. This is quite a little responsibility, but, now that ten days have gone by, I have quit worrying and things are going smoothly.

The camp is situated right in a forest. The A. E. F. contracts with a Frenchman, who owns it, to cut, haul, and load the wood on cars. The prisoners of war perform all this work under my supervision and each Hun draws his German pay for a full day's work performed. The whole proposition is tremendously interesting, being both military and business. You see I have a strict interior guard to maintain and all the records of the contact with the "Frog", the Germans' pay, etc., to keep. Lieut. Parker is chiefly in charge of the forest and shipping, while I train my own men for the strictest sort of interior guard duty and soldiering in general, (remember I had never laid eyes on them before, and one can always improve his own outfit), run the office, and have a general eye on the whole works. The M. T. C. Co. does the hauling for us.

There is the general line-up, and now for the Huns. They are all straight Germans, captured at St. Mihiel. There are several Prussians among them, and the N. C. O's are mostly a splendid type. They are all enlisted men, no officers. For purposes of administration they are divided into 4 companies, each with a 1st sergeant and about 100 men. Of course there are several corporals in each company. At the head is a sergeant major and under him a vice sergeant major. Then come the specialists—carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, saddlers, tailors, barbers, sanitary men, medical men, etc., and four interpreters. At the central P. W. enclosure they are sorted as above into outfits of 450 men each, so that administration is facilitated.

(From here on this letter is dated Jan. 5, 1919).

As you see, I have been tremendously busy and just got around to finishing this letter now. During the interim I have received 15 more escort wagons and 30 more horses. This now makes 52 head of stock and another stable and a half.

Christmas here was most interesting. I allowed the Huns to bring some greenery in from the forest, and with true German ingenuity they fixed up their mess hall in marvellous style for what they had to work with. They have a wonderful pianist among them, a professor of music in Berlin. He is a private and does kitchen police during the day and plays by night, and of course is wonderful on all the great German music. Three others have wind instruments, and

so they have their own band. I allowed them to stay up Christmas Eve till midnight, and at 11.30 that night one of the interpreters came out and invited me in. I strapped on my gun, told the other two officers to come in with me, and into the enclosure we went. There was the whole kit and kaboodle of them in the mess hall. They played and sang us two or three songs, and it was very interesting. I do not mean the above to sound dangerous, because it wasn't. Of course they could have done for us, but what good would it have done them? They are wired in (barbed), and outside 84 armed Yanks would have done for them very quickly. I was simply carrying out instructions in wearing my gun inside the enclosure.

Well, I then made them a short speech in which I told them they must appreciate that the good food they got and the just treatment were simply in accordance with the instructions and regulations laid down for me by my chief in the U. S. Army, General Pershing, and my great chief, President Wilson. They then stood at attention like one man and the sergeant major told me in German that the whole company wished me a Merry Christmas. This pleased me, but I have since wondered how many of them would have liked to break my neck. (Today I have just put one of them at hard labor and no privileges for one month, for disobeying a Hun N. C. O. while at work.) We then left them to themselves.

You can tell anyone that German prisoners in our hands are well treated, by the Government's order. I know this policy is to our eternal credit and will never hurt us. They draw the same rations, exactly, as our own men, the same uniform and wood allowances, etc. Do not get from this that they have a "cinch." They don't. They are required to work nine hours a day, and each man cutting wood must chop and pile a demi-cord before he comes in. A demi-cord is a French 1 1-2 stères or 1845 lbs., almost a ton, you see. If you think this is easy, try it, or "ask Dad, he knows" (or Doc).

Yesterday it rained like the very Devil and the sergeant major asked me if the P. W. could come in. I told him that if my men could stand it they could (my men guard them while at work), and refused. I treat them as justly and firmly as I know how, but of course it is not my place to trust one of them, and I know it. They are prisoners of war. The sergeant major is one of the best soldiers I have ever seen, a very interesting character, eleven years in the German Regular Army.

Of course they are a study for me. Tell Ralph I wish he could see their discipline. I never imagined such a thing was possible; 445 heels click and 445 heads turn "eyes left", literally as one, when I come into the enclosure after work in the evening for P. W. checks. The heel-

click you see on the stage is not exaggerated. But right here is a point—they are over-disciplined. I can readily see where they are lost without their officers and N. C. O.'s and no match for the Yanks with their individuality and discipline (not so showy) of willingness and intelligence.

On Christmas day we had our party. Turkey, chicken, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, pie, oranges, grapes, raisins, nuts and fixings, the Hun band and our own talent. The C. O. sang, "In Eighteen Hundred and Forty-One" for them. Uncle B—, as I remember, taught me this and it always makes a hit with my own men.

The contrasts here are terrific. For instance, last night we had for dinner M. Laniel, the Frenchman who holds the wood contract with the A. E. F., his daughter, married to a Yank Cavalry captain (he was not present, quite French you see), their female cousin from Paris, an English nurse, a French nurse, an American major—nine of us in all. After dinner the Professor played us Mendelssohn, Liszt, etc., and little Jacobs, the interpreter (he looks like a fair-haired, blue-eyed baby) sang us "Have a Comrade" in German. Think this picture over.

By the way, our officers' quarters are quite wonderful, modelled by the Huns after some of their palatial dugouts near St. Mihiel, all furniture, picture frames, wainscoting, etc., made in birch from the forest. I created an uproar, when the Professor came in, with one of my "bones", which will take rank with the others. (Tell R— this one). I turned severely round in my chair, the Professor gave me the click, and I said "Sprechen sie Deutsch?" It nearly knocked him down, but he came back with a "ja wohl", and then the burst from the audience came. Of course I meant to find out whether I could get along without an interpreter. I sent for one hurriedly. More of this in another serial. Isn't Wilson's triumphal progress in Europe wonderful?

PROGRAM OF THRIFT INSTRUCTION

The leading educators of the United States pledged their support to the thrift education movement of the United States Treasury on Feb. 28, when the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, in session at Chicago, adopted the following resolution:

"As essential to character formation, to the welfare of the American people, and to the promotion of a national habit, we urge that the national program of thrift instruction, and the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps become a permanent part of the public school procedure. We recommend that a committee of the National Education Association be named to coöperate with the Savings Division of the Treasury Department in pushing a campaign in all state school systems."

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

FUNCTIONS OF A COLLEGE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Lt. Chevalier's recent contribution on "Harvard Education for Manhood" was of particular interest to me as we were friends and classmates at college. His insistence on "practice", thrice repeated, as one of the main elements of success, recalled to my mind the perseverance he showed in training for the track team.

We would all agree that the chief function of a college is to produce, not primarily scholars, but rather, educated men; and it would seem as if the courses in the classics should be supplemented by a much wider reading of the best translations than was the case in our college days. It is usually claimed, and I think correctly, that the traditional training in these highly-inflected languages is one of the best means of developing the "accuracy and grasp of detail", on which the author lays stress, and I was rather surprised that he did not bring out this point.

No one doubts the many valuable results of our army life,—among them, the greater emphasis laid on physical well-being, the ability to coöperate with all sorts of men for unselfish aims, and the changed idea of patriotism as consisting much less of insistence on one's rights than of individual responsibility for service. It may be that those who fought overseas are "firm believers in universal military service", but I doubt if such would be the verdict of the troops in this country. Its value "mentally and morally" is debatable when the ordinary private is largely relieved of the necessity of really thinking and planning, and when life in the barracks places so great a strain on one's standards of right and wrong. Non-coms should certainly not be selected principally because of the strength of their lungs and ability to enforce obedience, as often seemed to be the case. In any scheme of universal training it would seem as if the military features should be subordinated to training for citizenship and service.

I doubt if many preachers of peace before the war thought that "to be alive is the best thing in the world", and possibly the triumph of the belief that "might does not make right" was one of the causes "that are worth the sacrifice of life." Doubtless they erred in their judgment but does not the advice, "not for a moment to think that this is the last war" go to the opposite extreme?

"The suppression of vice" is certainly worth fighting for, and the educational campaign must be continuous and energetic. A picture like "The End of the Road", emphasizing man's sense of chivalry toward woman, appealed to me as more effective even than the "Fit to Fight" reels which were shown to all soldiers. Despite the comparative figures of disease in cantonments and in civil life, the Army can hardly be said to have solved the problem. The soldiers' fear of punishment is undoubtedly the chief cause of the lower morbidity rate. Knowledge of the consequences of wrong-doing is important, but a man's—or rather a boy's—moral sense and will power must be aroused and brought into play through the church, the home, and the school.

In spite of these rather rambling criticisms I think we are much indebted to Lt. Chevalier for his article written out of the wide range of his experience.

THAXTER EATON, '08.

Sgt., Med. Dept.

Camp Devens, Mass.,

Feb. 26, 1919.

REFORMS AT HARVARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

As the discussion on this subject has almost reached the point where it might be called a "referendum", I shall take the initiative and record my vote.

Some of the criticism directed against the Harvard entrance examinations indicates a desire to lower the standards of the College to meet an inefficient preparatory system. When we speak of a college—

particularly of Harvard College—we assume that it is a college of liberal arts and sciences—not a technical school or business college. Harvard University, with its numerous technical schools and business courses, is open to the student desiring special study along such lines. Let us not change Harvard College to the “Harvard Business College”, thus putting the Harvard School of Business Administration out of business.

R. M. NELSON, '13.

A MEMORIAL IN EVERY ROOM

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It has been some time now since I sent you the suggestion that a permanent memorial be placed in the college rooms formerly occupied by the boys who have paid the great price in this war, and, while I have heard on every side expressions of appreciation for the plan, there seems to have been no active interest taken in it. I would not for anything urge the idea, if I thought it were not the desire of a large number of Harvard men, but my inquiries have led me to believe that it did meet with the approval of a great number of the alumni. For this reason may I suggest that the matter be taken up by some such society as the Memorial Society, and a design submitted for the memorial to be placed in the rooms?

If one man would submit such a design, which could be published in the BULLETIN, I feel sure the matter would take form and result in something that would be of great help in keeping alive the fine traditions of Harvard.

FRANK P. PARKER, JR., '02.

New York,

Feb. 26, 1919.

A GYMNASIUM FOR A MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In compliance with your request to submit suggestions for an appropriate memorial to be erected in honor of the Harvard men who have fallen in the recent war, I offer the following:

The first requisite of the soldier, so surprisingly lacking in the youth of the country, is physical excellence. Upon this foundation must rest mental vigor, valor, determination, grit, alertness, activity, and

other attributes which determine in the individual, character and in the collective organization, morale.

There is no single factor in the life of the college man which, if intelligently and conscientiously applied, so effectively develops these qualities as physical exercise and athletics. Fortunately, since they prepare equally well for peaceful pursuits, their encouragement serves to recognize the deeds of the soldier; and better still, he who, excelling in civic duties, responds to the call to colors in a national emergency, becomes equally great as a soldier.

What then could be a better memorial than a fine gymnasium in which were placed suitable tablets bearing the record of Harvard men in the war. It would be dignified, imposing, inspiring, enduring, a much needed utility, and above all, appropriate.

WALTER A. HALL, '96.

Swampscott, Mass.,

Feb. 25, 1919.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

May I correct a phrase in Mr. Gano's letter in your issue of Feb. 20, a phrase which is constantly causing confusion, both for the University Press and for the Harvard University Press. Mr. Mead's office, it should have been said, “works in conjunction with the [Harvard] University Press.” The University Press, the much older establishment, has no official connection with the University. It is exclusively a printing plant. The Harvard University Press, on the other hand, is the official publishing department of Harvard University. It not only does such work as Mr. Gano indicates, but in addition it issues the University publications, and a list of books now more than 300 in number.

DAVID T. POTTINGER, '06.

Harvard University Press,

Feb. 25, 1919.

Sophomore Class Officers

The class of 1921 has elected the following officers: President, John N. Borland, 2d, of Bedford Hills, N. Y.; vice-president, Philip Hofer, of Cincinnati; secretary-treasurer, Edward C. Storrow, Jr., of Readville; member of the Student Council, Henry H. Faxon, of Quincy.

YALE BEATEN IN THE B. A. A. GAMES

Harvard defeated Yale in the 3120-yards relay race at the B. A. A. games in Mechanics Building, Boston, last Saturday evening. The Harvard runners led throughout the race. The time was 7 minutes, 18 3-5 seconds. The two teams were made up as follows:

Yale—E. G. Driscoll, H. W. Waterman, T. C. Coxe, F. R. Heffelinder.

Harvard—A. W. Douglass, '21, W. H. Goodwin, '20, D. J. Duggan, '20, D. J. O'Connell, Jr., '21.

The Yale freshmen won from the Harvard freshmen in the 1560-yards race. Chute, the first Harvard runner, led his opponent, but the other Harvard men dropped behind. The freshman teams were made up:

Yale—C. S. Webb, F. W. Hillis, J. D. Garrett, Y. G. Smith.

Harvard—R. Chute, J. Lee, Jr., J. A. McCarthy, B. Wharton.

THE TRACK TEAM

The joint track meet which had been provisionally arranged for Yale, Princeton, and Harvard in the Stadium on May 17 has been abandoned. The Yale-Harvard games will be held at New Haven and the Princeton-Harvard games in the Stadium; the dates of these two events will be May 17 and 24, respectively, but no decision

has yet been made as to which will come first.

The annual meet of the I. A. A. A. will be held in the Stadium on May 30 and 31. That decision was made at the meeting of the Association in New York last Saturday evening.

The Association adopted two amendments to its regulations—one providing that no college should be dropped from membership for the reason that it had not competed in 1917 and 1918, and the other providing that students who, having been in the government service, returned to college before Feb. 1, or, if in service on that date, return not later than April 1, will be eligible to compete in this year's games.

ELIGIBILITY IN ATHLETICS

At the latest meeting of the Athletic Committee the following rules, drawn to meet war conditions, were adopted by agreement of the colleges mentioned:

"A student who transfers into the sophomore, junior or senior classes of Yale, Princeton or Harvard from some other college, who between his departure from his former college and his entering Yale, Princeton, or Harvard has been in military service, and who enters Yale, Princeton, or Harvard on or before April 2, 1919, shall at the end of the present academic year be regarded as having met,



A Harvard Crew on the Water.

The crew is rowing away from the float attached to the small house of the Union Boat Club on the Boston side of the Charles below the Anderson Bridge. Coach Haines, wearing a cap, is on the edge of the float. Across the river are the Freshman Halls.

from the athletic point of view, the requirements of one year's residence in college; but that with this exception the one year's residence rule shall not be suspended.

"Harvard and Princeton freshmen who have been admitted on certificate will be allowed to compete on freshman teams provided their academic standing is satisfactory as determined by the regular university examination."

Yale has admitted no students by certificate, and therefore is not affected by this regulation.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

The following games have been arranged for the Harvard football schedule of next fall:

Sept. 27—Bates.

Oct. 4—Boston College.

Oct. 11—Colby.

Oct. 18—Brown.

Nov. 1—Springfield Y. M. C. A.

Nov. 8—Princeton, at Princeton.

Nov. 22—Yale, at Cambridge.

As will be seen, there are two unfilled dates in the schedule.

HASTY PUDDING PLAY

The Hasty Pudding Club will produce this spring "Crowns and Clowns", a three act comedy by Christopher La Farge, '20, of New York City, Edward A. Bacon, '20, of Milwaukee, Horace H. F. Jayne, of Wallingford, Pa., and Edgar Scott, Jr., '20, of Lansdowne, Pa. Francis W. Hatch, '19, of Medford, Mass., composed most of the music, but the score contains also several of the songs written by Samuel P. Sears, '18, of Quincy, Mass., for "Barnum was Right", the play which the Pudding had under way two years ago but abandoned on account of the war.

"Crowns and Clowns" will be given at the Pudding Theatre in Cambridge on April 16 and 17, at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on the afternoon and evening of April 19, and in Boston on April 25 and 26.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK

The program for Commencement Week is as follows:

Sunday, June 15—Baccalaureate Sunday.

Monday, June 16—Phi Beta Kappa Day.

Tuesday, June 17—Class Day.

Thursday, June 19—Commencement.

C. A. Clark, Jr., '19, chairman of the Class Day Committee, has announced that all men who were members of the senior class in its freshman year, whether or not they are still in the class, will be considered seniors for the events of Class Day and will hereafter be regarded as members of the class.

HARVARD CHAPTER PHI BETA KAPPA

The usual winter dinner of the Society, at which new members elected from the senior and junior classes are initiated and entertained as guests, will take place at the Harvard Union, on Tuesday, March 11, at 7 P. M., and it is hoped that a large number of the members of the Society will be present. Professor G. L. Kittredge, Vice President of the Society, will preside.

Members of other chapters resident at the University, or living in the vicinity of Boston, will be welcome. They are asked to make themselves known to the Secretary (at the Widener Library) in advance, leaving their present address and a note of the chapter to which they belong.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Secretary,
Librarian Harvard College Library.
February 27, 1919.

HARVARD CLUB OF BUFFALO

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Buffalo, Feb. 15, the following general committee, which will have charge of the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Buffalo, June 6 and 7, was announced:

Shepard Kimberly, '90, chairman; Capt. Evan Hollister, '97, vice-chairman; G. T. Sugden, '07, secretary; W. H. Gratwick, '92, chairman, finance committee; W. H. Laverack, '01, chairman, publicity and decorations committee; H. C. Laverack, '99, chairman, reception, registration, and transportation committee; Capt. Lester F. Gilbert, '06, chairman, Friday evening committee; Maj. John P. Williams, '03, chairman, Saturday outing committee; F. C. Gratwick, '97, chairman, banquet, hotels, and music committee; Capt. Davis T. Dunbar, '04, chairman, advisory committee; Edward H. Letchworth, '02, President, Harvard Club of Buffalo.

The statement of the plans for the June meeting was received with great enthusiasm, and the members of the Club pledged their cordial and loyal support to make the meeting the most successful ever held.

BUSSEY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Bussey Institution Association was held, in the old Bussey Building, Forest Hills, on Wednesday, Feb. 10. The following members were present:

Professors Charles T. Brues, Edward M. East, John G. Jack, and William M. Wheeler, and Irving W. Bailey, Woon Young Chun, Lawrence V. Coleman, George H. Crosbie, Robert J. Dobson, Clell L. Metcalf, Dr. William H. Ruddick, Walter W. Tupper, Chester B. Turner, Isaac S. Whiting, George C. Worthen.

The following officers were reelected: President, William H. Ruddick, M.D. '68; vice-president, Professor William M. Wheeler; secretary-treasurer, George H. Crosbie.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'62—William T. Brigham, who has been at the head of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum at Honolulu since its foundation in 1890, has resigned the directorship, and has been appointed Director Emeritus. He continues his connection with the Museum as Curator of Anthropology.

A.M. '70—James M. Sterrett received the honorary degree of Litt.D. at the mid-year commencement exercises of George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Dr. Sterrett was professor of history at that university for seventeen years.

'94—George N. Henning, head of the department of romance languages of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and acting dean of the school of graduate studies, received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from that university at its mid-year commencement exercises. Professor Henning was at one time an instructor in French at Harvard.

'00—Lewis B. Brown has formed a partnership with Carroll Dunham, 3d, '10, and John K. Hodges, '14, under the firm name of Hodges, Dunham & Co., with offices at 14 Wall St., New York City. They will deal in securities.

'00—Lucien Eaton, who was a captain in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has received his discharge from the service, and has resumed his position as superintendent of mines for the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Ishpeming, Mich.

'00—A son, Richardson Prouty, was born, Nov. 27, 1918, to Charles N. Prouty and Claire (Kane) Prouty.

'01—William E. Hocking, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard is giving at the University of California a course of lectures, under the Mills Foundation, on "The Philosophy of the State."

'01—Major Carroll J. Swan spoke on his experiences in France at a meeting of the Sarah Hull chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, Feb. 22.

'02—Roger I. Lee, M.D. '05, was married at King's Chapel, Boston, Feb. 26, to Miss Ella Lowell Lyman. Dr. Lee, who held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., recently returned from abroad.

'03—Horace M. Kallen, Ph.D. '08, is giving a series of lectures on "The Evolution of the International Mind", at the New School for Social Research, New York City.

'04—Anson W. Belding is an editorial writer for the Boston *Traveler*, and assistant to the managing editor. His home address is 277 School St., Watertown.

'07—A daughter, Frances Noyes, was born Feb. 3, at New York City to D. Chester Noyes and Eva (Mali) Noyes. Noyes has received his discharge from the Army and has rejoined the real estate firm of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., in which he is an officer and director.

'08—Parker B. Francis is secretary of the Oxygen Gas Co., which manufactures several kinds of commercial gas.

'09—The engagement of Hollis T. Gleason, LL.B. '11, and Miss Emily Blanchard, of West Newton, is announced.

'10—Francis A. Brewer, who was a 2d lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has returned to Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., where he is in charge of the sales in the linoleum department.

'10—Carroll Dunham, 3d, has entered into partnership with Lewis B. Brown, '00, and John K. Hodges, '14, under the firm name of Hodges, Dunham & Co., New York City. They will deal in securities.

'10—Charles P. Harrington is teaching French and Spanish at the Kent School, Kent, Conn.

'11—Joseph A. Cummings, who was a 1st lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., has returned to the Food and Drug Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, New York City.

'13—G. Newell Hurd, who recently held the commission of 2d lieutenant in the Air Service, U. S. A., is now with E. A. Shaw & Co., cotton dealers, Boston. His home address is 189 Canton Ave., Milton, Mass.

'13—Harold M. Sampson is assistant observer at the U. S. Weather Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

'13—Albert E. Trombly is Adjunct Professor of Romance Languages at the University of Texas.

'13—George T. Trull is running a market garden at 752 Andover St., Lowell, Mass.

'13—David M. Watchmaker is practising law in Boston. His address is 262 Washington St., Boston.

'13—W. Freeman Whitman was married Dec. 14, 1918, to Miss Katherine Keeler, at Cleveland, O. Whitman is Adjunct Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Canon Law at Bexley Hall, Gambier, O.

'13—Harry E. Wildes is a teacher of history at the Northeast High School, Philadelphia, Pa. He is also on the reportorial staff of the Philadelphia *North American*.

'13—Louis A. Witzeman is a resident surgeon at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

'14—Francis J. Callanan, M.D. '18, has finished

his service as a surgical interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and has opened an office at 520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

'14—Walter A. Cleary was married Nov. 6, 1918, to Miss Elizabeth M. Dancey.

'14—Willard C. Hatch was married at Batavia, N. Y., Feb. 1, to Miss Helen Page. Hatch recently returned to this country after a year's service in France as a lieutenant in the Infantry, U. S. A. He is now connected with the Converse Rubber Co., Malden, Mass.

'14—John K. Hodges has formed a partnership with Lewis B. Brown, '00, and Carroll Dunham, 3d, '10, under the firm name of Hodges, Dunham & Co. The firm has opened offices at 14 Wall St., New York City, and will transact general business in stocks and bonds.

'14—Raymond B. Ladoo, M.E. '16, is in charge of the clay division of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

'14—Captain A. Heath Onthank has been discharged from the Army and is now with the National Shawmut Bank, Boston.

'14—The engagement of Edward A. Roberts to Miss Dorothy Esther Murdock, of New York City, is announced. Roberts is at present at 250 South Broad St., Philadelphia.

M.B.A. '14—A daughter, Marjorie Slater Walker, was born, Feb. 11, to William L. Walker and Mrs. Walker. Walker is a consulting engineer.

'15—Carl S. Fleming, who was a reserve military aviator, with the rank of 2d lieutenant, has been discharged from the service, and has returned to the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Lowell, Mass. His home address is 108 Hemenway St., Boston.

'15—Gaylord M. Gates was recently discharged from the Army, in which he held the rank of 2d lieutenant, and has entered the Graduate School of Business Administration. His address is 97 Avon Hill St., Cambridge.

'15—Irving U. Townsend, Jr., is with Bodell & Co., investments, 35 Congress St., Boston.

'16—A son, John Bovingdon, Jr., was born at Tokyo, Japan, to John Bovingdon and Gertrude (King) Bovingdon. For three years Bovingdon has been Professor of Economics at Keio University. He has now resigned to become principal of the Tokyo Foreign School. Ten nationalities are represented in the school; the work is done in English and an effort is made to build up the best type of international education.

'16—Laurence Curtis, 2d, who was a lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps, has been released from active service and has entered the Harvard Law School.

'16—George H. Priest, Jr., is with the Carpenter-Morton Co., manufacturers of paints, Boston.

'16—Jacob B. Shohan, formerly a chemist in the government plants of the Hercules Powder Co., is now a research chemist with the Essex

Aniline Works, Inc., Boston. His home address is 6 Dennison St., Roxbury.

'16—A daughter, Hilda Foster Sizer, was born Nov. 17, 1918, to Theodore Sizer and Caroline (Foster) Sizer. Sizer received his discharge from the Army, in which he held the rank of 1st lieutenant in the Air Service, Jan. 14, and is now in the import and export department of George H. McFadden & Bro., New York City.

'16—Roger T. Twitchell, who was a lieutenant in the Air Service, has received his discharge and is now with the W. H. McElwain Co., shoe manufacturers, Manchester, N. H.

Ph.D. '16—Charles Wadsworth, 3d, who held the commission of 1st lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is now head of the development department of Zinsser & Co., manufacturing chemists, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

'17—Captain Herbert B. Courteen, after several months of service at the front with the A. E. F., has been honorably discharged from the Army and is with the Courteen Seed Co., Milwaukee.

'17—Harrie H. Dadmun has been released from active service in the Navy, where he held the rank of Ensign, and has entered the Harvard Law School.

'17—George B. Emmons, Jr., has entered the Law School. He recently received his discharge from the Air Service, where he was a reserve military aviator with the rank of 2d lieutenant.

'17—Roderick S. K. Irvin was married at Shanghai, China, Nov. 8, 1918, to Miss Carolyn Burnham, of Cambridge, Mass. Irvin has been with Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., in Shanghai, since August, 1917.

'17—Henry C. Lamond is with A. E. Shaw & Co., cotton dealers, Boston. Lamond was a 2d lieutenant of Infantry, stationed at Camp Devens, Mass.

'17—Herbert H. Scheier has entered the Harvard Law School and is living at 52 Plympton St., Cambridge.

'17—Charles L. Ward is with the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Mass. His permanent address is 67 Colchester St., Brookline.

'17—James R. Warren is with the American Wringer Co., Woonsocket, R. I. He was an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

'17—Joseph M. Waterman, who has been a Y. M. C. A. secretary at Camp Lee, Va., has been made community organizer for the Y. M. C. A. for the State of Virginia.

'17—Forrest B. Wing, who was a 2d lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps, U. S. A., is assistant to the manager of the accident and health department of the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co., Boston.

'18—Gordon N. McKee, who was an ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, is with H. P. Hood & Sons, dairy experts, Boston.

'18—Vance F. Likins, who was a 2d lieutenant

in the Infantry, U. S. A., was discharged from the service, Jan. 29, and is with the Lawrence Leather Co., Boston. His home address is 448 Broadway, Cambridge.

'18—William F. Savàle is personal assistant to the manager of the European and Far Eastern divisions of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., New York City.

'19—Frank Knoblock, formerly comptroller of the Burgess Co., Marblehead, Mass., is now office manager with the Parker-Young Co., Lisbon, N. H.

'20—The engagement of Pierpont M. Hamilton to Miss Marie Louise Blair of New York City, has been announced. Hamilton, who was an instructor at Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., with the rank of lieutenant, has received his discharge from the service.

NECROLOGY

'64—REV. HENRY AINSWORTH PARKER, A.M. '67. Died at Cambridge, Feb. 17.—After graduation he entered the General Theological Seminary in New York. In 1868 he was made a Deacon and in 1872 was ordained to the Priesthood at Philadelphia. In 1875 he became rector of Christ Church, North Conway, N. H., a position which he held until 1886, when he moved to Cambridge. For three years he was in charge of the Mission of the Ascension, East Cambridge.

'65—GEORGE REED RUSSELL. Died at Arlington Heights, Mass., Feb. 22.—He was for many years chief clerk for the State Inspector General of Rifle Practice. He had been a member of the Massachusetts Militia for 25 years, including his service during the Spanish War, and, until a few years ago, was a paymaster sergeant. An expert marksman himself, he was a promoter of the old Massachusetts Rifle Range Association, serving as its trainer and a director, and for years he coached the Massachusetts Militia teams in rifle shooting. He is survived by a son and daughter.

'80—MICHELLS BACHMAN BUTLER. Died Jan. 18.—After leaving college in 1877 he studied

medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Geneva, N. Y., and also at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he graduated in 1881. Ill-health prevented him from continuing in his profession, and he engaged in business at Ithaca, N. Y., and later at Niagara Falls. He had since been mayor of Niagara Falls, and had held other municipal offices.

'81—WILLIAM ALBERT SLATER. Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—After graduation he was associated with his father in the management of cotton mills at Jewett City, Conn. At his father's death he became president of the Ponemah Mills, with which he was connected until he retired several years ago. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Ellen Burdett Peck, of Norwich, Conn., a son, William A. Slater, Jr., '11, and a daughter.

'82—JOHN SIDNEY WEBB, Law '84-85. Died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1918.—For two years after his graduation from college he studied law at the National University, Washington, D. C., and received the degree of LL.B. in 1884. During the next year he was a special student at the Harvard Law School. Since 1885 he had practised law in Washington.

'88—FORDYCE HUNTINGTON BOTTUM. Died at Milwaukee, Feb. 15.—Bottum went to Milwaukee in the autumn after his graduation from college, obtained his legal education in that city, and practised law there. He was a member of the firm of Bottum, Bottum, Hudnall & Lecher.

'09—FREDERIC SCHENCK, A.M. '14, Ph.D. '18, B.Litt. (Oxford) '12. Died at Cambridge, Feb. 28.—He was born, Oct. 19, 1887, at Lawrence, L. I., and prepared for college at the Groton School. He received his A.B. degree *cum laude*, and then studied for two years at Oxford before returning to the Harvard Graduate School. From 1911 to 1914 he was an assistant in English, and from 1914 to 1917 instructor in English; since 1915 he had been a tutor in the Division of History, Government, and Economics, and since 1917 secretary of the Committee on the Use of English by Students.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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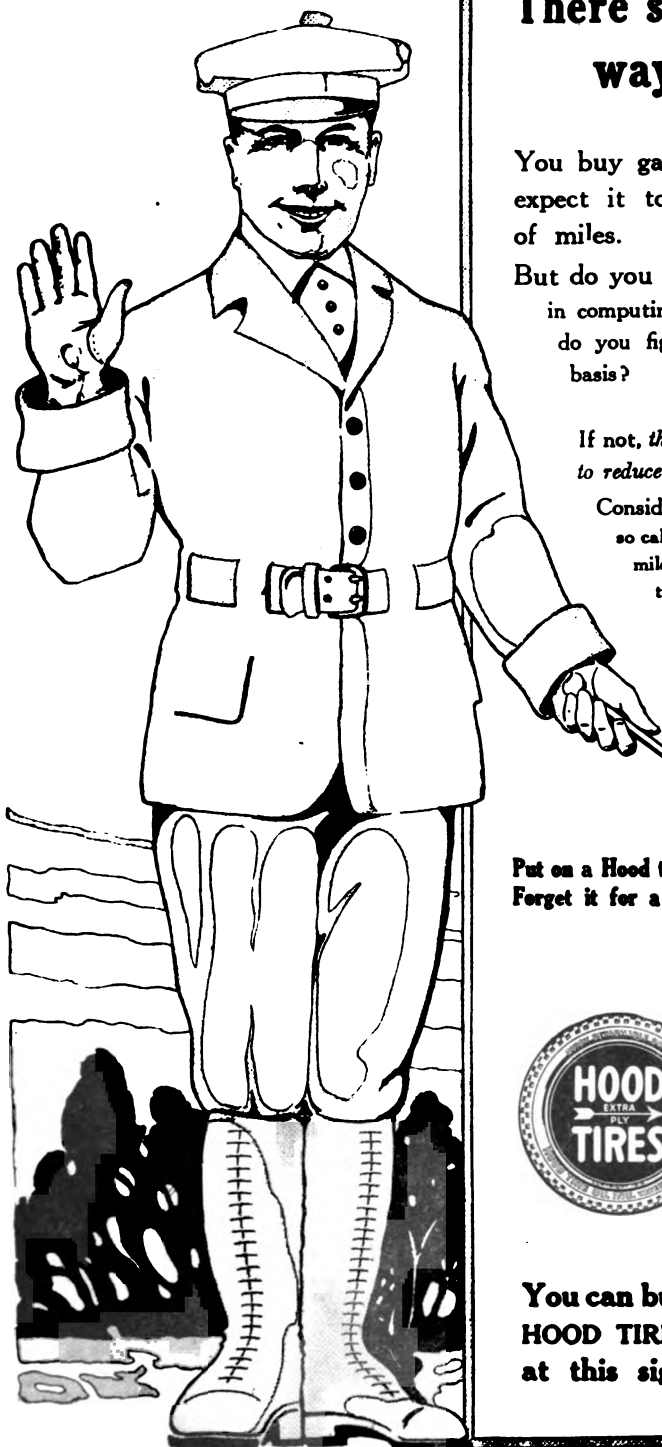
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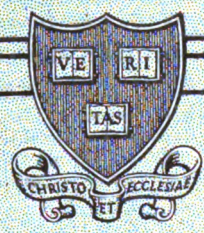
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

March 13, 1919

Number 24

PROFESSOR LANGFELD
CONTRIBUTES A PAPER ON
COLLEGE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS
AND MENTAL TESTS

PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919.

NUMBER 24.

News and Views

Undergraduate Journals.

Last week the undergraduate circles of Cambridge experienced a mild "sensation" of the journalistic variety. A new monthly periodical, the *Harvard Magazine*, made its initial appearance with the great advantage, from the point of view of publicity, that a travesty upon it, bearing the same title—"rights on name reserved" in the obvious hope of making trouble—flamed forth in a red cover on the day before the new serious periodical reached the news-stands.

The suspension of the *Harvard Monthly* more than a year ago, and a factional fight in the *Advocate* board at about the same time, appear to have paved the way for the new magazine and its derisive reception. This was manifestly the work of an exuberant few, and may be dismissed as a rather feeble attempt at humor. The *Harvard Magazine* itself is to be taken more seriously because it calls itself "everyone's magazine", of which the avowed policy is "to publish the best material in Harvard and Radcliffe", and gives its readers fair reason to assume that it is not wholly unrelated to the English Department of the College. For these reasons, which indeed constitute a sort of challenge, the *Magazine* must expect to meet with some critical scrutiny.

In the present instance such a scrutiny does not lessen the general sense of discouragement produced by undergraduate

journalism at Harvard in recent years. It is not merely the feeling of the *laudator temporis acti* which makes one perfectly confident that the *Monthly* of ten, twenty, and thirty years ago, and the *Advocate* of various times in its past, reflected the intellectual and artistic interests of Harvard undergraduates in a far more hopeful manner than the present and recent products of the student press. The same thing may be true in every college community; the spirit of the movies may have affected the entire product of the rising generation. This, however, is a supposition which we are still unprepared to accept.

Because the first issue of the *Harvard Magazine* does not carry us back at a bound to the better conditions of a previous time we are, therefore, not going to despair of it. The intentions it announces are excellent. If it really brings forth "the best material in Harvard and Radcliffe", in fiction, poetry, articles, and essays, and if that is really found to be no better than the kind of thing to which we have begun to grow hardened, the time will have come for a new chapter of Lamentations.

* * *

The Discussion Groups.

Last spring, it may be recalled, a considerable number of Harvard undergraduates organized themselves into a dozen or more "discussion groups" for the informal study of national and international problems. Each group invited a professor to meet with it once a week, but with the understanding that he was merely to act as a sort of mod-

erator, opening the discussion and perhaps adding a few words at the close. The initiative came entirely from the students; there was no thought of seeking any academic credit for the work done, or of relating the weekly conferences to any of the regular courses in the curriculum. The various professors, when asked to help the plan, gave their consent gladly, but with some suspicion that the undergraduate's zeal would probably prove to be short-lived and that the groups would gradually melt away. That, however, is not what happened. The interest of the students was maintained week after week; the meetings were continued until nearly the end of the college year; and this winter the "discussion groups" have been organized again.

The apparent success of the plan suggests a few questions. Is it that the live problems of today are gripping the minds of young men in college even more intensely than in the world outside? Or is it, perhaps, the informality of the discussions, with everybody taking his share of the talk, that makes them popular? Certain it is that undergraduates would not keep coming to these conferences week after week in considerable numbers if there were not something either in the topics or the methods which makes a strong appeal to them.

Not improbably it is both. The subjects which were talked about by some of these groups during the past week are assuredly not lacking in human interest. "The Future of the Balkans", "Bolshevism in Russia and in America", "Ireland's Rights and Wrongs", "A Labor Program for the United States",—these are a few which typify them all. Everybody is welcome to state his views, to ask questions, to agree or disagree, as he pleases. The professor is in the chair to keep the talk within bounds, but it is not his business to make converts.

We are often told that college students

take life too easily and are not much interested in the serious phases of it. That is not so near the truth as it used to be. The war has made men of all ages more thoughtful, less satisfied with things as they are, and less ready to take anybody's say-so as gospel. In their regular classroom work our students seem to be more in earnest than they were a few years ago. At any rate, a very considerable number of undergraduates are demonstrating by their continued interest in these discussion groups that they are not striving to get through college with the minimum of intellectual effort. And they are doing this of their own initiative. It is an encouraging omen and one whose significance entitles it to more than passing mention.

* * *

The Resumption of Intercollegiate Athletics. If the Student Council at Harvard is in a position to represent undergraduate opinion, as no doubt it is, the attitude of the student body on the question of intercollegiate athletics has been made perfectly clear. The Council's recent resolution stating "the unanimous opinion that football should be resumed on a basis identical with that of former years" is unambiguous enough to suit the most ardent partisan of the game. It means that from the student point of view there was nothing the matter with the old régime. The undergraduate wants the old order restored lock, stock, and barrel. He wants the big games, the secret practice, the professional coaches, the training tables, the scouting, and all the rest of it. At any rate that is what the Council's resolution says he wants.

During the last two years there has been much discussion both in educational journals and in the public press concerning the possibility of a new athletic system after the war. It was suggested with considerable plausibility, that the suspension of intercollegiate combat would give the col-

leges a breathing space in which to make their plans for the future on a new and different basis. The training of the army, it was said, had proved both the practicability and the value of "athletics for all" and had given the colleges an inkling of what they might strive to do in ordinary times. But if there was any lesson of this sort, the colleges do not seem to have learned it. The doctrine of athletics for everybody is being preached everywhere in academic communities, but the naked eye can nowhere discern a genuine effort to put it into practice.

The BULLETIN is not urging that the old system be reconstructed or reformed, much less thrown into the discard. It merely takes the occasion to point out, for the benefit of those who may be interested, that if there is need of any change in Harvard's athletic policy there never was, and probably never again will be, so favorable an occasion for putting the change into effect. If the Governing Boards, the Faculty, and the alumni feel themselves in full sympathy with undergraduate opinion as expressed by the Student Council they need but hold their peace and the current will carry us exactly where we were before the war began. But if they think differently, and especially if they want to think aloud, now is the time to assert themselves.

* * *

Smoothing the Way for the Rhodes Scholars.

The rules relating to the selection of Rhodes Scholars have been greatly broadened by a recent action of the trustees in England. Hitherto it has been necessary for all applicants to meet the Oxford admission requirements, and, while these have not presented an insuperable barrier to any well-educated young American, they have nevertheless sufficed to turn away many inquirers who embodied exactly the type which Cecil Rhodes had in mind when he established

his great educational benefaction. Henceforth anyone who has had a sufficient general education will be eligible for appointment as a Rhodes scholar, although the trustees reserve the right to impose special tests of fitness at any time if they should deem such action desirable. This action throws the door wide open. It rests upon the idea that it is wiser policy to select the best from a wide range of choice than to confine the selections to the relatively few who have had special preparation of a prescribed sort.

This change in the rules is timely. There will be no considerable resort of American students to the German universities for some years to come. Those who seek special training in Europe must accordingly go for the most part to the universities of France or Great Britain. Anything that will smooth the paths in this direction may therefore be warmly welcomed, and it is appropriate that Oxford should take the lead.

* * *

Bequests to Harvard Clubs. The bequest of \$5,000 by the late Edward Wetmore, '60, to the Harvard Club of New York City, like the earlier and still more substantial benefaction of the Harvard Club of Boston through the will of James Arthur Beebe, '69, has brought the true significance of the clubs once more to the attention of the Harvard public. It is well worth noting that these associations of former members of the University come to stand, in the eyes of Harvard men, where the smaller undergraduate clubs have often stood, as embodiments of much that the College has meant to them, at least in their social relationships. Since there is no danger that the clubs will rival the University itself as candidates for remembrance in the wills of Harvard graduates, all these tokens of devotion to the general cause of Harvard are to be hailed with satisfaction.

MENTAL TESTS FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE

BY HERBERT SIDNEY LANGFELD, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY.

IT has long been recognized that the entrance examinations used in most of the universities are not entirely satisfactory, in that they do not always show the actual mental ability of the student. Not only are some intelligent students unable to adapt themselves to such a test, but dullards with sufficient money are helped through the university gates by a shrewd professional coach.

Several years ago, an interesting study of the relation between preparatory school records, entrance examination grades, and standing in the freshman and sophomore classes was made by E. A. Lincoln. He studied the records of 253 students at Harvard. There was a much closer relation between the quality of the work done in high school and that done in both freshman and sophomore years at college than between the quality of the work done by the same students in college and in their entrance examinations. Judging from the very low coefficient in the latter case there was very little correlation between the examination grade and the college work. There was also found to be a very low correlation between the standing of the students in high school and their examination grades.

Columbia University will institute this year an alternative method of admission which will include "tests for mental alertness and power." They will still require a school record, a health record, and evidence of good character and promise. In regard to this last requirement, it is stated that "the qualities, mental and moral, as shown by his record in and out of school, and the recommendations which he can submit, will be important factors." They will require a personal interview whenever possible. It is doubtful whether such an interview has much value. When the interview is impossible, the student is to submit a photograph and the names of three responsible citizens as references. The value of photographs is still more doubtful. Last year, Rudolph Pintner made the interesting experiment of asking

a large number of intelligent individuals to rank twelve children according to intelligence, as judged from photographs submitted. The children ranged from very bright through normal to backward and feeble-minded. There was a very close agreement among the judges as a whole, but their results did not coincide with the facts. For example, the child who was ranked second in intelligence was an inmate of a feeble-minded institution, and the child who was actually second was placed ninth.

The fourth requirement, that of intelligence tests instead of entrance examinations, has been widely discussed throughout the country. It is intended that these tests shall be more comprehensive and thorough than the Binet series, the Army tests, or any of the other tests which have been lately in vogue. The candidate will be given about two and one-half hours to complete them, and they are supposed to include over two hundred "elements of achievement."

The Binet tests are applicable only to children up to fifteen years. The Binet scale consists of a number of tests of unequal difficulty. The child is graded according to the number of tests it can pass, and it is expected to answer correctly five more tests for each year. It receives no credit for partial accomplishment of any individual test. The tests at Columbia are to be adapted to the intelligence level of high school graduates, and a point scale will be used; that is, each test will have a number of parts, and the grade for each individual test will depend upon the number of correct answers, the final ranking depending upon the total score made in the series. It is intended that the tests should differentiate the students into at least twenty grades of ability. The tests will be so arranged that the quality of achievement rather than the speed will determine the score, except when the latter is an essential part of the test.

In order to prevent coaching, the tests will be different every year for thirty

years. If the student, nevertheless, resorts to coaching, it will have to be over a wide range of tests; the advantage, if any, would then be of educative value. Professor Thorndike of Columbia guarantees that the thirty different series will be on an average within two percent of one another in difficulty. The tests selected will be those which have already been tried out in principle, and have given satisfactory results in the Army, or in previous entrance examinations.

In order to give the reader a general idea of the nature of these tests, a few somewhat resembling those used in the Army will be described, from articles by A. S. Otis and L. W. Pressey. A synonym and antonym test consists of fifty pairs of words such as: large, big; decrease, increase; empty, vacant; knowledge, ignorance; conservative, radical, etc.; the students are required to indicate whether the words of a pair mean the same or opposite. Rote memory is tested by having the student repeat series of digits of increasing length. In the proverb tests, a number of proverbs are given, followed by "explanations", such as: Proverbs, "Make hay while the sun shines", and, "In a calm sea, every man is a pilot." Explanation—1. Deeds show the man. 2. Leadership is easy when all goes well. 3. Make the best of your opportunities. The student is then required to assign the correct explanation to each proverb. In the geometric test, overlapping geometrical figures are presented, and the student is asked to place a figure "1" so that it will be in both the rectangle and the circle, or so that it will be in both circles and triangle, or in only one rectangle, etc. A verbal ingenuity test has been devised as follows: a series of disarranged sentences such as: 1. The cat at see; 2. Boy was sky the sick; 3. Bread sweep will the kitchen I; 4. Are going yesterday tomorrow we, etc., is given, and the instruction reads: "In each list the words will make a sentence, but there will be one word you cannot use; cross it out." For the "logical judgment", the following list is given: 1. Coat, shoes, hat, gloves, cow; 2. oats, wheat, barley, cotton, rye; 3. satin, silk, linoleum, calico, serge; 4. fly, ant, bee, grasshopper, mouse, etc. "In each list cross out the thing that is different from the other four." In the "arithmetical in-

genuity test", a series of numbers is presented: (1)-1, 2, 3, 9, 4, 5; (2) - 2, 4, 6, 7, 8; (3) - 19, 18, 17, 16, 13, 15; (4) - 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25. "In each list the numbers are arranged according to some rule, but there is one number that breaks the rule; cross it out." The following list is given to test "moral judgment": 1. Fighting, killing, hating, quarreling, hurting; 2. borrowing, gambling, overcharging, stealing, begging; 3. love, hate, fondness, dislike, liking; 4. dancing, drunkenness, flirting, over-eating, smoking, etc. "In each list, cross out the thing that is worst." The tests here cited are too simple for university students, but they will give a general idea of the nature of intelligence tests.

The Columbia program is a very ambitious one, but criticism should be withheld until more is known concerning the nature of the tests. Although such tests have been successful with children and in the Army, until the present there has not been sufficient proof as to their adequacy when applied to adults. Furthermore, although it has been possible to select the brightest and the most backward members of a group with the needful degree of accuracy, the most serious problem, that regarding the doubtful middle range, has not yet been solved. The use of tests at present must be looked upon as an experiment. Professor Thorndike intends to devote the greater part of his time for the next four or five years to their development, and the other psychological laboratories throughout the country will be able to buy the test materials after they have been used, in order to improve upon them. There are many questions still to be solved beside the matter of devising ingenious tests. It may be that one or two tests, if the right ones are found, will give as good a correlation with the general rank of the student as twenty, nor is it clear just what the tests test, although they are frequently named "logical", "attention", etc.

It is quite probable, however, that eventually they can be safely used in place of entrance examinations, and they will then offer a convenient check for the school records, which will still have to be used to certify to the amount of actual knowledge the student has in the various subjects necessary as preliminary to college work. They will also supply information regard-

ing the type of student. If they rank the student considerably higher than does his school record, it may indicate either that the student is lazy though intelligent, or that the material for study has not been presented in a form to arouse his interest, or perhaps that he is of that one-track type of mind which can be interested only in one special topic. If the tests rank the student lower than does his school record, it is probably because he is of the dull and plugging type.

It seems to me that if mental tests do nothing more than encourage the students in preparatory schools to work for their mental development rather than for marks, they will have performed a great service. And if they should aid the university in getting at the students individually in order to arouse an interest in college work, thus obviating the necessity of sending them out into the world to wash windows or dig potatoes in order to realize the meaning of education, they will be of inestimable value.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

FROM PROFESSOR WEBSTER

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

There are two articles in your issue of Feb. 27 with which I wish most heartily to agree, and, in addition, I desire to add some comments of my own. One is by Dr. Samuel S. Drury on "Tongue and Pen", which seems to me to touch upon one of the crying needs of the day. Conversation threatens to become a lost art. I believe that the touchstone for an educated man is a reverence for, and a correct use of, the vernacular, lacking which, nothing else can enable him to take his place in the noble army of scholars. In a welter of writers, every one of whom uses the expression "back of all this" in apparent ignorance of the existence of the adverb "behind", to say nothing of the disappearing distinction between "will" and "shall", the old-fashioned admirer of style such as that commanded by James Russell Lowell feels hopelessly out of place.

But it is of the letter of Mr. George F. Spaulding on "Instruction in the Languages" that I wish chiefly to speak. Mr. Spaulding tells a lamentable story of the time wasted by him in learning, or pretending to learn, Latin and Greek, and, as a mark of good faith and to show that he has really forgotten, he spells "Xenophon" with a "Z."

Now, my experience is totally different, and, as I sometimes get tired of hiding my light under the Worcester bushel, flee away

to the great metropolis by the salt sea, and venture into the academic shades of Cambridge where I can see some of the folks, I propose to cast away all modesty, make use of the forbidden first personal pronoun singular, taboo in all Harvard publications, and, supposing since the death of Charles Eliot Norton that there is no canon of good taste in Cambridge, I shall do as I please and tell my own story. In the words of Harry Lauder "What I am goin' to tell you folks is the truth!"

Newton Centre forty-eight years ago was far less in touch with the great currents of the world than it is now, when Mr. Spaulding lives there. Nevertheless, there I began to study French, continuing it in the Newton High School, where I was prepared for Harvard. Entering Harvard, I knew French enough to be put in an advanced class with Professor Ferdinand Bôcher, that genial scholar who initiated us into the beauties and witticisms of Molière. Later on I came in contact with Professor Adolphe Cohn, a greater scholar than Professor Bôcher, who took the conceit out of me to a considerable extent, but has made up for it since by his uniform kindness and courtesy to me on those altogether too rare occasions when I have encountered him.

Of the German department in those days the less said the better. I had not studied German in school, but by taking a couple of courses in freshman and sophomore year I learned to use it in my work, and

when I went to Germany I had not the slightest difficulty in talking with the Germans or understanding the lectures of the great teachers whom I encountered there.

Learning the Modern Languages.

During my sophomore year I studied Italian, using the Meisterschaft system, and reading it on the horse-cars between Harvard Square and Newton. I was thus able to take an advanced course in Italian with Professor Edward S. Sheldon, one of the most modest of men, the most distinguished of scholars, and, I believe, the last remaining leaf on the tree of the Faculty of those days. Later on I took with him a course in Romance philology. There were only three of us in the course, and I thus learned how all language is one, and was able to enjoy the exquisite pleasure that comes from learning to recognize what is common to all the languages descended from the Latin. Of my indebtedness for this course to Professor Sheldon I cannot speak too highly.

By the same Meisterschaft method I learned Spanish, also in the horse-cars, and was able to take an advanced course with Professor Bennet H. Nash, a gentle scholar who introduced us to the glories of Don Quixote and of the Middle Ages as represented by the Poema del Cid. The year after I graduated I had the great pleasure of taking two courses with James Russell Lowell, just returned from his triumphant embassy to the court of St. James. With him we read Don Quixote and we listened to him translating Dante with a care and choice of words that I have never seen equalled. I never shall forget what it was to have even this brief contact of a few months with the great scholar.

One day, going across the Yard, I encountered Mr., as he was then, Barrett Wendell. I had in my hand a Swedish grammar. Mr. Wendell looked curiously at it and asked me what I was doing with it. I told him I just wanted to find out what Swedish was like. He asked me whether it had any literature. I told him I did not know. I had never heard at the time of Henrik Ibsen, and do not suppose that Mr. Wendell had, either. Later on, I went to Sweden, spent a portion of the fall at the University in Stockholm, read all of Ibsen

in Norwegian, and distinguished myself by making a speech at the dinner of the American consul which seemed to astonish the Swedes and which a gentleman returning from Stockholm twenty years later said was still spoken of. As I said at the beginning,

This is coming it strong,
Yet I state but the facts.

Obtaining a Parker Fellowship after one year as an instructor in mathematics, I departed for Berlin. During the first year, along with my valued friend Michael I. Pupin, now Professor of Physics at Columbia, I began the study of Russian with a student whom I picked up at the University. It was some time before I realized that Pupin, being a Serb, had an unfair advantage over me, in speaking a language that was as much like Russian as Virginian is like Massachusetts. However, I kept on. What I learned then has in a large degree evaporated, yet I can still read any Russian book with the occasional help of a dictionary, and if I ever get to Petrograd I know that I shall be able to speak with the Tovarishchi.

In my last year in Berlin I came across a Greek from Constantinople from whom I learned to speak his language—

ὁμιλεῖτε τὰ Ἑλληνικά.

This again did not do me any particular good until last December, when I was called upon to speak at a mass meeting of unredeemed Greeks. When I advanced to the edge of the platform, crushed my manuscript in my hand, and addressed them in the words

Φίλοι μου καὶ Ἕλληνες τῆς Ἀμερικῆς

I received such a salvo of applause as I have never had before, and never expected to get again, but did yesterday afternoon when I was called upon to preside at a meeting of the Pan-Epirotic Society, Markos Botzaris, and when I was made honorary president for life of the Society Pavlos Melas of Southbridge. All this for being willing to drive over twenty miles in my auto on a dark night, spend the evening, make a speech and lose my way driving home. Perhaps the fact that I brought three Greeks with me helped a little.

It is now nearly seven years ago that, being a delegate of the United States

Government at the Conférence Radio Télégraphique de Londres, I had the pleasure and the extremely arduous duty of being the talker for the American delegation, as out of twelve I was apparently the only one that dared to speak French upon his feet. I am thoroughly documented on this and everything that I said is in the huge quarto *procès verbaux* of the conference. At the introductory dinner, given by the postmaster-general, Mr. Herbert Samuel, he electrified the delegates by speaking to them in French, German, Spanish, and Italian. Feeling a patriotic duty in the matter I resolved to get even with him, and at the final dinner, having had entrusted to me the privilege of inviting the delegates of the forty countries represented to meet in Washington, I was, of course, thrust forward to make a speech. I managed to beat Mr. Samuel by two languages, namely Swedish and Russian. I tell all this, not to brag, but merely to show how easy it is to get a knowledge of speaking languages if one wishes to.

Of course all this is humbug, and one gets up these things the night before for the occasion, and then "puts it over." I have a five-foot shelf of handbooks of conversation in all languages, and given half a day will guarantee to make a speech in any language that I have a bowing acquaintance with. My predecessor in the chair I hold, Professor Michelson, of the University of Chicago, first American holder of the Nobel Prize, was invited to give a lecture on his researches on the spectrum at the Pan American Congress in Argentina. On the trip down in the steamer he learned Spanish, and delivered his address in that language, like a good sport, and a scientist.

Some Great Teachers.

I happen to be one of the few persons that have absolutely no "kicks" to make about their education, and who have learned absolutely nothing from the war that they did not know before. In my youth I was educated in the Newton High School under that splendid teacher and fine gentleman Francis A. Waterhouse. There I was prepared in four years (I understand that the Boston schools find it impossible to do so now) for Harvard, where I entered, I believe, with distinction. At Harvard I

came in contact with splendid men. It would be invidious to single them out, but I must mention William E. Byerly, now unfortunately retired, who was one of the clearest teachers that I ever met. Benjamin Osgood Peirce was the finest gentleman, and most distinguished scholar, that I knew, and the best friend I ever had.

The only regret that I have is that I did not take a course in Anglo-Saxon with Professor Child. I have dabbled a little in it by myself, as well as in Icelandic, and find no trouble in reading the Bible in one or the Eiddas in the other.

Now, I have very distinct ideas about education, and, as I have said, they have not been changed by the war. Recently, at a dinner of the Worcester Harvard Club, Professor Roger Merriman told something about what they are trying to do at Harvard now. I got in late and did not hear what he said, but I was informed that he said they are not teaching facts. If so, I am sorry. I do not know whether they are teaching fiction or not. I maintain that any fool can learn to talk modern languages if he wishes to. One does not learn to speak it in college, because the professors are professors of literature rather than of language. What we need is not a new kind of professors, but a new kind of students. Professor Grandgent is as great a scholar as James Russell Lowell, I dare say greater. In my day it was not possible to get instruction in Russian at Harvard, but now one may get it from the very distinguished scholar, Professor Leo Wiener. In fact, one can learn to speak any language if he will take the trouble and mix with the people who speak it. The great trouble with our people seems to be that they take language as something printed and not something made by the vocal organs, and perceived with the ear. I sometimes think that one should be blind to learn a language. During this war some two million or more of our young men have gone to France. Now, I said, French will take a boom. They will all learn French and come back with an admiration for that beautiful language which they never had before. But no, most of them that I see, whether they fought at Shatootheory, at Verdun, or elsewhere, have come back by the same door wherein they went. I often wonder if they saw any

Frenchmen or any Frenchwomen, as we see them doing in the illustrated papers. Many years ago, I was president of the Worcester Branch of the Alliance Française. This year I hoped that it might get 500 members. Does it? No. It remains steady at about the usual 120, eighty per cent. of whom are women. In fact, it is considered unmanly, or un-American, or un-something or other, to be able to express oneself in a foreign language. This is why there is no such cheap glory as that which may be won by making a speech in a foreign language. It is only because nobody else can do it; at least, very few in this country. Now, I have the greatest contempt for the study of languages as a disciplinary subject. All the study that I have ever given it was as a rest from the serious study of mathematical physics which does make some demands on the brain.

In order to speak foreign languages with the facility of any European head waiter, one needs merely a stock of books of conversation, a good ear, and an absolute determination to imitate the people that speak these languages. This is where ninety-nine per cent. of our people fall down. Either they are deaf, or they think that other languages are babyish.

Plenty of Time in Which to Learn.

To sum up, then, in my opinion there is plenty of time to study Latin and Greek in school and a little in college. I studied them four years in school and one year in college and then I dropped them like a hot cent. There is plenty of time to learn those fundamental facts of physics and chemistry which anybody living in the world today should be ashamed not to know. There is plenty of time to learn French, German, and Italian, of which no educated man should be ignorant, and there is plenty of time to learn the meaning and purpose of the infinitesimal calculus. Would to Heaven that every person receiving a diploma from Harvard College could have done these things! Of course, one must include a knowledge of history, but I always take the ground that anybody that can read can study history, that contemporary history is learned from the newspapers, and that anybody who has to take a course on the purposes of the war had better not go to college at all. I know

that the War Department did not agree with me. I learned my history by going to Europe and seeing where it had been, and since then I have had an overpowering passion for history, at least of Europe since the fall of Constantinople.

I am free to say that I have been obliged to neglect the study of bridge, that intellectual chewing gum as it has been called, and that my game of golf is not very good. I can, however, play a fair game of tennis, swim, drive an automobile, and chin the bar fifteen times, which is not so bad for a man of fifty-five. Intercollegiate athletics, I have always considered an outrageous waste of time and money. The Stadium of Harvard is as obnoxious to me as the fortifications upon the island of Heligoland. It seems to me that the crowning disgrace of our American education is the fact that after millions of dollars squandered on intercollegiate athletics fifty per cent. of the young persons examined for the army had to be rejected for physical defects.

I am very glad that I do not have to design the curriculum for any college. If I had, some things would be very different. I would have everybody learn to talk not only his own language, but several others, and would have him at least strong enough to stand vertically on his feet and inflate his chest sufficiently to show his self-respect. My interest in language is proportional to its talkability. While I consider that the claims made by the classicists in education are entirely exaggerated, there is no doubt that Greek is a beautiful language, that modern Greek is charming, flowing and easy to speak, and that Latin is the basis of all the great languages of Europe, including a good part of our own, and that persons entirely ignorant of both of these great languages suffer a fearful handicap in the competition for ideas among educated men.

ARTHUR GORDON WEBSTER, '85.

Worcester, March 3, 1919.

UTILITARIAN EDUCATION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

So many criticisms have been launched of late regarding the classics as college entrance requirements, and of the substitution for them of modern languages, that it seems odd no crushing defense has been

attempted. Yet the reason is evident; for, on close scrutiny, these criticisms are seen to be mostly destructive, and not specific. They pillory the classics as entrance requirements, but leave a loophole for retreat, and dare not condemn them utterly. They tear down but do not build up.

More often than not, the most severe denunciations of the classics by educators, teachers, and other correspondents are based on their supposed usefulness in the present technical and utilitarian age. The technicians, however, who might presume to have a pertinent opinion in the matter, seem not to have been consulted.

It has always been a source of pleasure and satisfaction to many scientists and business men to have read and been more or less familiar with such works as Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil's Aeneid, etc. All of these are but the standard school texts; yet never, in a career spent quite intensively in the pursuit of science, has the writer regretted the time he was forced to spend preparing for the college entrance examination in Latin. He has never had time since to read much Latin, but to have read Virgil and Cicero in the original, to have become familiar with the splendid phraseology and ringing sounds of Latin poetry which no translation can reproduce, gives one a sense of beauty, and appreciation, and intellectual enjoyment which no modern language affords. In reading even the best translations one misses

The surge of the ocean in Homer, the long-drawing roar;
And the trampling horses in Virgil which plunge evermore.

So much for personal pleasure, a pleasure intensified by the keen gratification one has in being able to comprehend the Latin quotations which occur so often in the best literature. So far as training is concerned, it makes little difference what the language may be,—Latin, Greek, Hindustani, Chinese, etc.,—one cannot study them all. Yet there are thoughts, customs, religions, and philosophies which these languages hold that no translation of them can convey. The fault in teaching them would seem to have lain in too great stress upon the mechanism of the language, forcing the student to learn the grammar, to translate from English to Latin, to parse the poetry, etc. This is a waste of time, and stultifies the

student's interest. More properly his attention might be called to the laws, the military tactics, the scientific developments, and the rise and fall of the civilizations of the ancients as shown in their writings, comparing them with our own, and tracing the descent and growth of the latter. Such studies might well be made the requisite preparation for entrance to college, even if examination in them were not required.

As taught at present the modern languages have little of value over the ancient, even in the matter of utility. How many recent college graduates can pick up a foreign newspaper or technical journal and read it easily and intelligently, even with the moderate aid of a dictionary? It has seemed to the writer that these languages, at least Spanish and French, might best be started in the grammar school. The student is ready to assimilate them early in his career. Let him be taught by native instructors, and let him learn naturally without such artificial concentration upon grammar, irregular verbs, and idioms. He should learn these languages almost as he learns English.

A Matter of Dollars and Cents.

Never will a college education reach its highest utilitarian value until the students are made to appreciate that what they learn is to be a matter of dollars and cents. Just as long as they come to college only to obtain culture, to broaden their minds, to appreciate the arts, just so long will their attitude be in general one of passivity. The eager inquisitiveness, the ardent search after knowledge which every teacher wants from his students, will never come until those same teachers show their students the practicality of what they teach.

Just as soon as a student of economics, or education, or physics, or engineering is made to realize that, as a part of his work in college, he must study foreign authorities, then can his teacher of languages impress upon him the utility of that study. Nor will *recherché* pieces like De Maupassant and Balzac alone satisfy him.

This is true not only of languages, but of science. The writer remembers very well how disgusted he and others were at a certain Harvard professor of his undergraduate days who spent some three weeks in an involved discussion of the theory of

the gyroscope. These were undergraduate engineering students, eager for illustrations of the practicality of what they were learning, desirous of a tool to help them build bridges and move mountains, not of a polemic upon mathematical moonshine. How much more intense their interest would have been had he pointed out to them the relation between the maxima and minima of the calculus and the design of concrete beams, or that between the laws of falling bodies and the development of a water power. Instead he called their rapt attention to the long time it might take a marble to fall to the centre of the earth and what would happen to it when it got there!

One often remarks the entirely different attitude of graduate students and of undergraduates. It is commonly supposed that the undergraduate is inconsequent by nature and by age, and that he accepts his studies as tasks to be got through with, rather than opportunities to be appreciated. To an extent this is true, but more often the changed attitude of the graduate is due to the fact that almost at once he sees the utility of his studies. Unfortunately, he then too frequently appreciates the need of the undergraduate foundation which he had thought trivial. This arises not only from the fact that his undergraduate teachers failed to point out the utility of their subjects, but also because his graduate instructors are usually doing other than academic work, are connected in some way with practical affairs, and so are appreciative of what the student needs to fit him as a man of affairs as well as a scholar.

Not until our curriculum is arranged to teach practicability as well as mere knowledge, nor until it substitutes utility for drudgery, will the student gain from his undergraduate course a realization that he is fitting himself practically for work, and not merely acquiring "broadness" and "polish." Not until his undergraduate instructors have some appreciation of the appeal of practical application of their subjects to the professions will they get from the majority of their students the determined desire for knowledge which they wish. To achieve this they must preferably be actively engaged in the utilization of their specialties for the benefit of the com-

munity in addition to being "wells of learning." They must teach with the interests and desires of their students in mind, rather than to excite their personal enthusiasm by expounding erudite theories which appeal to them alone. They must give of themselves to their students with the inspiration of fitting them for service, and not solely in the attitude of intellectual achievement.

THORNDIKE SAVILLE, '14,

1st Lieut., A. S. A.

Hampton, Va.,
March 1, 1919.

DEMobilizing LOYALTY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In France we used to talk about IT. We should have felt uncomfortable if anyone had accused us of analyzing our souls. We were not sure we had souls. But we had convictions, principles, ideals—what you will. And among these preëminently was IT. IT went under various names, such as discipline, democracy, comradeship, and loyalty. IT was a social, collective virtue, not a lonely one. And we thought it might be as valuable after the war in America as it was during the war in Europe.

We expected the world to be changed as a result of our efforts and changed for the better. We expected ourselves to be improved. We felt that we were going to be better citizens, better husbands, better fathers, brothers, sons, and friends. The war for most of us was a kind of religious revival.

Of course, some of us knew that the psychologists would say it was only an emotional spree, and that they would prove that after every great war there had been a materialistic reaction. But we believed we were different. We believed we could transfer our discipline and our loyalty from war purposes to peace purposes. We believed it in France, and I find myself still believing it, now that I am home in America.

If we can "demobilize" our loyalty without weakening it; if, for example, we can serve our college, our community, and our family as stoutly as we have tried to serve our country, there will be no moral loss.

And now as to the College. Writing for Harvard men, I should say the first thing is to keep accurately informed regarding the

College and its affairs; to read the BULLETIN and the President's reports; to use the graduate's franchise on every occasion that offers; to stand for wider alumni representation in the varied activities of the University; to take one's honest share in the Endowment Fund drive when it comes; and to constitute oneself a model "recruiting sergeant" for future Harvard men. But above all, to have convictions as to the aims and methods of education; to make up one's mind as to what kind of men we want to see going to Harvard, but also as to what kind of a Harvard we want them to go to.

There will perhaps be "conscientious objectors" even to such modest collegiate service as this. My letter is not for them. It is for the involuntary "slacker" and for the loyal graduate, with two or more gold or silver chevrons on his sleeve, who is out of touch with the Harvard world.

I should like to see some enterprising publisher prepare a desk calendar of Harvard texts and pictures to go to every one of the alumni of the College or University as a year-round reminder of his affection for, and duty to, Harvard. And I should like to see a sort of "tickler" or yearly audit sent to every alumnus which would show him where he stands—i.e., whether or not he has voted at the last election of the Board of Overseers; whether or not he has attended the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs; whether or not he has borne his part in Harvard's "Liberty Drive" for an endowment; whether or not he—

And that reminds me; I haven't paid my subscription to the BULLETIN for two years back! Enclosed please find cheque.

GRAD.

New York City,
March 9, 1919.

THE PIERIAN SODALITY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The BULLETIN of Jan. 2, 1919, which has just reached me, contains in one of its editorials the following sentences which struck me as being particularly worthy of attention:

The purely educational value of well-directed self-expression in dramatics, music, and the best of college journalism, goes far to justify these

extra-curricular activities. In any revised scheme of college existence it is much to be hoped that the essential importance of these interests, often standing as they do for a man's closest and most personal association with his college, will receive full consideration.

No proper undergraduate activity can suffer from receiving the friendship and sympathy of the Faculty and of graduates; more than that, the guidance and support of interested and appreciative persons who can bring to the endeavors of the undergraduates the aid of their experience and wisdom, and often of their pocket-books, cannot fail to raise standards and increase the benefits which the student derives from these activities. Of the established societies at Harvard which are worthy of this patronage, there is one which in my opinion is not receiving due credit for the valuable work it is doing and has never had the financial assistance or the sympathetic encouragement which it deserves. Harvard's work in dramatics is advertised to the world by the Craig Prize plays and other notable productions; the cause of vocal music is ably defended by Professor Davison's letter, "Singing Good Music", in the BULLETIN of Jan. 2; the Harvard magazines are able to make their own appeals in their own columns. It is to the cause of instrumental music that I should like to call the attention of the readers of the BULLETIN for a moment.

The Pierian Sodality orchestra, with an honorable history dating from 1808, has rich traditions and high ideals. The members of this orchestra are constantly aiming, through a long season of rehearsals and in both their preliminary and final concerts, at a high standard of musical achievement. What is learned in the rehearsals and concerts about the "inside workings" of an orchestra and about orchestral music is of inestimable value. I am speaking from personal experience, for I played with the Pierian Sodality during my four years in College and my one year in the Graduate School; and I can honestly say that this experience has been the source of more joy and profit to me than some two or three college courses I could name. When I attend the Opera here at Marseilles, and listen to the Overture of "Guillaume Tell", I thank my stars that I know something about the relation of a conductor to

his men and that I can appreciate the hard preparation of which this excellent performance is the fruit.

Too few undergraduates are taking advantage of the opportunities which the Pierian Sodality offers; and too many freshmen who play one season in the orchestra fail to continue as members through their remaining three years. This is largely due to the fact that the educational value of the orchestra is not fully recognized by the University authorities, and that Faculty members, outside of the Department of Music, and graduates show little appreciation of the fine work the Orchestra has always done and of the much finer work it could do with sufficient support and encouragement.

The Pierian Sodality needs more publicity, both in College and outside. Like any institution devoted to art, it needs financial backing; it ought to be subsidized or endowed by the graduates. Its members should feel that their efforts meet with the approval of the authorities and the public. In a word, the Pierian Sodality has been unfortunately relegated to the status of a minor activity, whereas its unlimited educational possibilities should give it a superior position in the life of the College.

CLIFFORD S. PARKER, '12.

Marseilles, France,
Feb. 15, 1919.

A MEMORIAL CHAPEL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have read many of the suggestions submitted concerning a memorial to the glorious Harvard dead. All are excellent and with each I agree to a certain extent. I feel, however, that the essential is still un-reached. The feeling for those ever-loyal sons of Harvard who have made the supreme contribution to humanity, is a feeling of reverence which is not best expressed by a gymnasium or a fund.

The only memorial which will strike the dominant note in this desire to create a lasting tribute is one in which this reverence can be expressed, and must not be of such construction as soon to become obsolete.

Harvard needs a new chapel; one that will be an inspiration to all generations, and a worthy commemoration to our dead.

In short, the memorial wherein we in-

scribe the names of our dead and which we enter in reverent spirit and with uncovered heads will be a shrine well expressing the love of Him who also gave His life that others might live.

LEONARD MARSHALL WRIGHT, '14.
Boston, March 8, 1919.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Professor Frank Aydelotte, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, American secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, makes the following statement in regard to the Rhodes Scholarships, the award of which will now be resumed:

"It has been decided that the qualifying examinations, hitherto required of all candidates shall no longer be held and scholars will be elected on the basis of their collegiate or university record, supplemented if necessary, by any further tests that the committee of selection may in its discretion impose. Other conditions of eligibility will remain as before.

"Information as to procedure and date of election will be issued as soon as possible.

"These sixteen states will elect for 1918-1919: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin.

"The following sixteen states will elect for 1918 only: Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, Wyoming.

"For 1919 only: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia."

1921 SCHOLARSHIP TO H. F. COLT, '22

The memorial scholarship of the class of 1921 has been awarded to Henry Francis Colt, '22, of Geneseo, N. Y., as the member of the freshman class who, in the judgment of the class officers, has done the most for the preparatory school in which he fitted for college. Colt prepared at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; he was captain of the freshman hockey team and is president of his class.

The custom of providing a memorial scholarship for a member of the freshman class was established by the class of 1919 in its sophomore year, and its scholarship was awarded to Frederick K. Bullard, '20, of Beachmont, Mass., who prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. The memorial scholarship of the class of 1920 was awarded to John A. Sessions, '21, of Northampton, Mass., who fitted at St. Paul's School, Concord.

HARVARD LIBERAL CLUB OF BOSTON

The Harvard Liberal Club of Boston had a meeting and dinner at the City Club on the evening of Friday, March 7, and several speakers discussed the question: "Shall Massachusetts, too, have a State University? Should Harvard men welcome or oppose it?"

William Rotch, '65, presided. Professor Arthur Gordon Webster, '85, of Clark University, emphasized the importance of improving secondary education. H. W. L. Dana, '03, told of the Workingmen's College which is being established under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union. Dr. Percy W. Long, '98, presented an interesting plan for the modification of university education. Frank V. Thompson, A.M. '11, Superintendent of the Boston public schools, demanded the liberalizing of higher education in the state. Attacking the method of selection presented in college entrance requirements, he said: "By what authority shall we prevent boys and girls who are trying to be educated from getting what they desire? There is no magic line, no dead line, at the end of the fourth year of the high school, beyond which only selected individuals shall pass. The question is debatable here in New England only. The rest of the country has adopted the philosophy that the mass of people shall go on in education as far as possible."

Henry Abrahams, of the Boston School Committee, and the Central Labor Union, said that what was needed was democracy "where the children of the poor shall have the same opportunity as the children of the rich. Some say that only a certain selected few shall have a university education. When a boy is through the public school, the state says to him: 'If your parents are wealthy, you may enter one of the professions, but if you haven't any money, you had better see where you can get a job.' I want every boy and girl in this country who desires an education to get it. You are not going to be permitted to build up a caste in this country."

Professor Lee S. McClester, Dean of Tufts College, said that the great need of the country was more adequate education. "We talk of raising so many millions for a greater navy", he said; "a better safeguard for the security of the country lies in the education of our youth."

Clarence D. Kingsley, one of the agents of the State Board of Education, criticized the idea that a college education should be reserved for a select few. He asked: "Can democracy afford to refuse instruction to young men or women who are willing to give four years of their time and support themselves?"

Brooks Adams, '70, said that he viewed with alarm the social conditions in this country of plutocracy, and argued that only a governmental system of universal military education could pro-

vide the remedy. National universities were needed, but a Massachusetts State University would be a step in the right direction.

President Eliot said that Harvard men would both welcome and oppose the project of a State University; they had never agreed in the past and would not agree in this case. He admitted that there was need for both the endowed and the state-supported university, but suggested that the question was one of expediency. If he were a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, with limited funds at his disposal, he would vote that they be devoted to the improvement of the primary, secondary, and normal schools before burdening the state treasury with the construction and maintenance of a separate university. "Democracy", he said, "has been defined as 'equality of opportunity.' There is no such thing as equality of opportunity, and there never will be, simply because the human race produces an infinite variety of personal individual capacity."

Dr. A. A. Berle, '91, appealed for wide-open opportunities of education for all. "Open the gates", he said. "Give nobody authority to pronounce sentence of intellectual death or disability on anybody. Who shall make any classification? The seven men governing Harvard College are not enough to determine the classification of the people of Massachusetts."

At the close of the meeting, the Club passed the following resolutions:

"The Harvard Liberal Club has heard various views on the subject of a State University and the effect it may have. With our faith in education, we cannot properly oppose any measure which will bring education to a greater number. As loyal Harvard men we have confidence that Harvard will, as in the past, rise superior to any rival; and believe that a State University may prove a healthful stimulus to our *alma mater*, pointing the way to her greater service to the community and the nation."

HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

The following men were among those present at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Minnesota held at the Minneapolis Club on Wednesday, Feb. 12:

George K. Hosmer, '55, Harry F. Newhall, '70, Henry B. Wenzell, '75, Edward R. Pope, '77, Francis B. Tiffany, '77, Frederic L. Washburn, '82, Edward B. Young, '85, Charles N. B. Wheeler, '86, Edward C. Gale, A.M. '87, Edward W. Hawley, '89, Thomas G. Lee, '92, Homer Morris, LL.B. '94, Frank J. Ottie, LL.B. '96, Arthur T. Mann, M.D. '96, Ward C. Burton, '99, Edward P. Davis, '99, Frederick K. Butters, '00, William H. Bussey, Jr., '01, Morgan F. Hewitt, '01, Herbert S. Whiton, '01, John H. Morse, M.D. '01, George H. Lyon, LL.B. '03, Clark Hempstead, LL.B. '04, Guy W. Ross, LL.B. '04, Morris LeR. Arnold,

A.M. '05, Frederick H. Stinchfield, LL.B. '05, James G. Swan, LL.B. '05, Henry A. Bellows, '06, John De Q. Briggs, '06, Lew C. Church, Law '04-06, Harry G. Clemans, '08, Maurice Adelsheim, '09, Henry C. Mackall, LL.B. '09, George Hoke, Law '06-07, John R. McMillan, '10, Donald E. Bridgman, LL.B. '10, Claude G. Krause, LL.B. '10, Welles Eastman, '11, Arthur P. Smith, '11, John H. Ray, Jr., LL.B. '11, George E. Aker-son, '12, Morris L. Hallowell, '12, James E. Dorsey, LL.B. '13, Fletcher Graves, '15, Morris B. Mitchell, LL.B. '15, Henry E. Bruchholz, Law '12-13, William H. Hodson, LL.B. '16, Earl S. Wallace, LL.B. '16, Willoughby M. Babcock, A.M. '17, Frank B. Hubachek, Law '15-17.

HARVARD CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO

Learning that President Lowell was to be in San Francisco in the interests of the League to Enforce Peace, and that President Taft was to be in the same party, the executive committees of the Harvard Club and the Yale Alumni Association of that city arranged in honor of the distinguished visitors a joint dinner at the Fairmont Hotel on Wednesday, Feb. 19. About 360 men were present.

President Taft, President Lowell, Professor G. G. Wilson and Dr. Henry van Dyke of Princeton spoke. Among those present in addition to the Harvard and Yale men were several graduates of the local universities.

President Taft's speech was necessarily short as he had to make the chief address for the League that evening, but President Lowell, in addition to his general remarks, gave to the Harvard men, who remained after the others had gone, a most interesting and minute account of what the University had been doing and is doing for the war.

In appreciation of President Lowell's kindness in making the opportunity for the members of the club to hear him, the executive committee of the Harvard Club presented him one of its gold medals.

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

At the Harvard Club of Boston, on Sunday afternoon, March 30, the Hoffman Quartet will give a concert of chamber music, and on Friday, April 11, Vilhjálmur Stefánsson, Grad. '04-06, will speak on "Arctic Exploration." The annual meeting of the club will be held on March 19.

WORCESTER, MASS., HARVARD CLUB

Seventy-one members and guests of the Worcester Harvard Club attended the annual dinner of that organization at the Tatnuck Country Club, Feb. 26. Frank F. Dresser, '94, was toastmaster. The speakers were Professor Roger B.

Merriman, '96, Capt. Ernest L. Hunt, M.D. '02, and Lieut. Richard A. Newhall, A.M. '14, Ph.D. '17, 28th U. S. Infantry. Charles P. Adams, '99, directed the cheering, and George R. Stobbs, '99, and Douglas P. Cook, '05, led the singing.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frank F. Dresser, '94; vice-presidents, Charles M. Thayer, '89, and Robert K. Shaw, '94; secretary-treasurer, Douglas P. Cook, '05.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$3,033. in the scholarship fund, and \$74. in the club account.

PRINCETON WON FRESHMAN DEBATE

The Princeton freshmen won the triangular debate which was held last Monday evening with Yale and Harvard. Yale, by defeating Harvard, took second place.

The subject was: "Resolved that the United States should prohibit the immigration of unskilled labor for four years."

The members of the Harvard team which supported the negative side of the question against Princeton in Sanders Theatre were: E. D. Hutchinson, of Lowell, W. B. Leach, of Brookline, and G. P. Bickford, Jr., of Berwyn, Md. The Harvard team which had the affirmative side against Yale at New Haven was made up as follows: J. E. Lombard, Jr., of New York City, B. F. Jones, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., and R. P. Hoagland, Jr., of Boston.

THE LABOR UNION COLLEGE

The Boston Central Labor Union proposes to establish a college in that city. Of the thirteen lecturers who have been secured for the college, the following ten are Harvard men: Dean Pound, Professor Felix Frankfurter, Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., and Mr. Francis B. Sayre, all of the Harvard Law School; Professor William Z. Ripley and Mr. Harold J. Laski, of the Division of History, Government, and Economics; Professor F. A. Hoernlé, of the Division of Philosophy; Mr. James MacKaye, formerly a lecturer on political economy; Dr. H. W. L. Dana, '03; Dr. Horace M. Kallen, '03.

PROFESSOR TAUSSIG GOES TO PARIS

Professor F. W. Taussig, '79, chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission, was directed last week by President Wilson to proceed abroad for service in connection with the peace negotiations in Paris, and has already sailed. The Commission has made a study of the tariff relations between the United States and other countries, and it is assumed that Professor Taussig will be asked to advise the American representatives in regard to the commercial and economic features of the treaty now in hand.

ATHLETIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The Student Council at its meeting last week adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Student Council, representative of the undergraduate body of Harvard University, is of the unanimous opinion that football should be resumed on a basis identical with that of former years. And

"Whereas any code of rules between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton would tend to give an erroneous impression of the existence of an exclusive triumvirate and is contrary to undergraduate opinion, it is believed extremely unwise to enter into any additional limiting agreement except such eligibility rules as may from time to time appear necessary.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Student Council training tables should not be abolished."

FOGG ART MUSEUM

The Fogg Museum has opened an exhibition of original drawings by old and modern masters. Among the seventy drawings shown are works by Whistler, Burne-Jones, Turner; the two Behams, Schœffelein, Altdorfer; Van Dyck, Rubens, Jordaens; Claude Lorraine and Rodin; Tintoretto, Correggio, Giulio Romano, and Guardi. The most important drawing in the collection is by Antonio Pollaiuolo,—a drawing of human figures—a part of the painter's cartoon for his engraving of "The Battle of Naked Men." The exhibition will continue until April 1.

DUDLEIAN LECTURE

The Trustees of the Duddleian Lectures have appointed Rev. George Hodges, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Stone Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Care, and Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, to give the Duddleian Lecture for the current academic year. The subject will be "Validity of Non-Episcopal Ordination." The lecture will be given in Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House, on Tuesday, April 8, at 8 P. M., and will be open to the public.

NAVAL RADIO SCHOOL

Nathaniel F. Ayer, '00, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N. R. F., who has been the commanding officer of the Naval Radio School in Cambridge since July 26, 1917, has been relieved at his own request and placed on the inactive list. Commander David A. Weaver, U. S. N., is now the commanding officer.

The school, which last year had 5,000 students and graduated as many as 200 a week, has now about 1,500 men and will be still further reduced in the immediate future. The Harvard buildings which the members of the school have

occupied will be gradually returned to the University.

The *Oscillator*, the weekly publication which has been issued by members of the school since October, 1917, printed its final number last week.

The expectation is that the school will be moved to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station about May 1.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The Legal Aid Bureau has elected the following officers: President, Oscar J. Dorwin, 2L., of Minosqua, Wis.; vice-president, Ralph Randolph, 2L., of Austin, Tex.; secretary-treasurer, Robert L. Pipman, 2L., of Berkeley, Cal.; directors, James B. Angell, 2L., of Detroit; Charles R. Harden, 3L., of Newark, N. J., and Arthur E. Simon, 2L., of Spokane.

The football game between West Point and Harvard, which had been tentatively arranged for Oct. 25, 1919, has been abandoned because the authorities of the Military Academy are not willing to have the West Point team play in Cambridge.

The Cercle Français is giving this week its 33d annual theatrical performance. The play produced this year is "Sire", by Henri Lavedon. The proceeds will be given to the American Committee for Devastated France.

Dr. R. M. Story, '08, now of the University of Illinois, lately in charge of Y. M. C. A. work in Siberia, spoke in Phillips Brooks House last Wednesday evening on "Opportunities for Reconstruction Work in Russia."

Figures obtained last week from the College office show a total enrolment of 2,021 undergraduates in Harvard College. That number is about 300 less than the normal registration.

At the meeting of the Mathematical Club this week Lieut. L. R. Ford, F. A., U. S. A., spoke on "Mathematics in the Field Artillery School at Camp Taylor."

Rev. Henry S. Coffin, minister of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, will preach in Appleton Chapel next Sunday morning.

The Yale-Harvard track meet will be held at New Haven on Saturday, May 17, and the Princeton-Harvard meet in the Stadium on Saturday, May 24.

The Signal Corps and the Motor Transport Corps have applied for permission to establish R. O. T. C. units at Harvard.

John S. Higgins, '20, of Winchester, Mass., has been elected president of the Phillips Brooks House Association.

The Medical School figures show that 305 students are now enrolled in that department of the University.

Francis C. Hanighen, of Omaha, Neb., has been elected captain of the lawn tennis team.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air service, Production. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.-F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Harvard Dead

Army and Navy,	-	-	-	-	284
Auxiliary service,	-	-	-	-	24
Total,	-	-	-	-	308

In Military or Naval Service.

'86—Edward H. Nichols, M.D. '92, lieutenant colonel, M. C., and assistant director of Base Hosp. No. 7, when that unit served with the A. E. F., has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged.

'88—Fred B. Lund, M.D. '92, lieutenant colonel, M. C., has been honorably discharged. He was last assigned as assistant chief of the surgical service at General Hosp. No. 1, Williams Bridge, N. Y.

'89—James H. Proctor, major, Q. M. C., recently returned from France and was honorably discharged in January.

'89—George S. Macpherson, M.D. '94, has been honorably discharged as a captain, M. C. He was last assigned to General Hosp. No. 19, N. C.

'89—Philip S. Sears, major, A. G. D., was honorably discharged upon completion of his course at the Staff Officers' School, Army War College, Washington.

M.D. '98—Eddy B. Swett was commissioned a 1st lieutenant, M. C., in June, 1917. He was later promoted to captain and attached to the 12th Div., at Camp Devens, Mass.

A.M. '90—John J. Thomas, M.D. '90, major, M. C., and assistant director of Base Hosp. No. 7, has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged.

M.D. '92—John H. Shaw is a 1st lieutenant, M. C., A. E. F.

M.D. '94—Frederic N. Wilson has been in France for some time as a major, M. C.

'95—William S. Youngman, formerly assistant director of Plant Protection, Emergency Fleet Corporation, was commissioned a captain, Q. M. C.

M.D. '95—Harvey Cushing, colonel, M. C., who was the director and organizer of U. S. A. Base Hosp. No. 5, returned to the United States after the Unit's demobilization, Feb. 1, 1919. Dr. Cushing was commissioned a major in April,

1917, lieutenant colonel, June 15, 1918, and colonel, Oct. 23, 1918. He went overseas, May 11, 1917, and the unit served with the B. E. F. at General Hosp. No. 11, Camiers, from June 1 to Nov. 1, 1917, and subsequently at General Hosp. No. 13, Boulogne. Dr. Cushing, who was mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch of Nov. 7, 1917, was on detached service from the unit with British casualty clearing stations at the battle of Massines Ridge, during the Passchendaele operations, and later during the German offensive along the Lys in April and May, 1918. From June, 1918, to January, 1919, Col. Cushing was on detached service with the A. E. F. at the Hdqrs. of Medical and Surgical Consultants (Neufchateau) as senior consultant in neurological surgery. He was also a member of the Red Cross Research Committee.

'96—John C. Ward, 1st lieutenant, chaplain, of the 108th Inf., 27th Div., A. E. F., has returned to his regiment after being wounded in action Oct. 12. He received the Distinguished Service Cross and Military Cross for services during the attack on the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

'97—Herman M. Adler, major, M. C., is assigned to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., Disciplinary Barracks for psychiatric work and to conduct a class for psychiatric officers.

'97—Edgar H. Wells, who was assistant military attaché at the American Embassy, London, has been honorably discharged as a captain, Q. M. C., since his return to the United States. He was commissioned Dec. 29, 1917. He had previously been deputy commissioner for Great Britain, with the rank of major, Am. R. C.

'98—Gordon Allen, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Pro.), who has been in France for fifteen months with the 489th Aero Sq., has returned to the United States.

S.B. '99—George H. Breed was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'00—Nicholas Biddle, lieutenant colonel, Q. M. C., commanding the New York office of the Military Intelligence Dept., has been honorably discharged.

'02—Edward H. Kendall, who was commanding officer of the 208th Aero Sq., at Ft. Worth, Tex., has been honorably discharged as a lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.).

'02—Ralph S. Rainsford, who had overseas orders at the time of the signing of the armistice, was honorably discharged, Nov. 23, as a captain, Motor Transport Corps.

'02—John B. Trevor, captain, M. I. D., has been appointed to succeed Lt. Col. Nicholas Bidle as officer commanding the New York office of the Military Intelligence Dept.

S.B. '03—Philip Fox was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'03—James A. Hathaway was honorably discharged in November, 1918, as a candidate, Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

S.B. '03—William T. Piper was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'04—Arthur K. Adams, A.M. '05, was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'04—David A. McCabe, captain, A. S. (Aero.), formerly on duty at the office of the Director of Military Aeronautics, Training Sec., Washington, D. C., has been honorably discharged.

'04—Arthur D. Paton was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

LL.B. '04—Francis W. K. Smith was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'05—William C. Coleman has recovered from a long illness of influenza-pneumonia at the Base Hospital, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., where he entered the service in August, 1918, as a candidate in the F. A. Central O. T. Sch.

'05—Ira B. Joralemon, who, during the Argonne drive, was attached as equipment officer to the staff of the general in command of the Air Forces of the First Army, has been recommended for the rank of lieutenant colonel, and is now acting in that capacity with the Army of Occupation, Germany.

'01-04—Francis J. Murphy was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

A.M. '05—Charles H. Toll, who was chief psychological examiner at Camp Custer, Mich., has been honorably discharged as a captain, San C.

'06—William H. Appleton has been released from active duty in the U. S. N. R. F.

'06—Robert Withington, 2d lieutenant, Inf., who has been attached as liaison officer to the staff of the French general commanding the XIV Region since September, 1918, has been decorated with the Order of the Crown by the King of the Belgians, in recognition of his services with the Commission for Relief for Belgium. During 1916 Withington served with the Commission as assistant delegate at Antwerp, and delegate at Hasselt.

'06—Sidney Withington was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'07—Russell F. Sheldon, M.D. '11, has been honorably discharged at Camp Crane, Pa., as a 1st lieutenant, M. C.

'07—Ray F. Weston has been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), at Ellington Field, Tex.

'08—Rudolph Altrocchi, 2d lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F., is liaison officer attached to the staff of the general commanding the 14th Region, Lyon.

'08—Claude H. Ketchum, captain, Q. M. C., is assistant government wool distributor, Boston.

'08—Austin B. Mason, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Pro.), has been honorably discharged.

'08—F. Stuart Montgomery is a captain, Inf., in France.

'08—Ashley B. Morrill, M.D. '11, major, M. C., chief of Evacuation Hosp. No. 23, A. E. F., is on detached service as chief of medical service at the embarkation camp, Pauillac.

'08—Orville F. Rogers, Jr., M.D. '12, captain, M. C., is at Base Hosp. No. 106, A. E. F.

'08—John W. Webber, 1st lieutenant, Q. M. C., is stationed at Marseilles, France.

A.M. '08—Radcliffe Heermance, who was for a time commanding officer of the Harvard Unit, S. A. T. C., was honorably discharged Dec. 31 as a major, Inf.

'09—Philip G. Clapp, who was a 2d lieutenant attached to the 73d Artillery, C. A. C., as band leader, has returned from France and been honorably discharged.

'09—Harold W. Pierce, ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C., who until recently was on duty in the Aviation Div., Chief of Naval Operations, has been placed on inactive duty.

'09—William M. Rand, who was aide to the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, D. C., has been relieved from active duty as a lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N. R. F.

'09—Fred G. Rockwell has been promoted to captain, C. E., 305th Engineers, A. E. F.

'09—Paul D. Turner has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, Inf.

'09—Samuel Vaughan, who has been in France since July, 1917, was commissioned a 1st lieutenant last November, and has since been aide to Gen. Harvey A. Smith, regional governor at Trèves, Germany.

M.E.E. '09—Herbert B. Peirce was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'10—Robert P. Frye, who was a 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., Surplus Property Div., New York Depot, has been honorably discharged.

'10—Charles T. Gilbert, who was 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Pro.), Washington, D. C., has been honorably discharged.

'10—Josiah Wheelwright has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.).

'11—Charles Hann, Jr., lieutenant commander, U. S. N. R. F., organized and developed a special course of training for junior deck officers, known as the "Annapolis of the Merchant Marine."

'11—Robert H. Holt, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been honorably discharged.

'11—Ralph Hornblower, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., who was last on duty at the Office of Naval Operations, Armed Guard Sec., Washington, has been placed on inactive duty.

'11—Henry S. Hoyt is a lieutenant, 18th F. A., Hdqrs., 1st Bn., A. P. O. 740, A. E. F.

'11—Frank W. Paul, Jr., who returned to the United States as an instructor, has been honorably discharged. He served as 1st lieutenant, Inf., 4th M. G. Bn., 2d Div., A. E. F., and received the *Croix de Guerre* for bravery at Soissons, with a palm for Blanc Mont Ridge.

'11—Johnston L. Redmond, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., who has been stationed on the U. S. S.

"Stevens" overseas, has returned to the United States and been released from active duty.

'11—Alexander Wheeler, captain, Inf., has been honorably discharged.

'Gr. '11-12—Maxwell O. Parry, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), who was on duty with the 147th Aero Sq., as pilot, has been missing since July, 1918, when he was in action at Château Thierry. He was officially credited with two enemy planes and had received the *Croix de Guerre* with Palm and the Distinguished Service Cross. Lt. Parry entered the service in August, 1917.

LL.B. '11—Morrill A. Gallagher, captain, Inf., who went overseas with Co. B, 304th Regt., has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged.

M.D. '11—Robert C. Cochrane, captain, M. C., has returned to the United States. He went over as a member of Base Hosp. No. 7, in July, 1918, and was on detached service, first with Base Hosp. No. 27, Tours, and later at the front as chief of an operating team.

'12—Gordon H. Balch, lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F. C., who, until recently, was on duty in the Aviation Div., Chief of Naval Operations, has been placed on inactive duty.

'12—John L. Hannan has been transferred from the 163d Inf., and is now 1st lieutenant, Co. K, 4th Inf., A. E. F.

'12—Curt E. Hansen is a captain and adjutant, 6th Cav., A. E. F.

'12—LeRoy R. Jacobs, who was wounded last July and returned to the United States in January, has been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, Inf. He was commissioned from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., in November, 1917, and assigned to the 38th Inf., with which regiment he served until he was wounded. After leaving the hospital in October he was connected with the Service of Supply.

'12—Henry C. Kittredge, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who was last detailed to the French 4th Army, has been honorably discharged since his return to the United States.

'12—Victor Morris is a major, C. E., stationed in the office of the Chief Engineer, Third Army, in Germany.

'12—William E. Patrick, 1st lieutenant, chaplain, 23d Inf., 2d Div., A. E. F., has received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action during the Argonne-Meuse engagement. Chaplain Patrick constantly exposed himself to the enemy fire, while giving first aid to the wounded. He is now with the Army of Occupation.

'12—Augustus B. Richardson, lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N. R.-F. C., has been placed on inactive duty.

'12—Harold B. Willis, who has returned to the United States, received, while a lieutenant in the Lafayette Escadrille, the *Croix de Guerre* with Star and Palm, *Médaille Militaire*, *Médaille-Légion Aeronautique de France* and the Lafayette ribbon. He was taken prisoner in August, 1917, and, after many attempts, escaped, Oct. 4, 1918, and swam the Rhine to Switzerland.

'12—Robert B. Woolverton, captain, S. C., is in command of Co. A, 309th F. S. Bn., A. E. F. Before the armistice, Capt. Woolverton was army

radio officer, 2d American Army, St. Mihiel sector.

'13—Roland B. Batchelder, recently stationed at Washington with the Aviation Div. of Naval Operations, has been released from active duty as an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'13—William W. Davies, who has been honorably discharged as a sergeant, 1st class, M. D., was formerly stationed at the chemical laboratory of the Medical Supply Depot, New York City.

'13—Elmer B. Kenyon was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'13—Malcolm Thomson has been honorably discharged as a sergeant, 1st class, A. S. (Pro.).

Spec. '13-14—George C. Dorsey is a 1st lieutenant in the 148th Aero Sq., A. E. F. He was in engagements at Ypres and Arras, and was slightly wounded in action near Cambrai, Sept. 16, 1918.

LL.B. '13—Roger Sherman, 2d lieutenant, Inf., who has been overseas since January, 1918, is on the staff of the French Military Governor of Paris.

'14—William A. Berridge has been honorably discharged as a captain, C. A. C., Ft. Revere, Mass.

'14—Louis Curtis, captain, F. A., has been on duty at Divisional Hdqrs., as assistant to the Chief of Staff, Sec. 3, A. E. F. He went over with the 306th F. A. and was later assigned to the 36th Div.

'14—George P. Harrington, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is in Paris in the Purchasing Div. of the Air Service, A. E. F.

'14—Willard C. Hatch, who was assistant division gas officer, 35th Div., A. E. F., has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, Inf. He went overseas in January, 1918, and returned last December. Lt. Hatch served in the A. E. F., also with the 6th Regt., Marines, and the 9th Inf. He was slightly gassed.

'14—A. Heath Onthank, captain, Inf., who was in command of Co. A, 36th M. G. Bn., 12th Div., has been honorably discharged.

'14—William W. Rice, who was a cadet, A. S. (Aero.), at Ellington Field, Tex., has been honorably discharged.

'14—Donald White has been honorably discharged as a sergeant, 73d Inf., 12th Div.

'14—Walter E. Wolff, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been released from active duty.

'14—Leonard M. Wright, ensign, U. S. N. R. F. (Pay Corps) and assistant supply officer of Div. No. 8, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet, has returned to the United States and been released from active duty.

M.L.A. '14—George L. Nason was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'15—R. Cushing Hamlen has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.).

'15—Robert F. Kelley is a lieutenant in the 22d Inf., which has been transferred to the Quartermaster Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa.

'15—Shirley L. Mason, lieutenant A. S. (Aero.), last stationed at Taliaferro Field, Tex., has been honorably discharged.

'15—Marion H. Reynolds has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C.

'15—Stacy O. Sears has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), at Langley Field, Va.

LL.B. '15—Herman Siefke, Jr., is a lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N.

M.D. '15—Ira W. Richardson, 1st lieutenant, M. C., who served in France with the 6th Anti-Aircraft Bn., has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged.

'16—John W. Cooke, D.M.D. '18, 1st lieutenant, D. C., has been transferred to Hdqrs., Base Sec. 2, Office of the Base Surgeon, Bordeaux, France.

'16—Howell Foreman, captain, Co. F, 328th Inf., 82d Div., was wounded in action.

'16—James E. Hoskins, 2d lieutenant, F. A., and an instructor, Air Service Flying School, Ft. Sill, Okla., has been honorably discharged.

'16—Robert Kuhn, Jr., 2d lieutenant, F. A., who was an instructor in material at the School of Fire, Ft. Sill, Okla., has been honorably discharged.

'16—Arthur I. Richardson has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C.

'16—Harold J. Seymour, ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C., is on duty at the Naval Air Station, Akron, O.

'16—Brooks Shumaker, 1st lieutenant, 76th F. A., 3d Div., is in a camp on the Mediterranean convalescing from wounds received at Argonne Forest. Lt. Shumaker was also in the second battle of the Marne and the battle of St. Mihiel.

'16—James H. Volkmann, 1st lieutenant, Inf., was slightly wounded in action. He was attached to the 312th Regt., 78th Div.

'16—Frederick S. Whitlock, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is in command of Submarine Chaser No. 216, in the Mediterranean.

Gr.Bus. '14-15—J. Stewart Jamieson, who was wounded at Argonne, Oct. 9, 1918, is now a patient in General Hosp. 32, Chicago, Ill. He was a 1st lieutenant, 119th F. A., 32d Div., and saw service at Toul, Alsace, Château Thierry, and at the Vesle, Soissons, and Argonne Forest. He graduated from the Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Officers' Training Camp, Nov. 27, 1917, and from the F. A. School of Instruction, Saumur, France, April 1, 1918. Lt. Jamieson went overseas in December, 1917.

'17—J. Wilmon Brewer, lieutenant, Co. B, 129th Inf., A. E. F., has been reported wounded, degree undetermined.

'17—Frank W. Dort was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'17—Edward W. Duggan, ensign, U. S. N., is stationed at the 9th Naval Dist., Great Lakes, Ill.

'17—Frank Fremont-Smith, Jr., ensign, U. S. N. R. F., who was on the U. S. S. "Pennsylvania," has been released from active duty.

'17—Harold W. Haserick is a captain, British Army, 11th Bn., Essex Regt., B. E. F. In November, 1918, he was detached from his regiment and came to America as a member of the British Military Mission. He joined the 77th Div. at Camp Upton, N. Y., as an advisor on mortars. In April, 1918, he went to France with his division, but rejoined his own regiment in August.

'17—Abner H. Hastings, who served in France with the 73d Artillery, C. A. C., has returned to United States and been honorably discharged.

'17—Ulmont W. Holly, lieutenant, 43d Inf., is at Camp Upton, N. Y.

'17—Gordon C. King has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, 22d Inf.

'17—James C. McMullin, 2d, lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F., is attached to the 1st Army; address A. P. O. 774.

'17—Stephen C. Peabody, who resigned as captain of Co. B, 67th Inf., after the signing of the armistice, has been recommissioned a captain, Inf. R. C. He sailed, Feb. 16, on the *Leviathan* for Constantinople as a member of the American Committee for Relief in the near East.

'17—Theodore H. Rice, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., who was an instructor at the Officer Material School, Cambridge, has been placed on inactive duty.

'17—Wyman Richardson, who was a lieutenant, 47th Inf., 4th Div., A. E. F., has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged. He was wounded in the shoulder, Sept. 27, 1918, while fighting in the Argonne. Richardson was commissioned from Plattsburg, Aug. 15, 1917.

'17—Louis B. Schneider, who was an aspirant in the French Army, has received the *Croix de Guerre*.

'17—Charles L. Sherman, 1st lieutenant, C. E., attached to the 535th Engineers for some months, has been stationed at Commercy, France.

'17—Wilford A. Walker, captain, Inf., who went overseas in command of Co. C, 302d Inf., in July, 1918, is now on duty with the 308th Regt., 77th Div., A. E. F. He served last October with the 163d Inf., 41st Div.

'17—Wallis W. Webber, 1st lieutenant, Inf., was commanding officer of the Marietta College, O., S. A. T. C.

'17—Irving C. Whittemore, who served in France as 1st lieutenant, 1st Bn., 55th Artillery, C. A. C., was honorably discharged in February after his return to the United States.

A.M. '17—Henry J. Doermann was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

LL.B. '17—James M. Healy was honorably discharged as a sergeant 1st class, A. S. (Pro.). He entered the service as a private in October, 1918, and was attached to Air Service Hdqrs., Washington, D. C.

LL.B. '17—Thomas J. Reynolds, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is an instructor at the Officer Material School, Seattle, Wash.

'18—John H. Chase is a lieutenant, C. E., A. E. F.

'18—Hugh G. M. Kelleher, 1st lieutenant, Inf., was on duty with the General Staff, M. I. D., Washington, at the time of his honorable discharge. He graduated from the first Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Meyer, Va., in August, 1917.

'18—Frederick W. Kurth, sergeant, Motor Transport Corps, is still on duty as an interpreter and liaison officer between the American and French Hdqrs. of the Reserve Mallet. He went overseas in July, 1917, in the American Field Service. He is now stationed at Sedan.

'18—Noble W. Lee, a member of S. S. U. 622, U. S. A. A. C., A. E. F., has been decorated by the French with the *Croix de Guerre* for con-

spicuous bravery in action. He has been in France since May, 1917.

'18—Hugh B. McGuire has been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, 46th F. A., Btry. B.

'18—William D. D. Morgan, ensign, U. S. N., is on Vice Admiral Grant's flagship, the U. S. S. "Minnesota."

'18—L. Mortimer Pratt, Jr., lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., is detailed to shore duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

'18—William Richmond, Jr., is 1st lieutenant, Hdqrs. Co., 310th Inf., A. E. F.

'18—Samuel Ring, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is a chemist as the Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.

'18—Alan Rosenberg has been released from active duty at the Officer Material Sch., Pelham Bay, N. Y.

'18—Edward F. Rowse has been honorably discharged as a corporal, 379th Inf., Camp Sherman, O.

'18—Eugene R. Weinberg, last stationed at the F. A. Replacement Depot, Camp Jackson, S. C., was honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, F. A., in December, 1918.

'18—Thomas A. West, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., is stationed at the Superintending Constructor's Office, U. S. N., Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corps, Quincy, Mass.

Law '15-17—M. Percy Bloch, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., recently stationed in the office of the Chief Cable Censor, Washington, D. C., has been placed on inactive duty.

Law '15-16—Leslie H. Buckler, 1st lieutenant, T. C., has been reported wounded, degree undetermined.

Law '15-17—James J. Laughlin, Jr., has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged. He was a 2d lieutenant, 330th Inf., A. E. F.

'19—J. Dana Hutchinson has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged. He was on detached service with the French Army as an aspirant, 504th Artillery. He received the *Croix de Guerre* with two citations, and the British Military Cross for bravery in action near Roulers, Belgium.

'19—David S. Laird, private in the 18th Bn., 2d Div., C. E. F., was at Mons, Belgium, when the armistice was signed and was later at Siegburg, Germany, near Bonn on the Rhine.

'19—John D. Love, sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, overseas, was wounded in action at Blanc Mont Ridge, Champagne sector, Oct. 6, 1918.

'19—Francis Parkman has been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, and an instructor at the Marine O. T. C., Quantico, Va.

'19—Morris Phinney has been honorably discharged as a lieutenant (j. g.) U. S. N.

'19—Peter A. B. Widener, 1st lieutenant, San. C., who was on the staff of Brig. Gen. J. M. T. Finney, A. E. F., returned to the United States in January.

'19—John B. Wilson, 1st lieutenant, Inf., has been since September, 1918, an instructor in the Machine Gun School, Camp Hancock, Ga.

'19—Thomas Worcester, 2d lieutenant, 379th Inf., M. G. Co., has been honorably discharged.

Law '16-18—Edward P. Wright has been released from active duty with the U. S. N. R. F. C.

'20—The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded posthumously to Albert Edgar Angier, 1st lieutenant. The citation says: "On Sept. 14, 1918, in the attack near Revillon, when his battalion advanced, this officer, in command of a platoon of Company M, 308th Infantry, continued to lead his men, though wounded. By his own personal courage and example, he urged them forward through enemy wire to their objective. Even when mortally wounded, he continued to direct the consolidation of his platoon's position, refusing medical attention in favor of others who had a better chance to live than himself." He died Sept. 15, 1918.

'20—Alfred W. Lawson, who was taken prisoner, Sept. 7, 1918, and released, Nov. 29, has returned to the United States. He was a 1st lieutenant, 91st Aero Sq., 1st Army Observation Group, A. E. F.

'20—Roy W. Peet, who was training at Selfridge Field, Mich., when the armistice was signed, was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), in December, 1918, and honorably discharged.

'20—B. Hammond Tracy, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has returned to the United States after two years' service overseas. He first did volunteer ambulance work and later trained for aviation. After being commissioned last May he was attached to the 638th Aero Sq., 5th Pursuit Group.

Law '17-18—Leo Gottlieb was a candidate at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'21—Philip S. Parker, Jr., 2d lieutenant, Inf., who was with the 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass., has been honorably discharged.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'87—Edgar Buckingham has recently returned from Rome, where he was associate scientific attaché at the U. S. Embassy.

'93—Henry F. Blake, who has been director of Military Relief, Northwest Div., Am. R. C., has left for France for Transport Service, Am. R. C.

'94—Walter C. Bailey, M.D. '98, has been appointed head of the Am. R. C. Commission to Poland.

'97—Karl De Laittre is with the U. S. Shipping Board, Div. of Planning and Statistics, Washington, D. C.

'04—Livingston Davis has resigned his position as assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He has remained in Europe for work under Mr. Hoover.

'05—Horace M. Swope is major and director, Am. R. C., Army and Navy Dept., Hdqrs., Paris, France.

'08—Samuel E. Morison has been summoned to Paris to join the staff of assistants of the American mission to the Peace Council.

'08—William M. Wall, who has been with the American Y. M. C. A. in Liverpool, is now at the headquarters in Paris.

'16—Lyman G. Richards has gone abroad to engage in Armenian-Syrian Relief work.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'90—Norman Hapgood, LL.B. and A.M. '93, has been appointed United States minister to Denmark.

'90—Nathaniel B. Potter, M.D. '96, is director of the Memorial Laboratory and Clinic, Santa Barbara, Cal. His address is R. D. No. 2, West Valley Road, Santa Barbara.

'90—Marcus C. Sloss, who, after 13 years' service, recently resigned as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of California, has formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Sloss, Ackerman & Bradley, with offices in the Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

'93—James A. Wilder is Chief Seascout of the Boy Scouts of America, and is busy organizing that branch of the scouts, which is for older boys. He urges returning naval men to continue seamanship study by signing up as seascout skippers.

'97—Lombard Williams has been elected moderator of the town of Dedham, Mass.

'98—E. Dwight Fullerton has been elected a member of the board of trustees of the Capen Fund of the town of Dedham, Mass.

'01—Sanford H. E. Freund has been appointed assistant general counsel for the United States Railroad Administration.

'01—Carrol J. Swan is New England advertising manager for the *Independent*.

'02—Edwin W. Mills has recently completed an eighth months' journey of exploration in French Indo-China, Yunnan, along the borders of Tibet and Burma, and in the Northern Shan States of Burma.

'03—Newell W. Edson has been appointed headmaster of the McBurney School for Boys, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York City.

'03—Ralph G. Wiggin was married to Miss Ada Dally at East Orange, N. J., Feb. 11. Wiggin is a credit representative of the National City Bank of New York. He was one of the delegates from New Jersey to the convention of the League to Enforce Peace recently held in New York City.

'04—Arthur A. Ballantine has resigned as solicitor of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., and has resumed the practice of law at 84 State St., Boston, in partnership with Col. Robert E. Goodwin, '01, and Joseph O. Proctor, '01.

'05—Paul D. Lamson, M.D. '11, was married at Brookline, March 8, to Miss Alice Tucker Daland, daughter of Tucker Daland, '73. Dr. Lamson has for some time been engaged in research work at Johns Hopkins University, and he and Mrs. Lamson will live in Baltimore, Md.

'07—O'Donnell Iselin was married, March 4, in New York City, to Miss Margaret Urling Sibley. Iselin is a captain in the Army and recently returned from 16 months' service abroad where he was a member of Gen. Pershing's staff.

'07—Harold W. Nichols has been released from active duty as Chief of Section of the War Industries Board, Washington, and has resumed his former position as president of the Fox Paper Co., Cincinnati, O.

'07—A daughter, Moira Jephson O'Connor, was born, Nov. 8, 1918, to Norreys J. O'Connor, and Grace (Corson) O'Connor. O'Connor is teaching at Radcliffe College and doing literary work.

'07—Livingston Phelps, formerly third secretary of the United States Embassy in Petrograd, has been assigned to the Embassy at The Hague.

'08—A son, Alan Freeman Arnold, Jr., was born, Jan. 9, to Alan F. Arnold and Ariana (Belt) Arnold.

'09—James T. Addison has resigned his commission as chaplain of the First Gas Regiment and has been appointed assistant professor of the History of Religion and Missions at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge.

'09—Ralph G. Crandall was assistant corporation counsel of the City of Chicago until Oct. 1, 1918, when he resumed private law practice with the firm of Poppenhusen, Newman & Johnson, 1615 Lumber Exchange, Chicago.

'09—The engagement of Hollis T. Gleason, LL.B. '11, and Miss Emily B. Clapp, of West Newton, is announced.

'09—Ernest Ver Wiebe returned from overseas, Jan. 18, and is now with the Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, O.

'09—William G. Wendell, who recently returned to this country after nearly two years' absence in France, has been elected an assistant secretary of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and is in the main office in New York City. Before entering the service in France, Wendell was secretary of the Paris office of the company.

'10—A son, William Jacoby Huff, was born, Feb. 8, to William K. Huff and Edna (Jacoby) Huff. Huff is secretary of the American University Extension Society, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

'12—Lloyd Booth has received his discharge from the Army, in which he held the rank of 2d lieutenant in the Air Service, and has returned to his position as treasurer of the Trumbull Steel Co., Warren, O.

A.M. '14—The engagement of Richard A. Newhall and Miss Elizabeth H. Bliss of Worcester,

Mass., is announced. Newhall is in General Hospital No. 10, Boston, recovering from wounds received at Cantigny, May 28, 1918.

'15—Philip A. Means is on his way to the west coast of South America to continue his studies in Andean history and in race-mixture in that part of South America.

'15—E. Moore Robinson, who was a 1st lieutenant in the 1st Gas Regiment, U. S. A., is now with the Weston Dodson Coal Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

LL.B. '15—The engagement of Herman Siefke, Jr., to Miss Marjorie Wheaton Piper, of Bay Ridge, N. J., is announced. Siefke is a junior lieutenant, U. S. N.

LL.B. '15—The engagement of Sargent H. Wellman to Miss Mary Conover Lynes of Paris, France, is announced. Wellman is a lieutenant in the Army and is still overseas.

'16—Gordon Lamont received on March 1 his discharge from the Royal Air Force, in which he held the rank of 2d lieutenant, and has resumed his position with the New York *Evening Post*.

'16—Willard S. Putnam, M.B.A. '17, is with Richardson, Hill & Co., bankers, 50 Congress St., Boston. Putnam was a 2d lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U. S. A.

'17—Frederik van den Arend is teaching at Kent School, Kent, Conn.

'18—Harold W. Quimby is with the Essex Aniline Dye Co., South Middleton, Mass.

'19—The engagement of Newcombe C. Baker and Miss Dorothy Dryden, of Newark, N. J., has been announced.

'20—The engagement of Everett P. Fabyan and Miss Frances Pearsall Field of New York City, is announced. Fabyan recently received his discharge from the Navy in which, as a lieutenant, he saw fourteen months' service overseas.

'20—John Perrin, who was an ensign in the Naval Aviation Service in England, is with the Cummings Traction Tread Corporation, Boston.

NECROLOGY

'58—FISHER AMES, LL.B. '60. Died at Boston, March 7.—He practised law in Boston until 1915, when he retired; during a large part of that period he was in the law department of the city. For many years, also, he prepared for the annual Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts a table showing how the legislation adopted by each General Court changed the public statutes. Mr. Ames was a well-known authority on the game of whist; he played it with skill, and several years ago won a national reputation by defeating the English authority "Cavendish" in a tournament. Mr. Ames wrote several volumes on whist and was the author also of "A Bit of American Genealogy." In 1865 he married Miss Virginia Lee of New Orleans, who survives.

'59—WILLIAM BARNEY, A.M. '64. Died at

Princeton, Mass., Feb. 23.—He studied law one year at the Harvard Law School, and later at New York University where he received the degree of LL.B. He then began the practice of law in New York City. In 1862 he was commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the New York Cavalry but was discharged because of physical disability. He was later commissioned a major, but ill-health prevented him from being mustered in and he resumed his practice. He had served as judge advocate of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and as commissioner for Wisconsin and Iowa. He had not been in active practice for many years before his death.

'64—FRANK WELLS, A.M. '67, M.D. '68. Died at Boston, March 4.—Dr. Wells was a veteran of the Civil War, for many years a leader in that branch of medicine to which he devoted the greater part of his professional life, and a prominent citizen of Boston, where he was born, Oct. 11, 1842. In September, 1862, while in his junior year in College, he enlisted in the 45th Massachusetts Regiment and served until September, 1863. After his graduation he was on the staff of Gen. Lockwood. In 1869, Dr. Wells received a medical degree from the University of Vienna. After further professional study in Dresden, Vienna, Paris, and London, he returned to this country and took up practice in Andover, Mass. He subsequently moved to Cleveland, where he was a professor in the Cleveland Medical School, a visiting physician of the Cleveland City Hospital, and health officer of the city. In 1878 he returned to Boston and practised in that city and in Brookline. In 1882 he was appointed medical director of the John Hancock Life Insurance Co., and he held that office for almost forty years. From 1891 to 1894 he was president of the National Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors. He had been vice-president of the Massachusetts Infants' Asylum, vice-president of the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association, a member of the executive committee of the Boston Provident Association, and chairman of the Brookline School Committee. For several years he edited the registration reports of Massachusetts. He was the author of a book, "Filth in Relation to Disease", and published also a volume of lectures on "School Hygiene", originally delivered before the teachers in the Boston Public Schools. In 1870, in Paris, he married Gertrude Huidekoper, of Meadville, Pa. He is survived by Mrs. Wells, by a daughter, Mrs. J. H. Stabler, and by two sons, George D. Wells, '94, and Edgar H. Wells, '97.

'68—ROBERT APTHORP BOIT. Died at Longwood, Mass., Feb. 6.—Mr. Boit had been for many years one of the leading insurance men of Boston. Directly after his graduation from College he went to Savannah, Ga., where he was in business until 1876. He then moved to New York and spent two years there in the real es-

tate and insurance business. In 1878 he returned to Boston as agent of the Commercial Union Association of London, and later he established the insurance house of Robert A. Boit & Co. He was a director in several corporations, a member of many social organizations, and had been president of the Metropolitan Improvement League, the Boston Dispensary, the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, the Boston Associated Board of Trade, the Papyrus Club, and the St. Botolph Club. He is survived by his second wife, who was Miss Lillian Willis, daughter of Nathaniel P. Willis, by three daughters who married, respectively, Dr. Hugh Cabot, '94, Walter S. Gierasch, '01, and William A. Burnham, Jr., '03, and by one son, John E. Boit, '12, who is now in France as a lieutenant in the U. S. A. Ambulance Service.

'83—OSCOOD PUTNAM. Died, Jan. 11.—For two years after graduation he tutored and taught in California, and then took up the study of law. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar, and had practised law in San Francisco ever since. He was for a time President of the San Francisco Associated Charities.

'87—GEORGE POPE FURBER, LL.B. and A.M. '90. Died at Boston, March 4.—He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and entered the office of L. S. Dabney, of Boston, where he remained for a year. In 1891 Furber opened an office in the Exchange Building, Boston. In the same year he went to Washington as private secretary to George F. Hoar, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and was appointed clerk of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the U. S. Senate. Upon the re-organization of the Senate committees in December, 1891, he became clerk of the Committee on the Judiciary, of which Senator Hoar was chairman. Furber resigned that position in 1892 and returned to Boston where he connected himself with the law department of the Boston & Albany Railroad. At the time of his death he was attorney for the road, and secretary and clerk of the Boston & Albany Railroad Co. Furber was secretary of his col-

lege class. While a student at the Law School he was an editor of the *Harvard Law Review*; in his second year he was also treasurer and business manager of that publication, and during his third year was editor-in-chief. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Laura Mabel Parker, of Wellesley Hills, a daughter, and two sons, one of whom is Edward P. Furber, '19.

LL.B. '04—ARTHUR GWATKIN STILES. Died at Hendersonville, N. C., Jan. 22.

'10—EDWARD BORDEN. Died at Fall River, Mass., Jan. 25.—After graduation he worked for C. H. Pope & Co., of New York, and George H. Waring & Co., Fall River, Mass. He then opened an office as a cotton goods broker at Fall River. In 1917 he entered the employ of the United States government as a civilian inspector of cloth, and in November, 1917, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, and assigned to the duty of inspecting cloth. Later he was placed in charge of the Cloth Inspection Department for Southern New York, Western Connecticut and Eastern New Jersey, and in June, 1918, was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps. At the time of the death of his brother, Robert Borden, '05, Borden applied for a discharge, which he received, Dec. 31, 1918. He then returned to Fall River as treasurer of the Borden-Remington Co.

'13—ALFRED MONTGOMERY GOODALE, M.D. '19. Died at Boston, Feb. 21.—He was one of the best-known members of his class and was especially prominent in rowing during his college course. In 1910 he was stroke and captain of his Freshman crew and in 1911, 1912, and 1913 he rowed in the University eight; all of the crews won their races with Yale. After his graduation he spent some time abroad, but during the last three years he had been a student in the Harvard Medical School, and received the degree of M.D. only a few days before his death. He was an interne in the pathological department of the Boston City Hospital.

A.M. '18—HERBERT FREDERICK ENGELBRECHT. Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1918.

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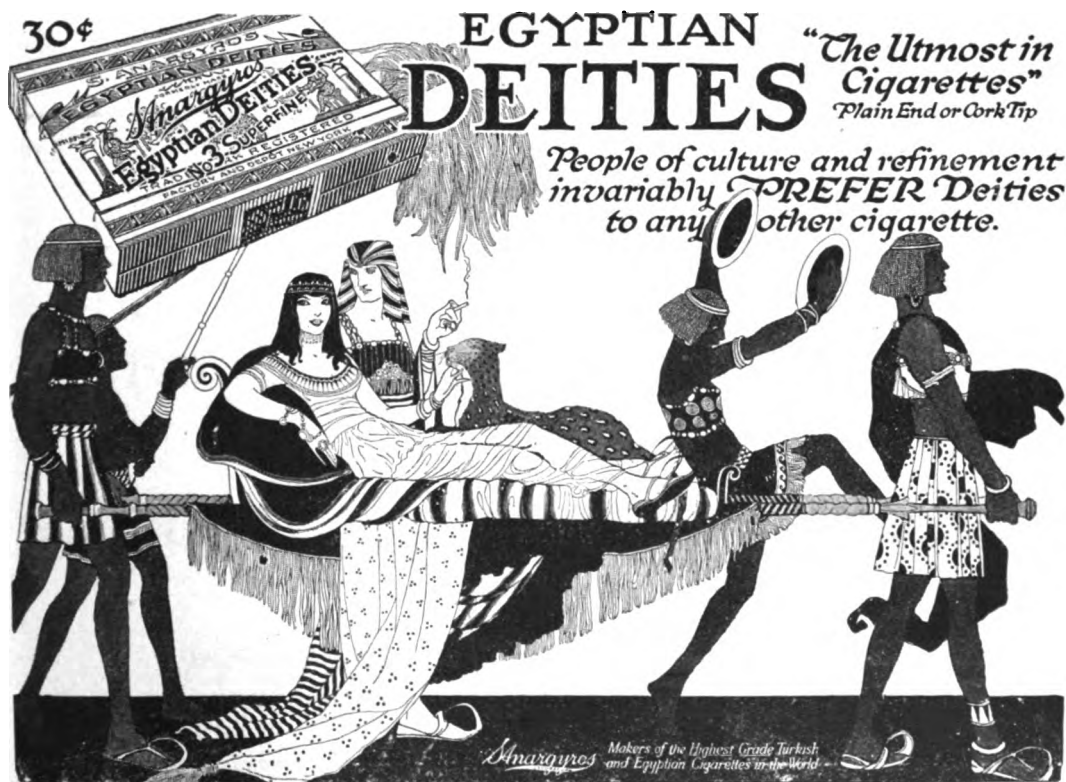
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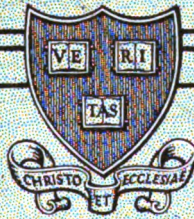
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HARVARD COLLEGE
MAR 20 1919

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1919.

NUMBER 25.

News and Views

The League of Nations Debate. When President Lowell set forth with President Taft to speak at the National Conferences held throughout the country in the interest of a League of Nations, the BULLETIN remarked upon the undertaking as a notable piece of public service. Attention was also called to the joining together of eminent sons of Yale and Harvard in a common cause. Had an eminent son of Princeton, working elsewhere in the same cause, been mentioned, the representation of the "Big Three" would have been complete.

Now the cause, especially in relation to the *pros* and *cons* of the form in which it stands concretely before the world, has become the subject of public debate between two of the most conspicuous sons of Harvard, the President of the University and the senior Senator from Massachusetts. No single event of its nature has excited such wide-spread interest for many years. These words about it must be written before its occurrence, and can touch only upon its general aspects. But there is at least one thing which the BULLETIN would like to say.

This is that the serious discussion of so momentous a question as the American attitude towards a League of Nations by men who are really qualified to talk about it—the one primarily as a student, the other primarily as a practitioner of government—is an incalculably valuable contribution

to public thinking at this time. Whatever the distinguished disputants may have said before this page is read, it is an excellent thing that a matter of such supreme consequence should be lifted to the highest possible plane of thoughtful discussion. This is the constant function of a Senator. That the President of Harvard should now join in so vital a discussion betokens a reassuring identification of academic and public interests.

* * *

Education Outside the Classroom. One of the agencies that has done much for the enlightenment of public opinion throughout the country during the past half-dozen years is the "forum" or weekly gathering for debate upon subjects of current interest. These forums are now a feature of community life in almost every parish of the land. They have given to thousands of men and women the opportunity to become informed on the issues of the day. If it should be asked why the universities do not use a like method of bringing their students into close touch with the world's affairs, the answer is that in many institutions the students have already done this for themselves. A forum for Harvard students has been in operation this winter and it has been well attended. Some of the speakers have been professors in the University; others have been brought from outside. But in any case the speaker merely introduces whatever general subject is slated for discussion. He is not supposed to exhaust the

topic, but merely to fetch it into the arena of discussion. Then the batteries of the undergraduates are opened upon him and the volley of questions may continue for an hour or more.

Between the weekly forum and the various "discussion groups" of which mention was made in our last issue there is no connection except that they are similar in general purpose and that both owe their existence to the initiative of the students themselves. They are a significant indication of the fact that the Harvard undergraduate of today does not seek or obtain all his education within the four walls of a lecture-room. The curriculum does not embody all the intellectual activities of the University. We are sometimes told that Harvard ought to have "courses" on current events, present-day problems, world-issues, and what not; the fact is that we have instruction in all these things under a different name. And it is better instruction than could ever be given in the more formal atmosphere of the college classroom.

* * *

The Harvard Deans.

The appointment of Professor Comfort Avery Adams to the deanship of the newly organized Harvard School of Engineering illustrates afresh the healthy tendency of the Harvard authorities to look beyond the circle of graduates of Harvard College for the men to fill important administrative positions. If there were no graduates of the College holding deanships in the University we should regard it as ominous. Certainly the College itself does well to have, as it has, a dean who spent his undergraduate years at Harvard. This, we believe, has never been otherwise. The Divinity School has a Harvard Dean, Professor Fenn, and the Dean of Special Students and Dean in charge of University Extension, Professor Ropes, is a graduate of the College. Dean

Smith, of the Harvard Dental School, is a graduate of that school. But what of the others, besides the latest recruit to the company of deans?

Dean Haskins, of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, took his bachelor's degree at Johns Hopkins. Dean Gay, of the Graduate School of Business Administration, is a University of Michigan man. Professor Wheeler, dean of the Bussey Institution Faculty, received his Ph.D. degree at Clark University. Dean Pound, of the Law School, is a graduate of the University of Nebraska. Dean Edsall, of the Medical School, took his bachelor's degree at Princeton, his doctor's at the University of Pennsylvania.

The proportion is just about as one would like to see it—four to six. So long as it stands thereabouts, the danger of "inbreeding" in the Harvard offices of greatest influence in the daily conduct of the University need not be unduly feared.

* * *

The Chorus of Academic Reconstruction.

Now the voices of Princeton are joined with those of Yale in the chorus of reconstruction. President Hibben, in his annual report and again at the Princeton Alumni Day luncheon, has set forth the needs of the university if it is to become in reality a national institution. As a national institution, and especially as an institution recruiting its students in greater numbers from the West and South, Princeton (President Hibben argues) would fulfill more fully its proper function; therefore it must seek new endowment, the uses of which are defined in some detail. State and regional scholarships must be established, university salaries raised, the preceptorial system extended, new library and laboratory facilities provided, and the departments of engineering, chemistry, and architecture developed. Other expansions are forecast, and in addition there is a definite promise that entrance requirements

and the prescriptions as to college studies in the first two years will be much modified in order to admit students from public high schools.

Meanwhile the Princeton Undergraduate Council has formulated a clearly-expressed program for reform, which it defends not on the ground of "educational theory" but on the ground of the need and opportunity of expansion and development for Princeton. The program calls for the elimination of Latin as an admission requirement and as a college prescription for the B.S. and Litt.B. degrees, and of all but one classical study for the A. B. degree.

Additional information concerning the Yale program for reconstruction—the program submitted to the Corporation by the Alumni Committee—shows it to be more radical than at first appeared. Two proposals of the Committee are unique: the proposal that a "Chancellor" be appointed to have "educational supervision" over the university, and the proposal that the freshman year be a year of common study, largely prescribed, to be followed by election among schedules of courses preparatory for professional study, graduate study, and business. The former proposal, we understand, has already been adopted.

It was the latter proposal that evoked in the *Crimson* an editorial rejoicing that whereas Yale showed signs of becoming "vocationalized", Harvard would maintain an unchanged front, with its face consistently set toward the goal of a liberal education. The *Crimson* thought it desirable that Harvard and Yale should offer somewhat divergent forms of college education, deprecating the idea that we might follow the Yale lead.

Perhaps the *Crimson* editorial is a good text for comment on the proposals for reform at Princeton and at Yale. Harvard is hardly likely to jump over the wall after any leader whatever; but neither is it like-

ly to persist in a given course merely for the sake of being "different." Greatness does not lie that way. The question is: Does any of these new undertakings contain a principle which ought to be considered with a view to its application in our own case?

The Yale plan of pre-professional schedules seems most likely to involve a principle worth thinking about. Is it not possible that schedules of college studies (at Harvard the six courses required for concentration) specifically designed to prepare for the study of medicine, the law, the ministry, teaching, the sciences, business, etc., would give point and meaning to the college work of many students who now go aimless through their later college years? The framing of such schedules (for example, a schedule looking toward diplomatic or other governmental service) would not necessitate the establishment of new courses; it would not discourage "pure" scholarship, but would rather encourage it by separating the prospective scholars from the prospective professional practitioners; and it would leave room for plenty of indeterminate schedules for those whose minds are still open on the subject of careers.

There may be dangers in the plan, but it is at any rate clearly in accord with the tendency to make education meet the worthy purposes of the students where such purposes exist. The day has gone by when "the life-career motive" can be condemned as sordid. As a unifying element in education it is at least superior to the desire to win through college breeding a coveted social prestige. The achievement of a many-sided outlook on life is by no means incompatible with a specialization in college frankly directed toward a professional objective. A broad perspective is the aim of distribution; concentration may well take point from a legitimate goal in the life ahead.

THE COLLEGES AND THE NEW AGE

THE following is a portion of an address delivered by Professor Ralph Barton Perry, of the Division of Philosophy, Major, U. S. A., at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Chicago, Feb. 21:

We are now living in a sort of blue Monday, following the Sabbath exaltation of the war. I suppose that in a sense peace is always a sort of anti-climax—a lapse from poetry to prose. The hero suddenly becomes an everyday mortal—the little, sordid, selfish things that have been forgotten in a sort of ecstasy of self-sacrifice, become important again. So, just at present, there are two things that are very notable about the American state of mind, a tendency to complain and a desire to return as soon as possible to the old ways. The tendency to complain manifests itself in the demand for investigations. Almost everybody went into the war with a hearty willingness to put up with all sorts of personal hardships and losses. Everybody knew, or should have known, that a gigantic national reorganization, extemporized over night, was bound to be wasteful and inefficient here and there. Everybody knew, or should have known, that the average human weakness being what it is, there was bound to be about so much error and injustice in a great collective effort involving six or seven million everyday men and women. While the war was on, the people were willing to make allowances and to trust to the good faith and good intentions of their leaders. But now every mistake and wrongdoing must be brought to light and somebody must be made to pay for it. For the next twenty-five years we shall be astonished and shocked at scandals which anyone would have predicted two years ago, and which five months ago anyone would have taken as a matter of course and charged up to profit and loss. This tendency to investigation and accusation is in part animated by an intelligent desire to learn from our mistakes in order to avoid them in future. But it is very largely due to a loss of morale, to a sort of nervous irritability following naturally after a period of high tension.

The desire to return as soon as possible to the old ways is not less marked. People who have been managed and regulated want to be let alone. People who have been abroad want to get home. People who have been keyed up to hardships, long hours, poor food, unusual exertion, want to eat and drink and sleep and rest. People are tired of being good; they want to be human

again, and they want to be human in the old way and in the old place. Suddenly conscious of their present discomforts after the numbness of the strain has passed, people attribute these discomforts to their present way of life and look back upon the old life as one continual round of uninterrupted bliss. They have been dreaming of the dear, familiar, picture-book delights of home and fireside, and have forgotten all about the toothaches, the crying babies, the furnace fire and the plumber's bill. So there is a great longing to go back again and begin where they left off.

It appears to be an open question, then, whether there is going to be any new age. I think there is, although I base my belief more on argument than on observation of fact. When you take hard physical exercise the immediate effect is fatigue and lassitude. But a little later comes a greater tone and vigor. So, I believe, with moral and physical exercise. People are spiritually tired after their exertions, and their souls want to sit down. But tomorrow it will be evident that there has been a growth of spiritual tissue. There will be a higher tone, a greater stock of moral energy and a buoyant desire to embark on new enterprises.

Furthermore, people will find that they have exaggerated the merits of the old way of life. It is said that service abroad makes the American soldier more than ever satisfied with his own country. The first effect apparently is rather to intensify his provincialism and his contempt for the ways of the "Tommies" and the "Frogs." He attributes most of the inconveniences of life to the queer ways of the foreigners—and, as he looks back over several thousand miles of Atlantic Ocean, he is surer than ever that the U. S. A. is the finest place in the world. Now, without desiring in the least to disparage this love of country, everybody hopes that overseas service will prove eventually to have resulted in a broadening of sympathies and a decline in the old prejudice against a foreigner as such. And this will undoubtedly be the second and more permanent effect. The returned soldier will find that he has somewhat over-idealized the home country during his exile, will be bruised a little against the hard facts, and then will remember with charity the little incidents and human contacts of his life overseas. He will find that there are new spaces and openings in his life that have made him more liberally minded for the rest of his days.

So, I believe, will it be with those who have during the last year and a half been abroad in the metaphorical sense. There will be memor-

ies, new friends, experience of new places and of new outlooks,—above all, new powers that once realized will never permanently be disowned or neglected. There will come a time when the delicious sense of relaxation will have passed, and when one will find oneself discontented forever with the limitations that one formerly did not feel at all.

Now, then, is this new life going to make itself felt in the colleges? The colleges, too, are just now almost wholly absorbed in a cozy sense of being home again, or rather in again having home to themselves. For them the end of the war means the departure of that troublesome intruder, the S. A. T. C. That the colleges, or many of them, should not have liked the S. A. T. C. signifies nothing in particular regarding the S. A. T. C. That a middle-aged member of the Naval Reserve, torn from the country-house or the club, should not have enjoyed the deck of a destroyer in a choppy sea throws no light on the efficiency of the Navy. The main trouble in both cases was the fundamental fact of war. In the S. A. T. C. the colleges were beginning to get into the war, and into some of its most vexatious but most characteristic phases, such as early and long hours of work, the necessity of submitting to orders from uncongenial superiors, and trying delays in the execution of formalities. Students, professors and presidents alike have had to bear

“the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor’s wrong, the proud man’s
contumely,
The pangs of despised love, the law’s delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes.”

But the S. A. T. C. is an epic in itself. It may some day be written, but it is too long a story to tell here tonight. The point is that the college form of the general lapse in morale is the revulsion against the S. A. T. C. and all that it signifies. We face here the same question regarding the permanence of this feeling, and I think we shall find the same answer. It will prove, I think, in the long run that something has happened to the colleges that will make them permanently different. I do not mean to attribute the causes of the change wholly or even mainly to the S. A. T. C. The colleges have gone into battle and in every branch of national activity. Every college man and teacher has lived through the war, and the future of the colleges will be the work of men that have been in some degree born again.

Let me state what I think this new spirit is going to be like when it revives and grows after the present dormant period. I admit that what I say is not so much an attempt at a scientific prediction as it is an expression of hope. For the revival of this spirit is going to be largely a result of our will and courage.

In the first place, the war has made us all clearer than before as to what we mean by Americanism. We went into the war with a profession of faith on our lips. We did not conceive it altogether as a war forced on us by physical conditions and induced by fear; but rather as a war that it was morally impossible for us to avoid. In other words, we could not remain neutral any longer without being intolerably ashamed of ourselves. We expected something of ourselves, and we wanted other people to expect it of us; and we went to war to fulfill these expectations. Otherwise we should have felt disgraced and un-American. Having entered into the war, and having through the war been drawn into intimate relations with European peoples, we have not lost sight of our Americanism, but have become more and more keenly conscious of it, just as a man learns more about himself when he goes out into the world. At the same time that we have begun to enter more actively into the international society, we have become more nationally-minded.

To put this essence of Americanism into words is not an easy matter, and nobody can hope to do it adequately. But perhaps we can agree upon a few salient characteristics. The American is not looking for trouble, but when evil things are forced on his attention he has a strong impulse to take a hand and set them right. He has unbounded confidence in himself; but his self-confidence is the kind that looks out through the window and not into the looking-glass. He is not a *poseur*, he is not especially satisfied with the results; but he has the utmost reliance in his power to do anything whatsoever that he undertakes to do. He is intelligent and adaptable, rather than logical and far-sighted. He is no respecter of august personages, or of established forms, and his sense of reverence is limited and often wholly quenched by his sense for the ridiculous. He shrinks from excessive emotion or from excessive credulity, so that he tends neither to fanaticism nor to bigotry. He is ambitious, but has a latent sense of fair play which can almost always be appealed to. He is not fond of systems and will not tolerate caste or permanent differences of rank and privilege; but has an aptitude for team play, and is capable of concerted action and of submission to leadership without losing his sense of equality. He is not realistic, in the European sense of regarding history or present fact as the sole guide of action; but he is realistic in his ready acknowledgment of new possibilities and in his practical energy. His realism is forward-looking and dynamic, rather than retrospective and static.

Every American is now becoming more or less keenly aware that this or something like this is what he wants to be, and to be as completely, as perfectly, and as effectively as possible. Now all successful education has to get its power from

a strong passion to be or to do something. In a sense, there never has been any successful American education, because we have been waiting for generations for some governing passion. Not knowing just what we wanted to become, nobody has been able to show us the way. We have lacked direction, the pull of a goal; we haven't set our hearts on anything. I believe that in this respect a new age is dawning, an age in which all educational activities shall be energized and pointed to an end, the end of developing and perfecting a coveted type of American manhood.

Another recent change which should have a far-reaching effect on education is the new sense for the big human problems. Our heads now ache with problems that five years ago didn't trouble us in the least. Doubtless the problems themselves have become more acute. But to my mind it is more indubitable and more significant that we have a new sense for old problems. The troubles between capital and labor, and the troubles between rival nationalities are as old as history, but we didn't use to lose any sleep over them unless they happened to touch our own pockets or our own lives. But now we lie awake nights trying to decide whether the hinterland of Trieste should be given to Italy or to Czecho-Slavia, and whether the iron-mongers of Belfast should work six or eight hours a day. The riddle column of the newspapers has spread over the whole sheet. There isn't any news any more, but only conundrums, and we feel personally responsible for solving them.

Now, to turn again to education. The only proper incentive to intellectual activity and growth is a problem, an alluring, irritating, teasing problem. The intellect is a hunter which from much hunting becomes a mighty hunter; and problems are its game. The beauty of the problems of today is this. They are not only alluring and difficult, evoking prolonged intellectual effort, but they are big problems which stir the souls of those who pursue them. They are as long as history, and as broad as life, and as deep as truth. They may be grouped under two master problems: the industrial problem—How shall wealth be evenly distributed without destroying the motives and wrecking the machinery that produce it? and the international problem—How shall patriotism be reconciled with humanity? There are very few subjects in the most highly diversified curriculum of the most highly developed modern university that do not relate to one or both of these problems. There is small danger that a man who attacks these problems will be narrow or shallow-minded. In other words, they are practical, vital, growing problems, but at the same time they are profound and liberal problems. They are both absorbing and emancipating, captivating the mind and freeing it.

This looks to me very much like the herald of a new dawn. Education must be practical, must

have a bearing on life, if it is to quicken interest and induce heartfelt effort. On the other hand, it must soar beyond the range of physical need and of narrow vocational motives, if it is to induce growth, intellectual detachment, creative imagination, and spiritual freedom. I see but one way to combine these two essential things, and that is to associate college studies with practical interests, while at the same time seeing to it that the practical interests are generous and liberal interests. Let the teaching and study of the languages, of the social sciences, of the physical sciences, of history, philosophy, and literature be reanimated by the new recognition of the problems of mankind. This new sense of sympathy, this new eagerness, this chivalry of mind, being itself sustained, will then be the spiritual and intellectual appetite which makes study palatable and gives the individual a power of assimilation and growth.

If we put these two things together—the new Americanism and the new interest in the big world problems—we have a third educational motive, the desire of the American youth, as a part of his Americanism, to make himself fit to serve his country and mankind.

In these days of perplexity, hysteria, and confusion of mind, fitness to serve requires several qualities which it should be the part of a liberal or college education especially to develop. First, there is sympathy—a quick responsiveness to the interests of others. This is natural to youth and should be developed by humanizing studies. But if sympathy is not to degenerate into excessive emotionalism that may take the form of a futile sentimentalism, or an equally futile fanaticism, it must be tempered and controlled by intelligence—by a keen sense for reality and for logic, by a power to think clearly and to keep on thinking clearly in the heat of action and under the pressure of an emergency. This is the rôle in life of that intellectual muscle and stamina which can be developed only by hard study and close application. Then there is discipline, the capacity of the individual to play the game, to be a leader, and to follow a leader, to unite his efforts with those of others, and to play the part assigned to him. I need not say that I despise a blind submissiveness. I mean the kind of discipline that enables a man to take his place, whether in the lead or in the ranks, for the sake of a common victory. Discipline in this sense may be in part developed from sympathy, intelligence, and from the studies which yield these qualities. But it must depend more upon agencies that are less conscious and less calculated, upon standards of sportsmanship and comradeship as these are fixed by the public opinion of the college world, and by the common sentiments of honor and loyalty.

Finally, to sympathy, intelligence, and discipline there must be added a fourth quality, that

of physical vigor and coordination. To be sound, to be clean, to be alert, to be aggressive, to be straight, to be skillful, to be mannerly, to be adaptable, to be brave, to be enduring,—these are a very large part of what we mean by being fit to serve. These are not merely physical qualities. There is no such thing as merely physical quality. A man who is sound, clean, alert, and straight *feels* sound, clean, alert and straight, and there is very strong likelihood that he will act accordingly. What we call manliness is inseparable from certain physical qualities, and yet it is no less a moral and spiritual quality.

It is proper that military preparedness in the new age should begin with the schools and colleges, and that it should be a part of a national system of education, a lesson in the universal school of citizenship. War is not so much a specialized activity as it is a union and application of agencies that exist in times of peace. Military preparedness in the modern sense is largely a matter of organization and of the skillful use of science and industry. Hence, the importance of linking any future military policy with the educational institutions which must be depended on to provide scientific research and the experts trained in the physical and social sciences. On this side the important thing in preparedness for future emergencies is to preserve the threads of connection which have enabled the agencies of learning and of industry to pull together in the presence of a common menace or a great national opportunity. In developing the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, therefore, the War Department is wisely inviting the cooperation of teachers and investigators, and asking them, without abandoning their regular research or instruction, to direct these on occasion to military applications, to illuminate them by the problems and achievements of the war, and to give them the added motive of contributing to the solution of the problems of national and international security.

The other half of preparedness is to make young men fit to serve, and, if need be, to fight. The basis of it is bodily vigor, and those attendant moral qualities of which I have spoken—discipline, loyalty, readiness, leadership, courtesy—the general tone of manliness. For this reason, it is sound policy to insist somewhat less than formerly on strictly military drill and more on physical training and mass athletics, believing that these, if properly directed, will develop the fundamental qualities to which military technique may readily be added. It is believed that this military technique can in many cases better be imparted in summer camps where a life in the open and a concentration of interest and the daily routine of the soldier create incomparably more favorable conditions than it is possible to hope for during the school or college year.

There are thus three important features which distinguish military training, so conceived, from

military training as it has been often conceived in the past. There is the intellectual appeal, the interest in the technological, economic, social, and historical problems of war; there is the cult of bodily health and fitness; and there is the fundamental moral motive of personal responsibility for the security and happiness of mankind. When so conceived, military training is justified by the essential human values which it realizes. It is an auxiliary agency for the development of good citizenship. It is not an external and wasteful thing that can be justified only by the evil and deplorable possibility of war. It pays as it goes; and fits the nation none the less for peace, while insuring it against the hazard of war.

HARVARD PUBLICATIONS WANTED

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I am a collector of Phi Beta Kappa literature, and of the writings of Justin Winsor. For my sets I need:

Harvard Alpha, P. B. K., Catalogue, 1902.

Harvard University Bulletin, vol. 1, no. 1, March, 1876; vol. 4, no. 2, May, 1885; and titles and indexes to vols. 1, 4 and 5.

Harvard University Library Bibliographical Contributions, vol. 1, no. 1 (1878), no. 11 (1881), and no. 20 (1886); vol. 2, no. 24 (1887), no. 25 (1887), and no. 34 (1890).

I will pay well for any of the foregoing in clean, unworn and perfect condition.

THOMAS M. OWEN.

Department of Archives and History.

Montgomery, Ala.,

March 14, 1919.

MAKING SCHOLARSHIP ATTRACTIVE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have just noticed in the *Boston Evening Transcript* of Jan. 22 an article to the effect that Cornell University is wrestling with the problem of how to make "high scholarship a thing to be prized and sought by students." . . . All colleges, Harvard included, have to face the same problem, and no satisfactory solution has been found anywhere. It may be that there is no one way to accomplish the end desired; we shall achieve our purpose only by striving for it along many paths. I should like to venture one suggestion, without attempting to develop the idea fully; undergraduates should be able to win through scholarship the same social recog-

nition they obtain through athletics and other extra-curricular activities.

It is an indisputable fact that the successful athletes "make" the best clubs and are accepted in the better social circles; leaders in college dramatics, journalism, and other such activities are also able to achieve social success; rarely, if ever, does a man win social prominence through excellence in scholarship. Prizes and fellowships are very well in their way, but they do not attract the man who knows that he is not Phi Beta Kappa material, who knows that he could never be a Rhodes Scholar or win a travelling fellowship, and yet who ought to be inspired to do his very best in his studies. The scholastic honors and prizes fall for the most part to those who study for love of learning and need no further incentive. Social distinction is the reward of him who esteems sports and clubs above books and courses.

Undergraduate opinion should be moulded to the end that the men of scholarly ability are recognized at least as the equals of the heroes of gridiron and diamond, to be accepted on equal terms in the social clubs, to have an equal chance for class offices, to be mentioned as often and as honorably in the *Crimson* and the Boston papers, to enjoy, in a word, the successes which are valued by the typical undergraduate. Harvard is essentially democratic; but even in a pure democracy there are social strata. Our best scholars should be able to meet our best athletes on the same high social level.

CLIFFORD S. PARKER, '12.

Marseilles, France,
Feb. 19, 1919.

HARVARD MEN IN THE 77th DIVISION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Being in charge of the 77th Division Employment Bureau at 280 Madison Avenue, New York City, in case any Harvard man of the 77th Division is looking for employment, I would be very glad to give him my personal attention and endeavor in every way to place him in the sort of a position he would like. I would also request that all employers of labor in the New York district would send me their labor requirements.

The 77th Division, a part of which was the famous "Lost Battalion", is entirely a drafted division and therefore has not the influence and backing that the National Guard divisions have had. The Division would greatly appreciate any effort made in its behalf.

GORDON L. SAWYER, '98,
77th Division Employment Bureau.
280 Madison Ave., New York City,
March 11, 1919

IMPRESSIONS OF CAMBRIDGE

The following communication, giving the writer's impressions of Cambridge and Cambridge people, was written, in response to a request from the BULLETIN, by Ensign Russell Van Billiard, U. S. N. R. F., who has been connected with the Naval Radio School almost from its inception:

I am glad to give you my impressions of Cambridge people because they have been formed by the many happy experiences of myself and others—and pleasant subjects are always invigorating. When I speak of Cambridge people, I include all the people in this vicinity who joined so whole-heartedly in entertaining the Radio men. Cambridge, in whose midst we were so suddenly thrown, responded quickly and nobly to the exigency, and that spirit soon spread to surrounding towns with the result that we immediately learned that the Mayflower also brought cooks to this country.

I venture to say that 75 per cent. of the men that attended the Radio School had never been to Boston or even to New England before—many not in the East. I further venture to remark that, like myself, they all had the impression that in coming to "cultivated and intellectual" Boston they were to make their debut in a land of strange people whose outstanding features were elevated brows and exaggerated "cawnts." I believe that all of these men are returning to their respective states, cities, and towns throughout the country with an exceedingly pleasant retrospect of Cambridge and Cambridge people. Perhaps we shall hear less about the cold and impregnable Bostonians.

True, there have been some unpleasant experiences and criticisms, due, however, to individuals rather than masses, and therefore not to be accepted as the attitude of a people. There were the ultra-conventional, whose attempts at being human were entertaining; those who effervesced so freely concerning their family trees that one was tempted to change the adage and cry loudly "Woodman, chop that tree!"; and those who refused to see humor in a sailor-clad farmer's first experience with demi-tasse, napkins, and fin-

ger-bowls. Handling, as we did, so many different classes of men, it is natural to expect that there would be some unfavorable incidents. These did occur, perhaps more often than we know, but they were in the most cases handled tactfully and with equanimity by the Cambridge people.

But, greatly in the majority were the quiet, unostentatious families that accepted with warm hospitality men from all walks of life—accepted them not only as sailors in the nation's service but also as men with homes and mothers; greatly in excess were the people whose individual efforts, tact, and understanding made the initial activities so pleasant and later the organization so successful. Never was there a holiday when every man that so desired was not given an opportunity to enjoy the hospitality of a pleasant home. Always there was entertainment and pleasant diversion for all of the men all of the time. Institutions, homes, and hearts were unconventionally thrown open to us in a whole-hearted, human way that could leave nothing but a pleasant impression of Cambridge people.

Perhaps a paragraph from the Chaplains' report to the Bureau of Navigation may not go amiss here:

"5. CO-OPERATIVE AGENCIES. Y. M. C. A., K. of C., American Red Cross Society, Hostess House, (quarters of the War Camp Community Service), Houghton House (a delightful residence, now a service club), the Magnet (a Lutheran Service Club), parish houses, clubs and private houses, organized and well-conducted for helpful service have all proven effective in good works in behalf of the well-being and efficiency of the men at this station. It would be a pleasure for the Chaplain to mention the names of scores of men and women to whom the credit is justly due for whatever success the office of the Chaplain may have attained."

Thousands have gone; we are going. Good bye, good luck, and God bless you, Cambridge people! You've treated us bully. We're for you—lorgnette or no lorgnette, street cars after midnight or none—we're for you. Come and see us sometime.

HARVARD MEN IN THE PHILIPPINES

THE following statement about the war work of Harvard men who are, or have been, in the Philippines, was prepared, in response to a request from the BULLETIN, by Rev. Artley B. Parson, '03, formerly on the preaching staff of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, and now Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John, Manila, P. I.:

The Philippine Islands present less a residence than a procession. Unlike Hawaii, we have no American Harvard men born in the Islands, and but few Filipino Harvard men. Accordingly, it is difficult to keep records of the men from Harvard who entered the world war. Many of them, like Forbes, Denison, Bowditch, and others, had gone before the United States entered the war; that number comprises a dozen or more. We still call them members of the Harvard Club of the Philippines, although, more correctly, they are past members.

I will give a running account of the contribution made to the war by Harvard men who have been in the Philippines. If the record is a trifle vague it must be put down to the fact that we are 10,000 miles away, that some of the men were here for only a short time, and that most of

us who are now here are not acquainted with many of those mentioned.

Of a total living membership of 71, I am informed, 43 have been in war service. The details about Governor W. Cameron Forbes, '92, Winfred T. Denison, '96, Edward Bowditch, Jr., '03, and Warwick Greene, '01, who were formerly prominently connected with the Philippines, have been reported.

In addition, the following are known to have been in some branch of the service, the particulars of which we cannot ascertain: Samuel Stickney, '01, formerly Chief of the Division of Publications, Bureau of Agriculture, and the fourth secretary-treasurer of our Harvard Club; George G. Ball, '08; Rev. Murray Bartlett, '92, formerly Dean of the Episcopal Cathedral and President of the University of the Philippines, in Y. M. C. A. work, reported wounded; Charles C. Batchelder, '89; Emerson B. Christie, Grad. '09-10, formerly ethnologist in the Bureau of Science, reported captured by the Turkish forces in Asia Minor; Percy G. Drake, M.D. '04, U. S. Army Medical Corps; Gordon Fairchild, '04, formerly assistant attorney of the Bureau of Justice; Hans G. Hornboestel, Bussey '99-02, formerly in the U. S. Navy, stationed at Cavite; William A. Kincaid, Jr., Law '09-12; Harold K. Marshall, M.D. '04, U. S. Army Medical Corps;

Amos B. Shattuck, Law '79-80; Professor Richard P. Strong, U. S. Army Medical Corps; Elliot C. Bacon, '10, formerly secretary to the Governor General; Marshall A. Barber, '92, formerly biologist in the Bureau of Science.

Of the following, about whom we can give definite information, five—Garrett, Whitney, Costello, Marquez, and King—have been in service in the Philippines:

Francis H. Garrett, '77, formerly Assistant Director of the Bureau of Supply, and, until recently, a hemp planter at Davao, Mindanao, has been in Red Cross work in Manila. He has lately been made manager of the work in the Islands in behalf of Siberia; at this date he is planning further development of the sending of supplies into Siberia, in answer to the stirring call from Major Alfred L. Castle, '06, American Red Cross, who has been in conference with the Red Cross in Manila *en route* to the United States. Garrett had volunteered for service in France or Siberia before the cessation of hostilities.

Louis F. Snow, '89, A.M. '90, formerly Professor of English at the University of the Philippines, now on leave of absence, is working in the Intelligence Department in Washington, D. C.

Remsen B. Ogilby, '02, formerly headmaster of the Baguio School for Boys, Baguio, Benguet, P. I., resigned to become a chaplain in the Army; he was appointed to the post at West Point, where he was at last reports.

William T. Hilles, A.M. '05, who was Assistant Professor of English at the University of the Philippines, resigned to take up war work in the United States; he is reported to be in the Red Cross.

Frank T. James, '08, resigned his position as chief inspecting engineer of the Bureau of Public Works to accept a captaincy in the Engineers. He sailed late in the summer of 1918 for service.

Frederic W. Whitney, '07, is a captain in the Philippine Scouts. He was active in the formation of the new Philippine National Guard which was called out, 15,000 strong, Nov. 1, 1918. The Filipinos represented all of the racial and tribal strands in the Islands and were recruited with the hope of seeing service in France, on the Mexican border, or wherever assignment was made. Of course, the independence sentiment saw in the formation of the Guard a foreshadowing of national hopes, but the war was, primarily, the cause of the new organization. Many Americans, leaving professions and business, went into training for a period of months, first at Fort William McKinley, and later at a camp in Parañaque, on the outskirts of Manila. When news came of the death of Tomas Claudio, the first Filipino to die in France, authorities named this camp Camp Claudio.

Two other Harvard men associated with this work were Hilario G. Marquez, '10-11, a ser-

geant in the Philippine National Guard, and Israel F. Costello, Med. '95-97, a captain in the Philippine Scouts, who took charge of the mustering in of the men in the various provinces.

Since the signing of the armistice most of the Americans have left the National Guard, but while the war was on there was a keen interest in what seemed to be a promising opportunity for the Filipinos to strike for freedom with other peoples of the world.

Bishop Brent, S.T.D. (hon.) '13, left the Islands in October, 1917, in response to an appeal from the Y. M. C. A., seconded by Gen. Pershing, to work among the troops in France. Later he was made Chaplain-Major in charge of all the chaplain work with the American Expeditionary Forces. Reports come in of the enthusiastic speaking and efficient executive work of Bishop Brent.

Horace S. King, '15, was with the Bureau of Education, but resigned to accept a lieutenantancy in the 9th Cavalry at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P. I. He went at once into training and continued in service until the breaking-up of the Central Powers, when he resigned to go home.

I think, then, it may be said that the Harvard men of the Philippines have sought to be present where there was need for service. Those who were formerly leaders in constructive work among the Filipinos resigned and entered one or another of these branches of war work: infantry, cavalry, engineering, Scouts, Philippine National Guard, Medical Corps, aviation, Navy, Y. M. C. A., chaplaincy, Red Cross, and Public Information. And I know there were some, whose names do not appear on the roll of active service, who would have volunteered if it had not been that the work they were then doing seemed to them the best form of patriotic labor. We have been heart and soul with the other Harvard men. We have thrilled at what the most active have done. We have tried to hold high the watchword on the lips of the loyal Filipinos:

Al Frente!	Forward!
Y alegre va,	And happy he goes,
Por su pais.	For his country.

Awards to Students

The Hemenway Fellowship in the Peabody Museum has been awarded for the year 1918-19 to Eduardo Noguera, of Mexico City, Mex. Noguera is Assistant Director of Antiquities in the National Museum of Mexico, and last year was a Robert C. Winthrop Scholar at Harvard.

The Charles Eliot Ware Memorial Fellowship in the Medical School for the academic year 1918-19 has been awarded to Edward Allen Boyden, '09, A.M. '11, Ph.D. '16, of Newton Centre.

A Buckley Scholarship in the Dental School has been assigned to Joseph Hyman Neason, of Cambridge.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, '05

FIRST ON THE ROLL OF THE HARVARD DEAD.

[The following sketch of George Williamson, '05, is the first of the "Memoirs of the Harvard Dead in the War Against Germany", which M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, is preparing for publication, in book form, by the University. Other memoirs in this series will appear from time to time in the BULLETIN.]

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IN the fight against Germany the first three Harvard men to fall were, in turn, English, American, and French. in descent and association. This circumstance may be taken not only to illustrate the diversity of the Harvard fellowship, but also to prefigure the joining together of the foremost democracies of the world in a perpetual unity of interest and effort.



George Williamson, the first graduate of Harvard to give his life in the

war, is said also to have been the first graduate of any American college so to have fallen. He was born in London, Sept. 26, 1883, the son of Charles James and Martha Laura (Long) Williamson. His mother is now Lady Skinner, the wife of Sir Thomas Skinner, of Montreal, a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The boy's preparation for college was made at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. His college contemporaries, for whom a classmate has spoken, recall him as virile, witty, of good habits, exceptionally liked, and brilliant enough to maintain a good academic standing without much study. The mere fact that at the sophomore dinner of his class he responded to the toast of "The Grind" suggests that he was not too hard a student: after-dinner speeches of this kind are generally assigned on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. Williamson's college interests are further indicated

by the fact that he was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Polo, Hasty Pudding, and Fly Clubs, and the editorial staff of the *Harvard Advocate*. In the sketches—they were hardly stories—which he contributed to that journal, the English background of the young editor provided a refreshing bit of contrast with the familiar stock-in-trade of our college journalism. Read even today his contributions to the *Advocate* have qualities both of poise and of liveliness to which one responds with genuine liking.

Graduating at Harvard in 1905, Williamson went at once to England where he matriculated at Oxford University, in October, as a member of Christ Church. While at Oxford he joined the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, of which he was a lieutenant in the Third Reserve Battalion. He became a student of the Inner Temple in 1906, and left Oxford at Easter, 1907. In January, 1910, he was admitted to the bar, and on Nov. 9, 1910, married Hilda Isabel Gordon of Montreal, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. When the war came, four years later, he was a member of the Montreal law firm of Smith, Markey, Skinner, Pugsley & Hyde.

Early in August he was summoned by cable to join his regiment, and proceeded at once to England. The first battalion of the regiment was in India; the second had already gone to France. After about two weeks of training with his own, the Third Reserve Battalion, Williamson left England for the front, Sept. 8. The retreat from Mons had ended, and the Allies had resumed the offensive. Of what befell him from that time forth there is no occasion to resort to other words than those of a private letter* which formed the basis of

*Written, Dec. 17, 1914, by Edward Bell, '04.

a sketch of Williamson's military service in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for March, 1915:

George went through the battles on the Aisne and on the Marne, and wrote several very cheery letters to his family at this time. Officers of his Battalion who have since come home, including his Captain, bear testimony to his splendid behaviour during this trying time when they were constantly under shell-fire, and he apparently was exactly the same as ever, cracking jokes and cheering his men by his bearing.

When the Regiment arrived on the present lines, George, according to his Captain, who has since also been wounded and come home, greatly distinguished himself on one occasion when the trench his section were holding was attacked by the bayonet, and George's lot succeeded in throwing back the enemy after desperate hand-to-hand fighting.

On Nov. 8th, George's company advanced in the early morning to relieve the defenders of a certain trench. George's section were on the left of the company and advanced along the outside edge of a wood. The enemy had worked around further to the left and opened fire with machine guns, enfilading George's men. These

latter took cover in the wood as fast as they could, and George might easily have saved himself by doing the same. Instead, however, he stepped out of the wood and took a good look round to make certain that all his men had got safely to cover, and thereupon was hit five times all down the left side, including one in the lung. He kept going, however, long enough to get his men safely into the trench, and then actually walked along it to the centre and reported himself wounded to the Captain.

He had to sit till nightfall in the trench, and then was moved seventeen miles in a motor ambulance to a hospital [at Poperinghe]. He and the doctors all thought he would recover and he wrote on the 10th to his mother giving the date of his probable arrival in England and making light of his wounds. On the night of the 11th he grew rapidly worse and died early the following morning. He was buried nearby and his grave is marked.

His wife, and their one child, Hazel, born Aug. 12, 1911, made all haste to reach Europe from Montreal when the news of his wounds came to them there, but were still on the ocean when he died.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air service, Production. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.-F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Harvard Dead

Army and Navy,	-	-	-	286
Auxiliary service,	-	-	-	24
Total,	-	-	-	310

Deaths in Service.

Spec. '14-15—OAKLEY DAY OVERTON, a private in Medical Unit 41, 4th Bn., A. E. F., died of bronchial pneumonia, Oct. 11, 1918, overseas. He enlisted, July 19, 1918. His home was in Sheridan, Wyo.

Dent. '15-18—ELMER REINHOLD BOLINDER, who went overseas last July with Hospital Unit 24,

and had the rank of sergeant, died of pneumonia, Feb. 17, in France. He lived in Swampscott, Mass.

Additional Information.

'20—The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded posthumously, Dec. 23, 1918, to FRANCIS REED AUSTIN, who died in France, Nov. 11, 1918. He was a 1st lieutenant, Inf., and acting commander of Hdqrs. Co., 109th Regt., 28th Div. The award was made for extraordinary heroism in action near Haumont, France, on the day he was killed. On two other occasions Lt. Austin had won high praise for his actions under fire.

In Military or Naval Service.

'93—Charles H. Fiske, Jr., has been assigned to the Inspector General's Dept., and sailed last week for service with the U. S. Liquidation Commission, as special disbursing officer.

'95—Edwin W. Ryerson, M.D. '97, is a major, M. C., General Hosp. No. 28, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

'95—James M. Washburn is a captain, M. C., General Hosp. No. 28, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

LL.B. '96—Hugh W. Ogden, lieutenant colonel, is in the Office of Civil Affairs, Hdqrs., 3d Army, A. E. F.

'00—Alfred M. Tozzer, captain, A. S. (Aero.), who has been on duty with the Air Service Examining Board, San Francisco, Cal., has been honorably discharged.

'02—Theodore B. Fay is a captain, 328th Inf., A. E. F.

'02—Joseph G. Willis is a sergeant, 13th Trains and Military Police, Camp Lewis, Wash.

'03—Max A. Adler was commissioned a captain, F. A. R. C., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'03—John P. Hogan is a major, C. E., and chief of Sec. 2, Hdqrs., 2d Army, A. E. F.

'03—Ernest N. Stevens is with the T. C. in France.

'04—John H. Stone, LL.B. '07, major, J. A. G. D., is now assistant judge advocate, Hdqrs., District of Paris. His address is A. P. O. 702, A. E. F.

'05—William L. Nash, major, F. A., is the commanding officer, Convalescent Center, Camp Jackson, S. C.

'05—Benjamin C. Tower is a private, 1st class, in the 101st F. A., Btry. A, A. E. F. He enlisted in the Motor Transport Service of the A. E. F. in November, 1917, and served with the Mallet Reserve of the French Army. This unit took active part in many engagements. He was transferred to the 101st F. A., in November, 1918.

'05—Harry W. Weitzel, major, U. S. Marine Corps, is stationed at the Navy Yard, New York.

'07—Henry H. Fay, Jr., who served in France as a 1st lieutenant, 101st F. A., was invalided home and is now at General Hosp. No. 10, Parker Hill, Boston.

'08—Morton L. Newhall, captain, A. S. (Aero.), is commanding officer of the 148th Aero Sq., attached to the Royal Air Force, B. E. F.

'08—Dwight N. Robinson has been released from active duty as a yeoman, 1st class, U. S. N. R. F.

'08—Stuart Thomson was promoted last October to captain, O. C. He has been stationed since 1917 in Washington, D. C.

'08—Conrad Weselhoeft, M.D. '11, captain, M. C., assigned to the 102d Inf., 26th Div., A. E. F., has received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action.

'09—A. Arthur Jenkins was honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, Inf., while on duty as an instructor at the Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'09—Louis M. Nichols, 1st lieutenant, Administrative Branch, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Div., General Staff, has been honorably discharged.

'09—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., lieutenant colonel, who has been with the A. E. F. since 1917, re-

turned to the United States recently on the S. S. "Maurentania." He wears two wound stripes and was cited for conspicuous gallantry in action during the operation about Cantigny last spring.

'10—Morris B. Carpenter has been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.)

'10—Nathan S. Davis, 3d, is a captain, M. C., General Hosp. No. 28, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

'10—Leon M. Little, lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F. has been released from active duty.

'10—William Pitkin, lieutenant, Inf., is at General Hdqrs., Sec. 1, A. E. F.

'10—Thomas C. Quinn returned from France in February and has been honorably discharged. He was a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), attached to the 20th Aero Sq.

'10—James Taussig, Jr., has been released from duty as a captain, C. A. C., after eleven months' service overseas.

Law '07-08—Carroll A. Wilson has been commissioned a 1st lieutenant, C. A. R. C.

'11—Herbert A. Faunce has been released from active duty as a chief boatswain's mate, U. S. N. R. F.

'11—Wetmore Hodges was commissioned a lieutenant, C. A. R. C., upon graduating from the O. T. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va., in December.

'11—Thomas H. McKittrick, 2d lieutenant, Inf., is assistant liaison officer at the Hdqrs. of the Allied Armies, A. E. F.

'11—Perry D. Smith, who was senior instructor at the Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va., has been honorably discharged as a major, Inf.

'11—Ralph C. Staebner is a captain, Supply Sec., Forestry Div., A. E. F.

'11—Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., has returned to this country after nearly eight months' service with the A. E. F.

'11—Chester R. Union, lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F., has been released from active duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C.

D.M.D. '11—Leon A. Storz, lieutenant, D. C., has been transferred to the section of oral and plastic surgery, General Hosp. No. 2, Ft. McHenry, Md.

'12—H. Curtis Dewey, captain, 16th F. A., 4th Div., is with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

'12—Charles G. Douglas, who was a 2d lieutenant, Inf., detailed to the 165th Depot Brig., Camp Travis, Tex., has been honorably discharged.

'12—Richard Douglas, captain, 328th Inf., 82d Div., was wounded, Oct. 7, 1918, near Chatel Chéhéry on the Aire River, Argonne Forest, not at St. Mihiel as reported in the BULLETIN of Feb. 6. He is now at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

'12—Laurence C. Staples, sergeant, Q. M. C., who went overseas last July, with the 301st Inf., 76th Div., has been transferred to the Q. M. C., 1st Replacement Depot. His address is A. P. O. 727, A. E. F.

'13—Paul E. Callanan, 1st lieutenant, Inf., is at General Hdqrs., Army of Occupation, Treves, Germany.

'13—Charles E. Miller is a private, Co. D, 13th Inf., 8th Div.

M.D. '13—Thomas W. Wickham, 1st lieutenant,

M. C., is with Base Hosp. No. 69, A. E. F.

'14—Henry A. Brickley, captain, Inf., has been assigned to the 36th Regt., since the demobilization of the 12th Div., of which his previous unit, the 35th M. G. Bn., was a part. He returned to the United States last September after having served a year in France with the 23d Inf. He again went overseas with an Advance School Det. of the 12th Div., but was ordered back after the signing of the armistice. Capt. Brickley was gassed, July 19, at Vierzy, south of Soissons.

'14—Arthur H. Clifford, private, is attached to Hdqrs. Motor Sec., Hdqrs. Bn., 2d Army, A. E. F.

'14—B. Allison Edwards is a captain, 302d F. A., A. E. F.

'14—Morton Hiller is a 1st lieutenant, Hdqrs., 88th Div., A. E. F.

'14—Philip W. Thayer, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., who has been gunnery officer on the U. S. S. "Huron", has been released from active duty.

'14—Osgood Williams, 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., has been honorably discharged after fifteen months' service with the A. E. F.

'15—Frederick L. Cole, 2d lieutenant, O. C., is at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.

'15—J. Lothrop Priest, ensign, U. S. N., is on the U. S. S. "Solace."

'15—Cecil H. Smith, who was in the Hdqrs. Det., Aviation General Supply Depot, Fairfield, O., has been honorably discharged as a sergeant, 1st class.

A.M. '15—Ralph M. Eaton, Ph.D. '17, is a 1st lieutenant, 103d Inf., Supply Co., 26th Div., A. E. F. He has been in France since October, 1917.

Div. '12-15—Frank P. Beal is in Germany as a 1st lieutenant, chaplain, Hdqrs., 1st Div., A. E. F. He was on duty with the 42d Div. in Alsace, with the 77th at Montigny and Ancerville, and with the 26th at Château Thierry and through the Verdun drive. Lt. Beal was slightly gassed a number of times.

'16—Dexter P. Rumsey is a 1st lieutenant, F. A., A. E. F.

'16—Richard L. Small, 1st lieutenant, Inf., is munitions officer of the 308th Inf., 77th Div., A. E. F. He was at Sedan when the armistice was signed.

'16—Merritt P. Starr has been honorably discharged as a corporal in the Sanitary Det., Camp Meade, Md.

'16—George A. Thayer, 3d, is a private in the Railway Transportation Corps, A. E. F.

'16—Errol B. Thomas, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), was honorably discharged in December, after his return to this country from three months' training in England.

Gr. '16-17—Douglas C. Wendell, who was a quartermaster, 1st class, U. S. N. R. F., has been honorably discharged. He was on Submarine Chaser 123 and for six months was on duty in the submarine zone.

D.M.D. '16—Lewis G. Tewksbury has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, D. C.

'17—Robert W. Babcock, recently discharged as a 2d lieutenant, U. S. A., is secretary to the director, Savings Div., War Loan Organization, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

'17—Charles Higginson, who had been on the U. S. S. "Cassin" overseas, since last July, was

promoted to lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N., in September. He has now returned to the United States and is awaiting orders.

'17—George P. Slade, 2d lieutenant, O. C., has been honorably discharged.

'17—Francis T. Spaulding is a sergeant, M. D., General Hosp. No. 10, Parker Hill, Boston.

'17—Mordaunt V. Turner is a captain, 13th Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex.

'17—Walter W. Webster was honorably discharged in December as a 1st lieutenant and adjutant, 3d Bn., 380th Inf., Camp Sherman, O.

'17—Arthur W. Wright is a 1st lieutenant, 163d Inf., Co. I, A. E. F.

D.M.D. '17—William H. Sherburne, 1st lieutenant, D. C., who was attached to the 32d Div., A. E. F., last September, is with the Army of Occupation.

'18—Ralph S. Damon, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is stationed at Park Field, Memphis, Tenn.

'18—Howard E. Huckins, sergeant, Co. G., 38th Inf., A. E. F., has been in France since April, 1918. His division (the 3d) has taken part in many engagements and is now a part of the Army of Occupation.

'18—James N. McClure, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who was severely wounded while commanding Co. A, 60th Inf., in the fighting east of the Argonne, has returned to the United States and is stationed at War Prison Barracks No. 2, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

'18—John Mitchell, captain, A. S. (Aero.), who served overseas with the 95th Aero Sq., 1st Pursuit Group, has returned to the United States. The death of another man of the same name led to the official report that Capt. Mitchell had been killed. He has received the *Croix de Guerre* with one Palm and the Distinguished Service Cross.

'18—Samuel A. Smith, ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C., is on inactive duty. He was squadron commander at the Naval Air Station, Cape May, N. J.

'18—Carl T. Thompson, ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C., has been released from active duty.

'18—Saumel E. Winslow, Jr., ensign, U. S. N., has been placed on the inactive list.

'19—Milton E. Lord has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C., and placed on the inactive list.

'19—James M. Parmelee, aspirant, 275ème Regt. d'Artillerie de Campagne, French Army, was cited for the *Croix de Guerre* last November, and has since been recommended for *sous-lieutenant*. He went overseas in May, 1917, serving first in France and then in Italy as ambulance driver.

'19—Jesse M. Rosenberg is a yeoman, 1st class, U. S. N. R. F.

'19—Carl N. Schmalz attended the Coast Artillery School at Ft. Monroe, Va.; he was recently commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. R. C., and placed on the inactive list.

'19—Ernest A. Simpson was a 2d lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, British Army. He originally enlisted as a private in His Majesty's Foot Guards. He served with the reserve and provisional battalions in England.

'19—James P. Stearns has been released from active duty as ensign, U. S. N. R. F. He was an assistant instructor at the Officer Material School, Cambridge, Mass.

'19—Edward A. Stern is still overseas as a sergeant, U. S. A. A. C. He had been recommended for a lieutenancy, but on account of the armistice his commission was not granted.

'20—Francis M. MacDuffie, 2d lieutenant, formerly with the 101st F. A., 26th Div., A. E. F., returned to this country as a casual officer attached to the 339th F. A. He has been honorably discharged.

'20—Arthur A. Nordoff, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is a pilot with 168th Aero Sq., 1st Army, A. E. F.

'20—Augustus L. Putnam was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and placed on inactive duty.

'20—Jess M. Roberts, 1st lieutenant, has been with the 19th Inf. since 1917.

'20—George F. Wason, who was stationed with Hdqrs. Co., Replacement and Training Troops, Camp Grant, Ill., as a 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been honorably discharged.

'20—Henry M. Williams, Jr., 1st lieutenant A. S. (Aero.), who served at Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y., as ordnance and transportation officer, has been honorably discharged.

'21—Grant M. Palmer, Jr., was honorably discharged as a candidate, F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. He went there from the Harvard S. A. T. C., which he joined after returning from ambulance service in Italy last fall. He received the Italian War Cross.

'21—William M. Rodewald, Jr., seaman, U. S. N. R. F., has been stationed on the U. S. S. "Gregory" overseas since June, 1918.

'21—Oliver C. Stamper has been released from active duty as an ensign, U. S. N. R. F. He enlisted in May, 1918.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

M.D. '86—George L. Richards has gone to Armenia and northern Syria for rehabilitation work.

'88—Bernard T. Schermerhorn was assistant in the Export License Bureau, War Trade Board, New York City, from May to December, 1918.

'90—Russell Tyson, captain, Am. R. C., has been transferred from St. Nazaire to the headquarters in Paris.

'95—William E. Stark has gone to France as an educational director under the Y. M. C. A.

'97—Karl De Laittre is director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

'97—Edgar N. Wrightington has served on an advisory committee to the Secretary of War to promote greater efficiency and better conditions at the training camps.

'00—Walter G. Phippen, M.D. '04, is chairman of the Education Committee, Essex County Chapter, Am. R. C.

'00—William N. Seaver is camp librarian at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

'00—Sydney B. Snow, S.T.B. '06, went abroad in December with the Y. M. C. A. and is connected with the educational department in Coblenz.

'05—Lewis Meriam is production manager, Div. of Planning and Statistics, U. S. Shipping Board.

'05—Harold F. Mason has returned from France where he had been since last May as a lieutenant, Am. R. C.

'08—Harold B. Platt is assistant to the director, Savings Div., War Loan Organization, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

'09—Karl S. Cate, who has been overseas since October, 1917, in the leave area branch of the Y. M. C. A., is at Coblenz, Germany, at the Hdqrs., Service of Supply.

'10—J. Harold Braddock, who until the signing of the armistice, was director of the Military Entertainment Council, Commission on Training Camp Activities, is now director of the Savings Div., War Loan Organization, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

'10—Eric Parson, 1st lieutenant, Am. R. C., was reported slightly wounded while on duty as a searcher with the 42d Div. He went overseas last August, and is now in Germany.

'11—Frederick Cunningham, Jr., has been for some time in the Dept. of Justice, Div. of Alien Enemies.

'11—Arnold W. Lahee is chief of the section on the Central Powers, Bureau of Research, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

'14—James C. Manry, who was a private in the Allahabad Volunteer Rifles, Indian Army in 1916, until American citizens were rejected, has served as a lecturer under the Army Y. M. C. A. of India, as temporary assistant chaplain, The Fort, Allahabad, and on various relief committees. He is now trying to organize a chapter of the Am. R. C. for Northern India.

'15—Philip Barnet, LL.B. '18, has been detailed to the legal department of the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.

'15—Reginald W. Orcutt was assistant director, Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., from June, 1917, to January, 1919.

A.M. '17—Rees E. Tulloss, Ph.D. '18, served from October, 1917, to October, 1918, as a consulting psychologist, U. S. Naval Radio School, Cambridge. With Lt. W. E. Snyder, U. S. N., he is joint author of a text book, "Instruction Book for the Teaching of Radio Operating."

'18—Emmett H. Shaw won the Italian War Cross with two citations last summer for bravery during the attack at Monte Majo and the offensive at Mt. Grappa. He was at the time a Red Cross ambulance driver with an Italian unit. He had previously served with the American Ambulance Field Service in France for six months.

'18—William B. Southworth, who went overseas with the Friends' War Victims' Relief Committee in October, 1917, and later took charge of a Red Cross Supply Station at Les Andelys, is now one of the general delegates in the Departments of Eure and Calvados, France.

'19—E. Stanton Russell, who has been a civilian interpreter in the Intelligence Div., C. W. S., A. E. F., since last April, has been recommended for a commission. He went overseas in May, 1917, and served at Verdun and Champagne with the American Ambulance Field Service. Later he was director of Foyer 34, Champagne, as an American Y. M. C. A. worker.

CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

PROFESSOR COMFORT A. ADAMS has been appointed Dean of the Harvard Engineering School. He has been since 1914 Abbott and James Lawrence Professor of Engineering, and has been on the teaching staff of the University since 1891, when he was appointed an instructor in electrical engineering; from 1896 to 1906 he was Assistant Professor of Engineering, and from 1906 to 1914



Dean Adams.

was Professor of Engineering. Professor Adams received the degree of S.B. from the Case School of Applied Science in 1890 and that of E.E. from the same institution in 1905. From 1886 to 1890 he was assistant in physics at the Case School; in the latter year he became an electrical engineer for the Brush Electric Co., of Cleveland and remained on its staff until he came to Cambridge. He has been consulting electrical engineer for the American Tool & Machine Co., the Warner Sugar Refining Co., the Okonite Co., and the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston. He was a member of the International Jury Awards

(department of electricity) of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and is a member of many scientific societies both in this country and abroad. He is the author of "Dynamo Design Schedules" and of numerous articles on subjects connected with his branch of science. During the war he was chairman of the General Engineering Committee of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

The Corporation has appointed Dr. Alice Hamilton Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine. She will lecture at the Medical School, April 2, 3, and 4, on "Industrial Poisoning", in the course on industrial health. Miss Hamilton received the degree of M.D. from the University of Michigan in 1893 and that of A.M. (hon.) in 1910. She has studied also at the Universities of Leipzig and Munich, Johns Hopkins University, University of Chicago, and Institut Pasteur, Paris. From 1899 to 1902 she was Professor of Pathology in the Woman's Medical College of Northeastern University, and from 1902 to 1910 was bacteriologist for the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases. She was medical investigator for the Illinois Commission on Occupational Diseases, and since 1910 has been engaged in an investigation of industrial poisons for the United States Department of Labor. She lives at Hull House, Chicago.

Robert Charles Frederick Goetz, Colonel of Field Artillery, U. S. A., has been appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics, to serve while detailed at Harvard University by the United States Government. He graduated from West Point in 1909 and from the Mounted Service School of Equitation in 1913. He served on the Mexican border from 1909 to 1912, in the School of Equitation in 1912-13, and was aide-de-camp in the Hawaiian Islands and the Panama Canal Zone from 1914 to 1917. He has gone through all the grades from cadet to the present emergency grade of colonel.

Among the other appointments recently made are:

Harold Hitchings Burbank, A.B. (Dart-

mouth) '09, A.M. (*ibid.*) '10, Ph.D. (Harvard) '15, Assistant Professor of Economics. He has been on the Harvard teaching staff since 1911.

Griffith Conrad Evans, '07, A.M. '08, Ph.D. '10, Assistant Professor of Mathematics. He left the Harvard teaching staff in 1917 to become Professor of Mathematics at Rice Institute, Tex., and is now scientific attaché of the American Embassy at Rome.

James Bryant Conant, '14, Ph.D. '16, Assistant Professor of Chemistry. He has been on the teaching staff since his graduation except during the war when he was in the Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C.

Among the reappointments are:

George Harold Edgell, '09, Ph.D. '13, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts. In 1918 he was the American Representative on the Central Inter-Allied Commission, Italian General Staff.

Henry Wilder Foote, '97, A.M. '00, S.T.B. '02, Assistant Professor of Preaching and Parish Administration.

Reinhold Friedrich Alfred Hoernlé, B.A. (Oxford) '03, M.A. and B.Sc. (*ibid.*) '07, Assistant Professor of Philosophy.

Alexander James Inglis, A.B. (Wesleyan) '02, A.M. (Columbia) '09, Ph.D. (*ibid.*) '11, Assistant Professor of Education.

William Henry Pickering, S.B. (Mass. Inst. Tech.) '79, Assistant Professor of Astronomy.

Edwin Hemphill Place, M.D. '04, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics.

The Board of University Preachers for the academic year 1919-20 will be made up of Edward Caldwell Moore, Ph.D., D.D., Charles David Williams, A.M. D.D., L.H.D., LL.D., Charles Reynolds Brown, A.M., D.D., LL.D., George Alexander Johnston Ross, M.A., Paul Revere Frothingham, A.M., D.D., and Raymond Calkins, A.M., D.D.

Professor Roger B. Merriman, '96, and Professor Chester N. Greenough, '98, have been appointed faculty members of the Athletic Committee in the places of Dean Yeomans and Assistant Professor Dunham Jackson, respectively, who are on leave of absence, and J. Wells Farley, '99, has been appointed a graduate member of the Committee during the absence of Henry Pennypacker, '88.

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

The Harvard Club of Boston had its annual meeting at the Club house on Wednesday, March 19. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Odin Roberts, '86; vice-president, Robert F. Herrick, '90; secretary, Francis A. Harding, '09; treasurer, Edward Wigglesworth, '08; members of the Board of Governors (to serve until 1922), Frederick S. Mead, '87, Thomas K. Cummins, '84, Roger B. Merriman, '96, Ralph Lowell, '12; members of the committee on elections, John W. Cummin, '92, Leverett Saltonstall, '14, Hugh Nawn, '10, A. William Reggio, '08, Paul B. Watson, Jr., '15, Kenneth B. Murdock, '16, and Robert Amory, '06, (in place of the late Frederic Schenck, '09.)

The report of the Board of Governors for the year ended Jan. 31, 1919, showed a deficit for the first time since the club was organized; as the loss on operations was, however, only \$3,306.09, the officers of the club feel that under the conditions the showing was satisfactory.

The report of the treasurer, F. S. Mead, '87, for the fiscal years ended Jan. 31, 1918 and 1919, respectively, is here given:

	REVENUE.	
	1918	1919
Annual Dues,	\$119,666.16	\$109,836.17
House Receipts,	189,217.25	161,582.44
Deficit to Profit and Loss,	—	3,306.09
	<hr/> \$308,883.41	<hr/> \$274,724.70
	EXPENSE.	
	1918	1919
House Expenses,	\$244,712.33	\$229,405.20
Overhead Charges,	46,387.14	45,319.50
Balance to Profit and Loss,	17,783.94	—
	<hr/> \$308,883.41	<hr/> \$274,724.70

At the end of the fiscal year the club had 4,355 members, of whom 2,640 were resident members and 1,402 non-resident; there are, in addition, 295 absent members, 2 honorary members, and 16 life members.

Fifty members of the club have died in war service—41 in the Army and Navy, and 9 in the Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. or in the Ambulance Service before the United States entered the war. The total number of members in active service has been 1,434, made up, in addition to the 41 who have died, of 1,115 in the United States Army, 259 in the Navy, 13 in the English Army, 2 in the French Army, and 4 in the Canadian Army. Including the 9 who have died, 583 members of the club have been in the auxiliary service; that number is made up not only of those who did volunteer government or civilian work in this country, but also of those who were in the

Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. abroad, or were ambulance drivers before this country entered the war.

War conditions materially reduced the number of applicants for the five scholarships awarded annually by the club; there were 72 applicants in 1916, 42 in 1917, and 23 in 1918. The list of first and second group scholars in Harvard College for the academic year 1917-18 contained the names of nine men who had held scholarships of the club; six of the men were in the first group, and three in the second.

The attendance of members at the club fell off sharply in September, 1917, but in January, 1919, rose to the figures before the war.

1910 DINNER IN BOSTON

The class of 1910 will have a "smoker", with music and refreshments, at 8 P. M., Friday, April 4, at the Harvard Club of Boston. All members of the class are urged to attend. It is also hoped that the 1910 men who are members of the Harvard Club of Boston will dine at the club on that evening, so as to welcome those who come later.

G. PEABODY GARDNER, JR.,
Chairman, 1910 Class Committee.

MEMORIAL TO W. B. BEALE, '18

The house in Augusta, Me., which was for many years the home of James G. Blaine, Representative and Senator in Congress, Secretary of State, and Republican candidate for President, has been given to the State of Maine as a memorial to Mr. Blaine and also to Walker Blaine Beale, '18, who died in France, of wounds, Sept. 18, 1918. The gift was made by Mrs. Beale, daughter of Mr. Blaine and mother of Beale.

Cutter Lecture

The first of the Cutter Lectures on Preventive Medicine and Hygiene was given at the Harvard Medical School on Monday, March 17, by Dr. Harry E. Mock, Lieutenant Colonel, M. C., U. S. A., Division of Reconstruction of Disabled Soldiers. His subjects were "Industrial Medicine considered from an Economic View-point", and "Reclaiming the Disabled." His address on the latter topic was illustrated by motion pictures.

No Bulletin Next Week

On account of the spring recess, which begins on Friday, the BULLETIN will not be issued next week. The next number will be dated Thursday, April 3.



A Class Race in the Winter Track-Carnival on Soldiers Field Last Week.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'88—George B. Leighton, Commissioner on Water Conservation and Water Power for New Hampshire, has made to the Legislature of that state an exhaustive printed report, setting forth the conditions and recommending measures for developing additional water power and conserving that already developed. The record of the Commissioner is noteworthy in that he reports an unexpended balance of \$800 of the appropriation made for his investigation.

'89—Irving Babbitt, Professor of French Literature at Harvard, gave a lecture on "The Terms Classic and Romantic", at the University of Cincinnati, March 3.

'93—William E. Castle, Professor of Zoölogy at Harvard, is vice-president of the American Genetic Association.

'97—Dr. Herman M. Adler, who was a major in the Med. C., has been honorably discharged from the Army and is now at 1812 West Polk St., Chicago.

'97—Elmer E. Southard, M.D. '01, Professor of Neuropathology at Harvard, pathologist to the Massachusetts Commission on mental diseases, and director of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, has been elected president of the American Medical-Psychological Association.

'98—Samuel W. Fordyce, Jr., has resigned as counsel of the War Finance Corporation and resumed the practice of law at 506 Olive St., St. Louis.

M.D. '98—Frederick A. Woods is a member of the council of the American Genetic Association.

'99—A son, Henry Winthrop Blood, was born, Feb. 24, to Charles W. Blood and Helen K. (Perry) Blood.

'03—The address of Ruthven W. Stuart, who is now in the English Army in Sofia, Bulgaria, is care of F. W. Capon, Esq., 7 Savile Place, Conduit St., London, W. 1, England.

'11—Henry G. Doyle, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., has been elected temporary president of the Washington chapter of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish.

'11—John A. Sweetser has resumed the duties of class secretary and returned to his former business, cotton manufacturing, at 50 State St., Boston. He was in the Navy and served on the destroyer "Benham."

S.T.B. '11—Houghton Schumacher has changed his name to Houghton Page.

'12—Morris L. Hallowell, Jr., has been honorably discharged from the Army and is with the

Baldwin Flour Mills Co., 613 Metropolitan Bank Building, Minneapolis.

LL.B. '12—Harold J. Baily, formerly special attorney for war work in the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., has returned to New York City and resumed the general practice of law at 32 Liberty St. His home address is 264 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LL.B. '12—Hubert E. Howard has recently returned from France and has been discharged from the service in which he held the rank of captain in the Field Artillery. He will resume the practice of law with the firm of Haase, Hanley & Howard, Chicago, of which he is a member.

'13—J. Donald Adams has been honorably discharged from the Army and has resumed his position with the Providence, R. I., *Journal*.

'13—Hamilton V. Bail, who was a captain in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is in the export department of J. Aron & Co., 95 Wall St., New York City.

'13—William W. Davies was married in New York City, Dec. 12, 1918, to Miss Kathryn Janet Forde of Trenton, N. J. Davies was a Sergeant, 1st class, in the Medical Department, U. S. A.

'13—Edward F. Mullen, who was an ensign in the U. S. Navy, is with H. C. Hartshorn, certified public accountant, Boston. Mullen's home address is 11 Orkney Road, Brookline.

'13—A daughter, Muriel Barrington Smith, was born, Sept. 3, 1918, to Gordon Smith and Ruth (Barrington) Smith. Smith has received his discharge from the service and has resumed his work with the United States Tire Co., New York City. His permanent address is 139 25th St., Elmhurst, L. I.

'14—W. Ogilvie Comstock, Jr., is a mechanical engineer with the Virginia Smelting Co., Boston. He recently received his discharge from the service.

'14—A memorial service for Hobart A. Lawton, who died of wounds received in action in France last October, was held in Christ Church, Quincy, Mass., Sunday, March 9.

'14—George F. Plimpton, who was a major in the Field Artillery, has received his discharge from the service, and has returned to his position as a director and assistant treasurer of the Plimpton Cowan Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

'14—Lewis K. Urquhart has been honorably discharged from the service and has resumed his position with J. J. Grover's Sons Co., shoe manufacturers, Lynn, Mass.

'15—Kenneth Apollonio, who is on the staff of the National City Bank, of New York City, is its commercial representative in its Buenos Aires

branch. His engagement to Miss Isabel E. McGaul, of Buenos Aires, was recently announced.

'15—George T. Butler is with the Liverpool, London, & Globe Insurance Co., New York City.

'15—Leon M. Farrin, who recently received his discharge from the Navy, is principal of the high school, Holliston, Mass.

'15—Reginald W. Orcutt has resigned as Assistant Director of the Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board, and is now with the National Paper & Type Co., an export house, 32 Burling Slip, New York City.

'16—David E. Judd has been assigned to inactive duty, U. S. N. R. F., and is with the Bankers' Trust Co., New York City. He expects soon to take a position in the branch which the company intends to open in Paris.

'16—Hugo A. Leander has been honorably discharged from the Army and has resumed his duties as traveling auditor for the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

'17—Franklin P. Aiton, M.B.A. '18, who was formerly an accountant with the U. S. Food Grain Corporation, New York City, is now with Ernst & Ernst, public accountants, Boston. His address is 32 Gould St., Stoneham, Mass.

'17—George F. Baker, who was an ensign in the Naval Aviation Service, is in the export department of J. Aron & Co., New York City.

'17—William F. Savàle is personal assistant to the manager of the European and Far Eastern divisions of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., New York City.

'18—Moseley Taylor was married, March 8, to Miss Emily Pope, of San Francisco. Taylor was a lieutenant in the Naval Aviation service and only recently returned from active service abroad. He is the son of William O. Taylor, '93.

'19—Ralph Anspach is with E. H. Rollins & Sons, investment securities, Philadelphia, Pa. Anspach was a 1st lieutenant in the Air Service.

'19—Alexander H. Bright has received his discharge from the Army, and has returned to College.

Gr. Bus. '17-18—Arland R. Crapo recently re-

ceived his discharge from the service and is now advertising manager for Gray & Davis, Inc., Boston.

'20—A service in memory of Lieut. Francis R. Austin, D. S. O., who was killed in France last November, was held on Sunday, March 9, in the First Parish Church of Brookline.

'21—James R. Bell is a student in the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.

NECROLOGY

'69—WINSLOW LEWIS TUCKER, Med. '69-70, D.M.D. and A.M. '72. Died at Foxboro, Mass., March 15.—For many years he was a well-known dentist in Boston. His is survived by one son, Quincy Tucker.

'75—FRANK READER RIX, M.D. '79. Died at New York City, March 16. He practised medicine in Lowell, Mass., for 14 years, but later devoted himself to music. He studied at the Boston Conservatory of Music and in Paris, and in 1898 was appointed director of music in the public schools of New York City. He held this position at the time of his death. He was also an instructor in the New York College of Music.

'90—HORACE NELSON HERRICK. Died at Chicago, about March 1.—Herrick was a teacher. For seven years after his graduation he was on the staff of Eureka College, Ill., from which he graduated before entering Harvard, but after 1897 he taught in the Chicago public schools. In recent years he was principal of the Drummond School.

LL.B. '06—HAROLD ABBOTT VARNUM, A.B. (Amherst) '03. Died at Lowell, Mass., March 9.—After receiving his degree from the Law School, he began the practice of law in Lowell, and five years ago was elected city solicitor. He is survived by his mother, and a brother.

'08—WOODBURY SEAMANS. Died at Norfolk, Va., March 7.—He had been engaged in the silk manufacturing business. He is survived by his wife and three children. Seamans was the son of the late Dr. William S. Seamans, '77.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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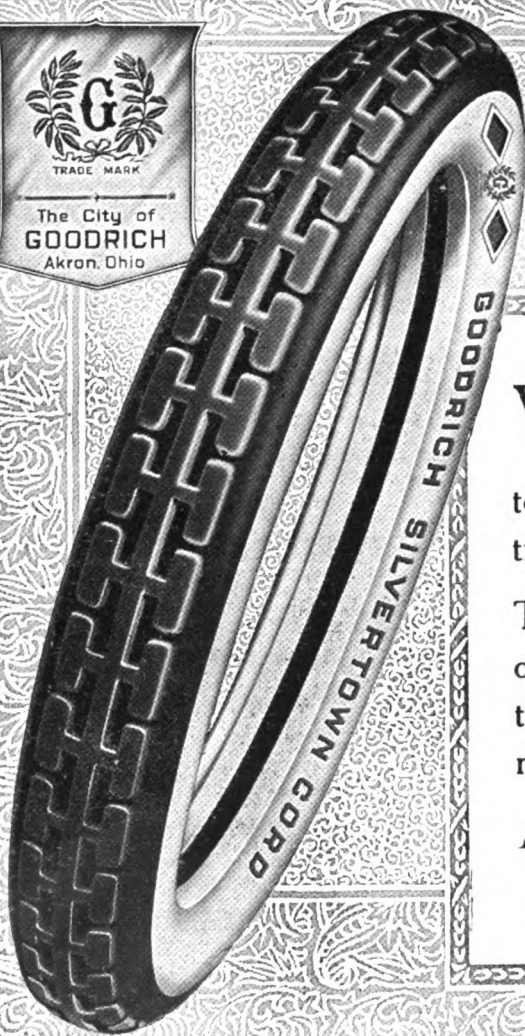
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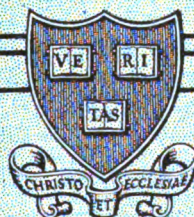
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Volume XXI

April 3, 1919

Number 26

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919.

NUMBER 26.

News and Views

The Candidates for the Board of Overseers. The Committee appointed by the Alumni Association to prepare for the Harvard electorate a list of the men from whom the candidates for election and then the five new Overseers are to be chosen has again performed its work, the results of which we are laying before our readers this week. The list affords a happy variety of interests and points of view, and little opportunity to complain that this, that, or the other element among the alumni has been ignored. Almost everybody should be able to find among the nineteen men placed in nomination five whom he might safely regard as embodying his own general attitude towards the University and its purposes.

Geographically the distribution of candidates does not represent the proportion that is believed to yield the best results in the actual composition of the Board of Overseers. If, for example, there were eight members from New York—and four from remoter points—to every seven from Boston, it is reasonably clear that the committee work in which an Overseer may often find his best opportunity for usefulness is likely to suffer. Fortunately the elections of one year do not determine the complexion of the entire Board; but the tendency to vote for candidates on the sole ground that they are not residents of Boston will bear scrutiny. The breath of fresh air which the non-Bostonian membership

of the Board imparts is certainly most desirable. Our own recipe for its introduction would be on the scale of about two in five. We should suppose, therefore, that a similar proportion would be reasonable in the original nominations.

In spite of the fact that the result of the Commencement Day vote is almost invariably a mere ratification of the postal ballot for nomination—that is, that the candidates in one of these tests nearly always stand in the same order as in the other—this seems the most appropriate time for reaffirming the belief that a general enfranchisement of the electorate through the use of a postal ballot for the actual election of Overseers is the next desirable step in the development of closer relations between the University and its graduates. The mere fact of taking an individual part in the election, not merely the nomination, of the Alumni “house of representatives” would, we believe, increase the interest in the University and the sense of responsibility for its conduct which many graduates now feel. The Associated Harvard Clubs have considered this subject in the past. Will they not do something more definite about it at their approaching meeting?

In previous years the BULLETIN has felt that its pages of correspondence could not advantageously be opened to letters urging the election of any individual candidates for the Board. This year we propose to find out whether this was a mistaken feeling by saying that our pages will be open

to such letters, with the understanding that we shall feel free to limit the number of letters in favor of any one man, and to confine ourselves to printing communications which contain information of manifest value to the Harvard electorate, and are innocent of any suspicion of organized campaigning. This is frankly an experiment, undertaken in the hope that it will add to the general interest in the election of Overseers. Should it produce undesirable results, it may easily be dropped next year.

* * *

**Physical Training
and the
Curriculum.**

From time to time for a good many years the proposal to make physical training a part of the undergraduate curriculum at Harvard has been put forward from one source or another, but thus far without any tangible result. Most of the other large institutions throughout the country, meanwhile, have taken this matter in hand and have settled it by making physical training compulsory during one or more years of every undergraduate's course. Practically all the state universities have established this requirement, and during the last couple of years they have been joined by Yale, Princeton, and Columbia. So that Harvard now stands practically alone in making no general provision for the bodily development of her student body.

This is a situation which surely ought not to continue, and there are indications that it may be changed very soon. The Board of Overseers at its last meeting suggested that the Faculty consider the question of compulsory physical training for freshmen, and it is now having active consideration. Just what the outcome will be nobody yet knows; but it is safe to predict that Harvard will not remain oblivious either to the lessons of the war or to the general drift of educational policy throughout the United States.

In connection with this question our readers will be interested in that portion of Major R. B. Perry's recent address to the Harvard Club of Chicago which is printed in the present issue of the BULLETIN, and in the constructive program which is there presented. It is not overstating the case to say, as Professor Perry does, that at Harvard we have hitherto given no encouragement and very little countenance to any organized system of athletic exercise other than that involved in the work of the regular teams. We have talked a good deal about the desirability of "athletics for all"; but the fact remains that those undergraduates who need regular exercise the most are precisely the ones who find the smallest opportunity for it. The time has certainly come to set this anomaly right, for the operations of the selective service law disclosed a situation which nobody ever thought possible in this country. Of the college men called into service, one in every four was found physically disqualified for full military duty, although almost without exception every college man proved himself able to pass the intelligence tests with a high rating.

Harvard has been turning out too many men with flabby physique. One need only look around the college yard to see scores of hollow-chested youths to whom a few months of vigorous physical exercise would be a veritable godsend. It is high time that we took our full share in helping the nation develop not merely a race of straight-thinking men but a hardier manhood as well.

* * *

The "Lodge.

When so discriminating Lowell Debate," an *arbiter elegantiarum* as *Harvey's Weekly* declares of President Lowell and Senator Lodge, apropos of their debate on the League of Nations, "mentally, too, they are quite up to the Harvard average", perhaps it is

easier to understand why their meeting in Symphony Hall last month took such a violent hold upon the public interest and imagination. Measured by the convenient yardstick of newspaper space, it appeared to fall into the same category of events with President Wilson's landing in Boston a month earlier. It remains to be seen whether the arrival of the 26th Division a month later will demand more of the local press. One thing is reasonably certain: even that eagerly-awaited arrival will not excite the Associated Press to make such provisions as it is reported to have made for the Lodge-Lowell debate, namely to put 1200 words from the address of each speaker immediately on the transatlantic cables. This was probably the most accurate measure of the importance of the debate.

Its effect upon individuals reminded one of the familiar phenomenon of the traveller who generally finds in Europe what he takes to it; for the most part we believe the debate served chiefly to strengthen the convictions of those who believed, respectively, in making the most and making the least of the Covenant under discussion. It served further to strengthen the general conviction that a wisely constituted League of Nations is the great and legitimate hope of the world today; and Harvard men in general should rejoice that two eminent sons of the University have contributed so much to intelligent thought on this vital subject.

* * *

Did he "Graduate" Is it correct to say
or Was he that a man "gradu-
"Graduated?" ated" from college;
or does the tyranny of grammar demand
that we say "was graduated"? In Eng-
land they employ the active mood; men
"graduate" from Oxford or Cambridge;
and it would be a curious solecism in the
biography of an Englishman to say that
he "was graduated" from anywhere. But
in America we more commonly prefer the

clumsier, passive form with its ring of pedantry.

When you come to think of it, however, this difference in phraseology may go deeper than mere grammatical preference. Perhaps we use the passive mood in speaking of the way in which our undergraduates make their exit from college, because that is their real mood. We speak colloquially of "undergraduate activities", but nothing that relates to the curriculum ever gets into that category. Athletics, journalism, debating are all "activities"; so are the undergraduate's initiation ceremonies, some of which demand activity in a very literal sense. But no one would display such unacquaintance with sophomore vernacular as to speak of study hours or final examinations or the writing of theses as a student "activity." These, on the contrary, are the things to which the undergraduate submits in a true spirit of passive resistance, as his own figures of speech disclose. He "makes" a team, but he "gets" an A. He "goes out" for the crew or the *Crimson*; but who ever heard of a student "going out" for a scholarship or for a degree with distinction? If in later years we use the passive mood to designate his passive attitude can we be fairly charged with grammatical ineptitude? Possibly not.

* * *

Reserve The BULLETIN takes this oc-
June 6 and 7. casion to remind the gradu-
ates that the meeting of the
Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in
Buffalo, Friday and Saturday, June 6 and 7.
These reunions of Harvard men coming
from all portions of the United States
have always been interesting and profit-
able, and it is certain that the resump-
tion of meetings after the break caused
by the war will bring up new and en-
grossing matters for consideration. An-
other attraction is the generous hospitality
of the members of the Harvard Club of
Buffalo.

NOMINATIONS FOR OVERSEERS

THE committee appointed by the Harvard Alumni Association to suggest candidates for Overseers of Harvard College to be elected at Commencement next June has nominated the following graduates:

Edward Hickling Bradford, '69, A.M. '72, M.D. '73, of Boston.

William Mitchell Kendall, '76, of New York City.

Henry Osborn Taylor, '78, Litt.D. '12, LL.B. (Columbia) '81, of New York City.

Owen Wister, '82, LL.B. and A.M. '88, LL.D. (Univ. Pa.) '07, Litt.D. (Williams) '12, of Philadelphia.

Henry Bromfield Cabot, '83, LL.B. '87, of Boston.

John Downer Pennock, '83, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Robert Patterson Perkins, '84, of New York City.

Lawrence Eugene Sexton, '84, LL.B. (Columbia) '87, of New York City.

Egerton Leigh Winthrop, Jr., '85, LL.B. (Columbia) '87, of New York City.

Herbert Lincoln Clark, '87, of Philadelphia.

Franklin Remington, '87, of New York City.

Julian William Mack, LL.B. '87, of Chicago.

Henry Pennypacker, '88, of Cambridge.

James Madison Morton, Jr., '91, LL.B. and A.M. '94, of Fall River, Mass.

Thomas W. Lamont, '92, of New York City.

Ellery Sedgwick, '94, of Boston.

Howard Coonley, '99, of Boston.

Grenville Clark, '03, LL.B. '06, of New York City.

Benjamin Joy, '05, of Boston.

Five members of the Board of Overseers will be elected at Commencement, each for

the full term of six years, to take the places of Professor George H. Palmer, '64, William R. Thayer, '81, Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, '68, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, and Frederick P. Fish, '75, whose terms expire at that time. As will be seen from reading the list of nominations given above, nineteen candidates have been suggested for the five vacancies. The ten candidates who receive the largest number of votes on the postal ballot will be thereby nominated for the election on Commencement, and their names will be printed on the ballot on Commencement in the order of the number of votes received on the postal ballot. The five candidates who receive the largest number of votes on Commencement will be thereby elected to the Board of Overseers.

Three of the candidates, Messrs. Wister, Sexton, and Lamont, have already been on the Board of Overseers; Mr. Sexton served from 1909 to 1917, and Messrs. Wister and Lamont from 1912 to 1918. Under the statutes, they were not eligible for reelection at the time when their terms expired, but they have now been renominated by the committee.

Dr. Edward H. Bradford was on the teaching staff of the Harvard Medical School almost continuously from 1881 until 1912, when he was made a professor emeritus. In the latter year, at a time in his life when most men are ready to cut down their activities, he was appointed Dean of the Medical School and he re-



E. H. Bradford, '69.



W. M. Kendall, '76



H. O. Taylor, '78.



Owen Wister, '82.



H. B. Cabot, '83.



J. D. Pennock, '83.



R. P. Perkins, '84.



L. E. Sexton, '84.

tained that position until the end of the academic year 1917-18, thus carrying that department of the University practically through the war. Dr. Bradford has served on the staff of several of the prominent Boston hospitals, was a member of his district draft board, and has written extensively about orthopedic surgery, of which he has made a specialty in his practice.

William M. Kendall is a member of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects, of New York City. Mr. Kendall is well known in his profession; he has been chairman of various committees of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the executive committee of the American Academy in Rome, a member of the Commission of Fine Arts, Washington, D. C., and is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Henry Osborn Taylor is a lawyer and an author. Among his works are "The Law of Private Corporations", "Ancient Ideals, a Study of Intellectual Growth from Early Times to the Establishment of Christianity", "The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages", "The Mediaeval Mind, a History of the Development of Thought and Emotion in the Middle Ages", and "Deliverance, the Freeing of the Spirit in the Ancient World." He has recently completed at the Lowell Institute, Boston, a series of lectures on "The Self-Expression of the Sixteenth Century." Last year he was president of the Harvard chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Owen Wister is one of the leading American authors. In addition to many contributions to the best-known periodicals, he has written: "The Dragon of Wantley", "Red Men and White", "Lin McLean", "The Jimmyjohn Boss", "Ulysses S.

Grant", "The Virginian", "Philosophy 4", "Lady Baltimore", "The Simple Spelling Bee", "Mother", "The Seven Ages of Washington", "Members of the Family", and "The Pentecost of Calamity." He is a trustee of the Pennsylvania School of Instruction for the Blind, a director of the Mutual Assurance Co. and the Library Co. of Philadelphia, and a member of various learned societies in this country and Europe. He has been chairman of the committee appointed by the Overseers to visit the Department of English at Harvard, and is now chairman of the committee to visit the Department of Music.

Henry B. Cabot is a lawyer and trustee. He is vice-president of the Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston, director of the State St. Trust Co., Boston, and of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Co., treasurer and a director of the Associated Charities of Boston, and a trustee of the Country Day School. During the war he has been a member of the Brookline Public Safety Committee, and a member of the Camp Devens Committee of the War Camp Community Service.

John D. Pennock is one of the most prominent chemical engineers in the United States. He was for many years chief chemist of the Solvay Process Co. and Semet-Solvay Co., and is now general manager of the Solvay Process Co. He is also president of the Solvay Bank and a trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank. He was a United States delegate at the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, in Berlin, in 1893, the Belgian representative on the Jury of Awards, chemical section, St. Louis Exposition in 1904, chairman of the alkali section of the Chemical Committee of the Council of National Defense,

in 1917-18. He is president of the Syracuse Chemical Society, vice-president of the Chemists' Club of New York City, councillor of the American Chemical Society, and a director of the Syracuse Associated Charities.

Robert P. Perkins is president of the Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co., and a director of the National Park Bank, of New York City. During the war he has been Commissioner to Italy for the American Red Cross. He is a trustee of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., president of the Neurological Institute of New York, and vice-president and a member of the advisory board of the Samaritan Home for the Aged of New York.

Lawrence E. Sexton is senior member of the law firm of Sexton, Jeffery, Kimball & Eggleston, New York City, a director of the Ramapo Car Wheel & Foundry Works, and president of the Eastchester Syndicate Co. He was appointed by the Governor of New York as a delegate to the International Conference of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, held in Washington, D. C., in 1910. He has been president of the Phillips Exeter Academy Alumni Association of New York, a member of the Board of Managers of the Harvard Club of New York City, and acting chairman of the Committee on Military and Naval Service of that club. He was designated to take appeals on behalf of the government, Local Board No. 145, New York City, from August to December, 1917, and from the latter date to the close of the work of the draft boards was Government Appeal Agent for Local Board No. 142, New York City.

Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., is a member of the law firm of Winthrop & Stimson,

New York City, and is a director of several business corporations. From 1904 to 1917 he was a member of the Board of Education of the City of New York, and from 1906 to 1913 president of that board; during the latter period he was also, *ex-officio*, a member of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York and of the Normal College of the City of New York. He is a trustee of the House of Mercy, and a vestryman of Trinity Church, New York City.

Herbert L. Clark is a member of the firm of E. W. Clark & Co., bankers, of Philadelphia, and a director and officer of several public utilities companies. He is also president and treasurer of the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, treasurer of the Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, and vice-president of the Nicetown Club for Boys and Girls, and has been associate director of the Bureau of Camp Service, Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. He has been an officer of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, a director of the Harvard Alumni Association, and vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Franklin Remington is president of the Foundation Co., Water Proofing Co., National Marine Engine Works, vice-president of the Employers Mutual Insurance Co., and director of the Western Power Co., Bush, Beach & Gent, Inc., Great Western Electro-Chemical Co., Cox Automatic Pipe Bending Co., and other corporations.

Julian W. Mack is a Justice of the United States Circuit Court of the Seventh Circuit and has held many other important public posts. In 1903 he was Civil Service Commissioner of Chicago. From 1903 to



E. L. Winthrop, Jr., '85.



H. L. Clark, '87.



F. Remington, '87.



J. W. Mack, LL.B. '87.



H. Pennypacker, '88.



J. M. Morton, Jr., '91



T. W. Lamont, '92.



Ellery Sedgwick, '94.

1911 he was a judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill.; from 1904 to 1907 he was assigned to the Juvenile Court of Chicago, and from 1909 to 1911 to the Appellate Court of the First District of Illinois. From 1911 to 1913 he was a member of the United States Commerce Court. From 1895 to 1902 he was a professor in the Northwestern University Law School, and since 1902 a professor in the University of Chicago Law School, now on leave. He is a member and officer of many organizations devoted to civic and welfare work, and has served as an arbitrator in several industrial disputes in New York and Chicago, as chairman of the Committee on the Drafting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Compensation Act, and as a member of the Board of Inquiry on Conscientious Objectors. He is a vice-president of the Harvard Law School Association and has been president of the Harvard Club of Chicago.

Henry Pennypacker is Headmaster of the Boston Latin School, which has sent more boys to Harvard than any other school in the country. He is a member of the Harvard Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, a member of the committee appointed by the Overseers to visit the Department of the Classics, and president of the Greater Boston Classical Association. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union.

James M. Morton, Jr., is the Justice of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. He is a member of the board of directors of the Boys' Club, a member of the board of managers of the Children's Home, and a trustee of the Union Savings Bank, all of Fall River.

Thomas W. Lamont is a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers, New York City, a director of the Bankers' Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., First Security Co., all of New York, Northern Pacific Railway Co., International Agricultural Corporation, J. G. White & Co., Inc., Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., and Crowell Publishing Co. He has been a lecturer in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Ellery Sedgwick is editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Living Age*, president of the company which publishes those periodicals and of the Atlantic Monthly Press, a trustee and member of the board of directors of the New York Evening Post Co., a director of the Rumford Press, Concord, N. H., and the House Beautiful Magazine Co., Inc. He is a trustee of Groton School.

Howard Coonley is president of the Walworth Manufacturing Co., of Boston, and the Coonley Manufacturing Co., of Cicero, Ill., and a director of the Link-Belt Co., Advance-Rumely Co., Rivet Lathe & Grinder Co., C. B. Live Stock Co., and the Second National Bank of Boston. He has been first vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and vice-president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. During the war he has been a member of the War Industrial Emergency Commission of Massachusetts, vice-president in charge of the administration of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and a member of the War Labor Policies Board. He is a member of the Inter-Racial Council.

Grenville Clark is a member of the firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, New York City. He has been secretary of the Brearley School, New York, a director of

the Playground and Recreation Association of America, secretary and a member of the executive committee of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, major and lieutenant colonel in the Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A., and secretary of the Committee on Education, War Plans Division, General Staff.

Benjamin Joy is a major of Infantry, U. S. A. He is vice-president and cashier of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, a director of the Ahmeek Mining Co., Allouez Mining Co., American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, and the Bankers' Electric

Protective Association, trustee of the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others, treasurer of the Boston *Evening Traveler*, a director of the Military Training Camps Association, and a member of the New England Committee of the Plattsburg Training Camps.

Official ballots and copies of the statements giving brief biographical sketches of the candidates proposed for nomination have been sent to the secretary of every Harvard Club. Graduates who do not receive, or who mislay, their ballots may obtain others from those officials of the clubs.



Howard Coonley, '99.



Grenville Clark, '03.



Benjamin Joy, '05.

HARVARD AFTER THE WAR

THE following paragraphs complete the address delivered by Professor Ralph Barton Perry, of the Division of Philosophy, Major, U. S. A., at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Chicago, Feb. 21. The first part of the address was printed in the BULLETIN of March 20.

The University has made a magnificent record in the war. Harvard has been on the right side of this quarrel since August, 1914, and has been represented on the field of battle since June, 1915, when the Harvard Surgical Unit sailed for France to join the British Expeditionary Force. Harvard has promptly, continually, belligerently, and triumphantly championed the cause which all the world now knows to be the cause of righteousness. Three hundred Harvard men have sealed this devotion with their lives, and by their death have brought to Harvard an imperishable share of the glory of this most glorious of all victories.

There is good reason for pride—for pride in the achievements of others, for pride in the greatness of an institution that has borne a noble part in every great day of this country's history. But I do not feel that this is a time for you or me to be proud of ourselves. We ought to be too greatly moved by feelings of another sort, by the desire to write great deeds into the record of the days to come. We want the heroic spirit to live on.

There is nothing so unheroic as self-congratulation. A friend of mine has recently written me from Cambridge that Harvard, after all, has not learned much from the war. He says that most people at Harvard are merely patting themselves on the back over the prodigious contribution which the University made towards winning the fight, and predicts that the upsets of the last two years will not leave a dent in the situation to be visible next autumn.

I can't believe that this is true. But that any observer should think it true is very significant

of the danger of a sort of moral chill after the war; not because we crave change for its own sake, but because we know that there have been great changes in the world, and that if nothing should happen to Harvard, that would argue that Harvard was not a vital part of the world. We know more than that. We know that there have been great days, great ideas, great emotions. We want the essence of these things to be preserved—the new comradeship among Americans, the new comradeship between Americans and their Allies, the new national consciousness, the new chivalry, the new devotion of the individual to something bigger than himself, the new democracy, the new sympathy and humanity. We want these to transform Harvard, to manifest themselves in the spirit of her students and in the methods of her teachers and leaders. We know that there are new problems, grave problems, as grave perhaps as those which brought this devastating war—new rivalries, jealousies and suspicions, new forms of blindness and madness. We want Harvard men to feel the gravity of the new problems, to be preoccupied with them, and to attack them in the new spirit, as gallantly as they have just now gone to war.

The Colossal Failure in American Education.

Now let me present to you a single application of these generalities. I have recently heard a prominent university man, now a colonel in the United States Army, say that what he called "the gladiatorial system of athletics" represented the one colossal failure in American education. He said this to a group of college presidents and school principals, and, while some made excuses or promises of improvement, nobody contradicted him. I suppose you know that thirty per cent. of the young men called under the selective service act have proved unfit for general military service, and that in the case of college men the number is over twenty-five per cent. One in four of college men unfit to bear arms; and these the flower of our manhood who have from birth enjoyed the fullest educational opportunity!

Everybody now knows the country's need of a hardier manhood; and everybody knows how physical training can straighten a man and put a new look into his eye. Shall we desire that Harvard continue in her accustomed ways? In his annual report President Lowell makes the following significant statements:

"An athletic system which resulted only in having the great mass of students sit on the bleachers and applaud a few exceptional men in the field would be hopelessly defective; and in fact the great intercollegiate games have been too exclusively the object of attention. This has had two unfortunate results. It has lent an exaggerated importance to these games and to the men who take part in them, and it has led to a neglect of the ordinary student and his bodily

condition. After a year and a half of war, in which intercollegiate sports have been suspended, and all the men in the University training corps have been required to take setting-up drills and hard physical exercise, it would seem that we might resume athletics on a more rational basis than in the past. . . . On the physical side we supervise the intercollegiate contests of athletics, but for the ordinary man, beyond a medical examination at entrance, such medical advice as may follow it, and the provision of playgrounds, we make no attempt to encourage, or even countenance, the exercise required for health. For most men the best form of exercise at college is to be found in competitive sports; but except in the case of the teams, we not only ignore them, we so arrange the hours of academic work as to make it very difficult for many of our best students, if engaged in laboratory work, to take part in them."

Now, what are we going to do about it? Harvard alumni cannot altogether disclaim responsibility for this state of affairs. In no other field of university activity is faculty opinion so responsive to undergraduate opinion, and undergraduate opinion to the opinion of alumni. It will require nothing short of a revolution of sentiment throughout the whole mass of Harvard men, graduates and undergraduates alike, to accomplish the desired end. I do not ask you to be indifferent to traditional athletic rivalries. I ask you to add to your jealous regard for the prowess of Harvard teams an equally jealous regard for the physical vigor and manliness of the average Harvard man. Harvard, as we may well admit, has the reputation of being nationally backward in a field in which there has elsewhere been a most noteworthy advance.

Physical Training at Other Colleges.

The War Department has recently been collecting data regarding physical training at schools and colleges, and while the results are yet incomplete they are highly significant of the trend of the day. Out of 106 institutions that have thus far reported, most of them colleges, but including a few essentially military schools, 85 make physical training compulsory for one or more years; and 49 of these give academic credit for physical training, thus placing it on a par with other studies. Although the questionnaire does not call for any such statement, 16 of the 85 which now require physical training state that they have just adopted this plan as a result of the experience of the last two years. Among the colleges and universities which have adopted the compulsory plan are Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, University of Chicago, University of California, University of Illinois, University of Indiana, University of Iowa, Grinnell College, Iowa State College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota,

University of Nebraska, New York University, College of the City of New York, and the University of Oregon.

While this is going on all about us, we at Harvard are just beginning to see the light—or rather President Lowell sees the light. It is still an open question whether others do. As to any change in undergraduate sentiment on the matter, I have heard nothing of it, nor have I heard of any vigorous movement on the part of the Faculty.

I believe, however, that a change may readily be accomplished with the right sort of leadership in Cambridge and with the support of alumni opinion. The coming of the R. O. T. C. next spring or fall creates a most appropriate occasion. It is President Lowell's idea that the members of the Harvard R. O. T. C. should have no military drill during the college year, reserving it for summer camps. The strictly military work during the college year is to be mainly theoretical and class-room work. This makes it imperative that these future officers should receive a thorough course of physical training and mass athletics, training in groups under leaders, so as to impart not only physical vigor, but also the bearing of a soldier, discipline, coordination, and the ability to execute movements under command. From this it is to be hoped that the interest and support for physical training on the part both of undergraduates and of teachers will grow until physical training is put where it belongs as an essential part of every Harvard man's education.

The Only Solution of the Problem.

There is only one solution of the problem, which is to insist on three things: first, that every student who is not physically disabled shall for at least two years of his course spend a certain minimum amount of time engaged in supervised physical training with a proper allowance for time spent in competitive sports; second, that this training shall be checked and graded by frequent physical examinations; third, that there shall be a department of physical education ranking with other departments as a part of the faculty, correlating physical training, voluntary sports and courses of instruction in hygiene and sanitation, and with size, endowment, equipment, personnel and prestige sufficient to elevate this whole branch of academic life to the plane which it deserves to occupy.

This will perhaps strike you as revolutionary. But let me remind you that there are two excellent reasons why Harvard should be at the front and not at the rear in this movement. These two reasons are Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood, whose names are the most potent symbols of vigorous American manhood—of bodily fitness dedicated to service. It is only a question of Harvard's emulating her own heroes, of respond-

ing to the glorious memory of the one and the living leadership of the other.

I know of nothing which Harvard men have better reason to be proud of than their share in the Plattsburg movement. The story of this movement has not yet been written; but when you have named Leonard Wood, Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Grenville Clark, all Harvard men, you have called the rôle of the principal leaders who conceived the plan and had the courage and spirit to put it through. That the later officers' training camps which supplied most of the commissioned personnel of the National Army were an outgrowth of these camps, is well known. But apart from these past results there is the living Plattsburg idea, the cult of fitness and readiness for service, the recognition of an obligation to be individually prepared, the feeling that it is as much a part of a young American's code to know how to take care of himself and to take care of others in times of emergency, as it is to be clean and courteous and sportsmanlike. This is the idea that should inspire physical training at Harvard. I am only asking that the Plattsburg idea, conceived by Harvard men, should be also the Harvard idea.

I am assuming that your love and your pride are too great to require that I shall come here and praise Harvard. I assume that your hearts are always fixed on a better Harvard than any that has yet been. I know that you will not allow your cherished memories of the Harvard of your day to lower your aspiration for the Harvard of the future. You men are out in the world. It is to you that we who live at Harvard should look for that contact with living events which shall prevent Harvard from being absorbed too much in her own traditions. And you who have a better perspective should be the jealous guardians of the University's name and repute throughout the nation. There is one truth of which we cannot too often be reminded. The greater the institution, the more it is watched, and the more is expected of it, and the more quickly are its shortcomings marked. If we want the American people to expect much of Harvard we must be ready in our turn to banish all complacency and self-congratulation and to be thinking always of ways in which the Harvard of tomorrow may surpass the Harvard of today.

READING BY PROFESSOR COPELAND

Professor C. T. Copeland will give at the Harvard Club of New York City, at 9.30 P. M., on Friday, April 11, a brief address on "Harvard Men in the War"; afterwards he will read contemporary poems relating to the war and unpublished letters from men in active service. Since 1906 Professor Copeland has visited the New York Club once a year and his coming visit is one of that annual series.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air service, Production. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.-F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

In Military or Naval Service.

'88—Lynde Sullivan, captain, Q. M. C., who has been in France for about a year, is with General Staff, Sec. 2, Service of Supply. His address is A. P. O. 723, A. E. F.

'92—Julian Codman, captain, Q. M. C., whose last duty was that of quartermaster of the Am. R. C. Hosp., Mossley Hill, Liverpool, has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged.

'92—A. Campbell King, brigadier general, U. S. A., chief of staff of the 3d Army Corps, which is holding the Coblenz bridgehead, is stationed at Newied, Germany, on the east bank of the Rhine.

'97—Wallis D. Walker, M.D. '01, serving with Evacuation Hosp. No. 11, A. E. F., has been promoted to major, M. C.

'98—Erik St. J. Johnson, M.D. '03, captain, M.C., has been stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., since his return to the United States.

'98—Edward S. Malone was commissioned lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., in October. He has been appointed a member of the U. S. Board of Contract Adjustment, a military court created by the War Dept., to settle claims, doubts, and disputes which have arisen, or may arise, from contracts executed by the Government during the war.

'98—Edward S. Thurston, LL.B. '01, lieutenant colonel, J. A. G. D., A. E. F., is judge advocate at Elope (Archangel), Russia.

M.D. '98—Albert E. Brownrigg, formerly commander of General Hosp. No. 4, Ft. Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., has been honorably discharged.

'01—Carroll J. Swan, who served overseas as a captain, 101st Engineers, 26th Div., and was later major, C. E., at Camp Humphreys, Va., has been honorably discharged from the service.

'02—Philip W. Thomson, captain, Q. M. C., who was division quartermaster, 76th Div., A. E. F., returned to the United States last January, and was honorably discharged.

'03—Gilbert Bettman, last on duty with the General Staff at Washington, has been honorably discharged as a captain, M. I. D.

M.D. '04—James C. Graves is a major, M. C., A. E. F.

'05—Robert H. Cox is a major, 314th M. G. Bn., 80th Div., A. E. F.

LL.B. '06—Edward I. Thayer was honorably discharged as a candidate, F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'07—Harold B. Eaton, who has been on duty with the 9th Inf., 2d Div., A. E. F., was promoted to captain, M. C., last November. He was officially reported severely wounded.

'07—Ralph W. Stearns was a member of the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'08—Alan F. Arnold is a sergeant in the Intelligence Sec., 310th Inf., Hdqrs. Co., A. E. F.

'08—Henry W. Bender is a 2d lieutenant, O. C., stationed at Erie Proving Ground, O.

'08—Clarence B. Clafin, 1st lieutenant, Q. M. C., is still in France with Co. D, 310th Supply Train.

'08—Edward T. Rice is a captain, S. C., Service of Supply Div., and is stationed in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, A. E. F.

'09—Phineas M. Henry who was in command of the Ordnance Det., 125th F. A., A. E. F., has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, O. C., since his return to the United States.

'09—Henry D. Wyeth was a private in the Harvard S. A. T. C.

'11—Richard C. Floyd is overseas as a captain in the C. W. S. He received his training at Camp Humphreys, Va., and Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J., prior to being assigned to the A. E. F.

'11—James P. Morgan, 2d lieutenant, Inf., who has been at Camp Grant, Ill., as an instructor of bayonet practice, has been honorably discharged.

'12—Israel Bernstein has been honorably discharged as regimental sergeant major, Hdqrs., 12th Div.

'12—Harold E. Miller is an ensign in the U. S. N. R. F.

'12—Arthur E. Strauss, M.D. '17, 1st lieutenant, M. C., is stationed at the Convalescent Camp, Mesves Hospital Centre, A. P. O. 798, France.

'12—James C. Trumbull, who served overseas as a captain, 301st F. A., 76th Div., has been honorably discharged.

'12—Joseph D. Wilson, who has been a private in a M. G. Co., has been honorably discharged.

'13—Walter F. Stiles, Jr., 1st lieutenant, Q. M. C., has been on duty in northern France since September, 1918.

'14—Edward D. Curtis has been made a Cheva-

lier of the Order of Couronne by the Belgian Government in recognition of his service as a member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Curtis also served in the Belgian Army. Later he was commissioned a 1st lieutenant, F. A., A. E. F.

'14—Robert F. Foster was honorably discharged as a lieutenant, F. A., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'14—Gordon Grant, captain, F. A., is an instructor at the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'14—Lewis K. Urquhart, who was a 2d lieutenant, F. A., and an instructor, Organization & Training Centre, Tractor Artillery, Clermont-Ferrand, France, returned to the United States as a casual officer and has been honorably discharged.

LL.B. '14—Arthur A. Gammell, 305th F. A., A. E. F., has been promoted from captain to major.

D.M.D. '14—Thomas A. M. Wilson, a lieutenant in the Australian Army, is stationed at No. 2 Command, Weymouth, England.

'15—F. Holbrook Mahn is a chief machinist's mate at the U. S. N. Steam Engineering School and is at present at the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station.

'15—Rolland R. Smith has been honorably discharged as a sergeant, E. O. C., from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

'15—Evans Spalding is a 1st lieutenant, 6th Regt., U. S. Marine Corps, A. E. F. He was cited in the 2d Div. orders of Sept. 12, 1918.

'15—H. Potter Trainer, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has returned from foreign service. He went overseas in November, 1917.

'15—Charles S. Walkup, Jr., has been commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., and placed on inactive duty.

'16—Laurence Curtis, 2d, lieutenant, U. S. N. R.-F. C., has been discharged from active service at Pensacola, Fla.

'16—Harold F. Eastman has been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.). He has been on duty as assistant engineer officer, Ellington Field, Tex.

'16—John L. Phelon is a corporal in the Hdqrs. Det., Camp Humphreys, Va.

'17—William C. Appleton, Jr., who returned to the United States in February after service abroad with the 103d Aero Sq., 3d Pursuit Group, has been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.) at Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

'17—Walter L. Avery, lieutenant, 95th Aero Sq., 102d Pursuit Group, who was taken prisoner in a raid last October, has returned to the United States. He was attacked by thirty planes while on his way to destroy an observation balloon. He had previously won many victories and had received the *Croix de Guerre* and the Distinguished Service Cross.

'17—Edmond E. Bates, who recently returned from abroad, after service as a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), 96th Aero Sq., has been honorably discharged at Garden City, N. Y.

'17—Harrie H. Dadmun, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been released from active duty.

'17—Frederic H. Dewart was honorably discharged at Camp Lewis, Wash.

LL.B. '17—Herbert Du N. Jones is a captain, 328th Inf., 82d Div. His address is A. P. O. 742, A. E. F. He was in action during the operations about St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest.

'18—Donald D. Dewart, ensign, U. S. N., who has been serving on the U. S. Transport "Harrisburg", has been honorably discharged.

'18—Wendell F. Fogg was honorably discharged as a sergeant, 153d Depot Brigade, Camp Dix, N. J.

'18—Joseph Horblit, sergeant, M.D., is on duty at the Ordnance Proving Ground, Saybrook, Conn.

'18—Mayer S. Levin has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, O. R. C.

'18—Murray Taylor has been promoted to major, 106th Inf., 27th Div., A. E. F.

A.M. '18—Murdoch C. Maclean was honorably discharged as a corporal, Canadian Army, after being invalided to Canada last April. He was first wounded at St. Eloi in April, 1916, and later at the third battle of Ypres. Maclean served with the 28th Inf. Bn. from Saskatchewan, in which he enlisted in 1914. Since last September he has been an instructor of practical mathematics in the vocational schools for returned soldiers at Winnipeg.

Law '15-16—Seiforde M. Stellwagen has been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, 30th F. A., Btry. C, and has reentered the employ of the Alien Property Custodian as a member of the Legal Bureau, which position he held before entering the Army in May.

'19—Hugh Bridgman is 1st lieutenant, 49th Aero Sq., A. E. F. He is officially credited with having brought down one German plane.

'19—Robert L. Buell, who served as an aspirant, French Army, 222d F. A., has returned to the United States.

'19—Henry E. Small is a private, 1st class, Sanitary Sq. No. 67, A. E. F.

'19—George L. Strehlke was honorably discharged in December as a 2d lieutenant, Inf., 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.

'20—William B. Watkins, apprentice seaman, U. S. N. R. F., has been released from active duty.

Law '16-17—Charles R. McKenzie is a lieutenant, Canadian Tank Corps, C. E. F.

Law '16-17—LeRoy A. Mullen, who has been serving in France as a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has returned to the United States.

Law '16-17—Francis J. Roche, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is at the Naval Port Office, Bordeaux, France.

'21—Arthur Rotch attended the Machine Gun O. T. Sch., Camp Hancock, Ga.

'21—Robert M. Sedgwick was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Inf., last September and stationed with the University of Florida S. A. T. C.

'21—John Sise has been honorably discharged as a corporal, U. S. Marine Corps.

'21—Joseph T. Tower, Jr., was honorably discharged as a private, C. A. C., Ft. Hancock, N. J.

'21—Stephen Wheatland graduated from the Officer Material School, Cambridge, in December, 1918.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'89—Charles C. Batchelder is War Trade Board Representative, Postal Censorship Committee, San Antonio, Tex.

A.M. '03—Harvey N. Davis, Ph.D. '06, has been serving as an aeronautical mechanical engineer in the Science and Research Dept., A. S. (Pro.).

M.D. '05—John H. O'Shea is chairman of the Medical Advisory Board, Spokane, Wash.

Gr. '12-13—Leroy F. Jackson has been in Y. M. C. A. work.

'16—A. Carroll Binder joined the Friends' Unit of the Am. R. C. in France in July, 1917, and served as a delegate, Bureau of Refugees, until Jan. 25, 1919.

'18—Paul P. Krotzer has been doing statistical work in the Operating Statistics Section of the U. S. Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C., since last June.

'19—Richard S. Emmet, who was a 1st lieutenant, Am. R. C., and assistant to the Director of the Dept. of Requirements, London, has returned to the United States.

FRENCH HOST OF A HARVARD SOLDIER

The following letter deals with the American soldier in France seen from an angle out of which little expression has hitherto proceeded. It was written by a householder, in a French village, the head of a family with which a young Harvard soldier, a member of the class of 1920, has been billeted, and has recently been received by the father of this young man. The flavor of the original is somewhat preserved in the translation:

Ngengt-le-bas.

5 Jan. 1919.

Dear Monsieur ———

Not having the great pleasure of knowing you intimately, in spite of that, I think it my duty to send you a few lines in order to form acquaintance with you.

For a fortnight we have had the pleasure of billeting in our house, Sergeant B——, a tall young man, a little shy, and I do not think I am complimenting him too much in saying to you that he is delightful, correct, very good, not going out, and always in bed at an early hour.

We do our best to make his stay with us pleasant to him, he is not exacting—not sufficiently so—rather, he is afraid of giving trouble, but with us he is in a home, and that which he may need is at his disposal.

He often speaks to us of you and all his family. His great desire is to see you again as soon as possible. One only hopes that the day of his freedom will not be long in coming, now that the Boches have rid the country of themselves. You will find him very well, very cheerful, and happily he has come through the furnace safe and sound.

He must have told you what this war was—how terrible and how cruel—but thanks to the fine and brave soldiers of America, we have been able to see the last of the nightmare. For they were brave—your boys—brave to the limit, and France will be eternally grateful to the good people of America for having sent to her such noble defenders. Between our population and them, there is a splendid harmony—they are in our homes and in theirs! It will seem as if we will be missing someone when we shall no longer see them. They are thought of as belonging to a French family. Unhappily many of these dear soldiers will not see their families again, but the people of France will hold in honour those brave men who fell for her, and be assured that the families of France, themselves so sorely tried, will keep an imperishable memory of your children who made so generously the sacrifice of their lives.

Hatred forever to the Boche—and immortal glory to America! That is the motto of all the French! We shall ask that the good President Wilson remain implacable towards the miserable German people and their leaders. They must all pay for their crimes—no pity for these ignoble brutes. American blood has been shed—it will not be in vain. There must be vengeance for that blood—it will at least be a consolation for the families.

If the season were a better one, I could take Monsieur B—— about a little, and take some good walks in the country, but it is rainy weather. Happily, up to now, we have had no snow, which makes the cold less rigorous.

Today Monsieur B—— is to go to a football game in the afternoon—as a spectator—, but do not worry, he will come back to us this evening a good boy, nor will he have frequented the cafés.

As you will be convinced by my few lines, you have cause to be wholly proud of your big son, whom you will be glad to see returning in good shape, and who himself rejoices at the thought of seeing and embracing you. I hope that later, when Monsieur B—— will be married, and when he proposes a wedding journey to his bride, that it will be to come back to France, and then we shall hope for a fresh visit that will be for us a delightful surprise. Above all, we hope that times will be better and less hard than at present, when the effects of the war are still making themselves very much felt.

Will you kindly express to your honourable family, for myself and my wife, our best New Year's wishes, and our good wishes of happiness which we express also for the noble and generous American nation.

I shall hope to hear good news from you which will be received with the greatest pleasure.

Accept, Monsieur, the assurance of my highest regard.

DENTAL SCHOOL MEN IN THE WAR

BY EUGENE H. SMITH, D.M.D. '74, DEAN OF THE HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL.

FROM records that are not yet quite complete, I should say that 250 or more graduates of the Harvard Dental School did their part in winning the war, some in work overseas, some in cantonment hospitals at home, some in the service of the Red Cross at home and abroad. In their different fields of work they met the requirements of service with credit to themselves and with honor to Harvard.

The first from our School to take part in the world war was Professor William H. Potter, '78, D.M.D. '85, of the Faculty, who, finding himself in London shortly after the invasion of Belgium by the Germans, offered his service as a dentist, first to Great Britain and then to France. France accepted his service, and he spent the winter of 1914 in the Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. He returned home, May 8, 1915, only to go overseas again as a lieutenant with the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital Unit, May 10, 1917. He was soon transferred to the Sanitary School as chief of the Dental Section,—a school established by our Government for the purpose of teaching military dentistry and medicine to dentists and physicians in the medical service of the Army. His work there was of such character that the Government gave him the rank of lieutenant colonel. Recently Chief Surgeon A. E. F. McCall offered Professor Potter the directorship of the Dental Department of the University American Expeditionary Forces at Beaune. It is to be regretted that the need of Professor Potter's return home compelled him to decline this honor. He is still overseas.

The next member of our teaching staff to see service overseas was Dr. Varaztad H. Kazanjian, D.M.D. '05, who sailed with the Harvard Unit, June, 1915, for service with the British. His wonderful work in oral reconstructive surgery has astounded the medical, as well as the lay, world, and won for him the rank of major in the British Army, and the decoration by the

British Government of the Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Corporation of Harvard, in recognition of his service, created a new University title and made him Professor of Military Oral Surgery.

With the first Harvard Unit, of which Major Kazanjian was the dentist-in-chief, there sailed, as his assistants, two young graduates of the school, Dr. Ferdinand Brigham, D.M.D. '15, and Dr. Frank H. Cushman, D.M.D. '15. Dr. Brigham stayed until the armistice was signed and rendered Major Kazanjian, through all his service, unselfish aid and support. Dr. Cushman returned, Jan. 19, 1916, and sailed again for overseas, with the Boston City Hospital Unit, July 18, 1918.

At different times the following men, in addition to the ones previously mentioned, served with the Harvard Unit: Drs. Frederick J. Caldwell, D.M.D. '14, Chauncey N. Lewis, D.M.D. '15, John F. Dillon, D.M.D. '15, Robert S. Catheron, D.M.D. '05, Charles F. MacDonald, Jr., D.M.D. '10, and Harrison L. Parker, D.M.D. '13.

After the entrance of the United States into the war, the activities of our graduates rapidly increased. Many took examinations and qualified as commissioned officers at home, and others qualified overseas. Of the men who saw service overseas were:

With the Massachusetts General Hospital Unit: Drs. W. Haven Sherburne, D.M.D. '17, and William H. Gullifer, D.M.D. '16, and with the Unit went Mario Morera, Dent. '16-17, a first-year student, as interpreter.

With the City Hospital Unit: Drs. Frank H. Cushman, D.M.D. '15, Harold L. Peacock, D.M.D. '16, Harold C. Robinson, D.M.D. '18, and Harold E. Tingley, D.M.D. '18.

With the Homeopathic Unit: Drs. Robert S. Catheron, D.M.D. '05, Philip I. Johnson, D.M.D. '17, Robert G. Rae, Dent. '15-18, Elmer R. Bolinder, Dent. '15-18, Harold A. Carnes, D.M.D. '17, and Lewis O. Card, D.M.D. '16.

With the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital

Unit: Drs. William H. Potter, '78, D.M.D. '85, Harrison L. Parker, D.M.D. '13, Harold F. LaFayette, D.M.D. '17, William J. Kenefick, D.M.D. '17, and undergraduates Roland M. King, Dent. '15-17, and Seward S. Leather, Dent. '15-17.

In the service of the Red Cross overseas were: Drs. Cleophas P. Bonin, D.M.D. '15, Raymond H. Watson, D.M.D. '17, and Adrian P. Brodeur, D.M.D. '17, in France; Drs. Walter E. Wade, D.M.D. '14, and John H. Jaffar, D.M.D. '15, in Serbia. Dr. Harry L. Grant, D.M.D. '98, is now in Bordeaux, where he has entire charge of the Red Cross work for the embarkation of hospital cases.

In detached service were the following: Ralph M. Knight, D.M.D. '10, lieutenant, D. C., and Leroy E. Knight, D.M.D. '10, lieutenant, D. C., 42d (Rainbow) Division; Carlton Leighton, D.M.D. '00, captain, D. C., Metropolitan Base Hospital Unit No. 48; Arthur G. Buehler, D.M.D. '16, lieutenant, D. C., 102d Field Artillery, changed to 101st Machine Gun Bn., now with Base Hospital No. 32; Harold H. Buehler, D.M.D. '16, lieutenant, D. C., 102d Field Artillery, now with Base Hospital No. 32; Faber W. Croll, D.M.D. '17, lieutenant, D. C., overseas; William A. Dorney, D.M.D. '17, lieutenant, D. C., U. S. N., Naval Hospital, Honolulu; William C. Keller, D.M.D. '15, lieutenant, D. C., overseas; Arthur B. McCormick, '09, D.M.D. '15, major, D. C., 7th Machine Gun Battery, severely wounded at the Battle of Chateau Thierry and erroneously reported dead; Nels H. Malmstrom, D.M.D. '10, lieutenant, D. C., overseas; Edward R. Murphy, D.M.D. '15, lieutenant, D. C., 101st Engineers; Frank D. Pierce, D.M.D. '00, captain, D. C., overseas; Harold L. Stover, D.M.D. '16, lieutenant, D. C., overseas; John W. Cooke, '16, D.M.D. '18, lieutenant, D. C., 101st Engineers, Sanitary Div., was later transferred as aid to Lt.-Col. Potter in the Sanitary School.

In addition to our men in service overseas, were several hundred commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates who served their country well in cantonment hospitals at home, and still others did their bit as examiners for the Dental Corps and members of draft and advisory boards.

Of the men who saw service at home and overseas seven died:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieut. William S. Lacey, D.M.D. '13, (British Army).

Lieut. Lester A. Stone, D.M.D. '05, 103d Infantry.

Samuel V. Selby, D.M.D. '15 (British Army).

DIED OF DISEASE.

Major Harold W. Estey, D.M.D. '97, 101st Engineers, decorated at Soissons by the French Army for extreme bravery under fire, with the regimental citation.

Lieut. Elmer R. Bolinder, Dent. '15-18.

Lieut. Roland E. Fletcher, D.M.D. '17.

Lieut. Will C. Niles, D.M.D. '14.

When we take into consideration the fact that we have not over 800 living graduates of our Dental School and that a large number are too old for active service, we may well feel satisfied with the work done in the war by our dental men.

HARVARD TEACHERS

The twenty-eighth annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Teachers' Association will be held on Saturday, April 12.

The morning session, at which the subject will be "A Programme of Education for Massachusetts", will be held in Sanders Theatre at 10 A. M. and will be open to the public. Teachers and school officers are especially invited. The programme is as follows:

Address: "A Programme of Education for Massachusetts." Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts.

Discussion: President Lowell; Frederic C. Hood, '86, of the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Arthur C. Boyden, principal of the State Normal School, Bridgewater; Frank V. Thompson, A.M. '07, Superintendent of Schools, Boston.

The annual dinner of the Association for its members and their guests will take place at the Harvard Union immediately after the morning meeting. Dr. John F. Moors will be toastmaster. The after-dinner addresses and speakers will be as follows: "Education and Human Nature", Rev. Samuel McC. Crothers, Minister of the First Parish Church, Cambridge; "Some After-War Educational Problems", Professor André Morize.

Photographs of the Harvard Dead

The Memorial Society has appointed James G. King, Jr., '20, of New York City, chairman of the committee which will endeavor to collect photographs of all of the Harvard men killed in the war.

THE BOSTON TRADE UNION COLLEGE

NORMALLY, the votes cast at the regular weekly meetings of the Boston Central Labor Union neither interest nor affect Harvard. But on March 16 an overwhelming majority of that body adopted a report of a committee which for several weeks had been working with a group of university men, almost entirely Harvard graduates, with a view to establishing some sort of a school or college for workingmen. The committee of the university men who are to do the teaching in the new college is exclusively Harvard. The members are: H. W. L. Dana, '03, Harold J. Laski, Law, '16-17, and George Nasmyth, Gr. '13-15.

Apparently the "Trade Union College under the Auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union", for such is the full name of the institution, is the first of its kind in the United States. The project is one which has been quietly developing for some time. When it is remembered that the Boston Central Labor Union represents between 50,000 and 60,000 dues-paying and wage-earning members; that it has already raised sufficient funds to pay the expenses of the spring term of the college; and that similar labor bodies in other cities are watching the experiment with keen interest and an eye to imitating it, should it prove successful, it will be seen that here is a move, if not a movement, in the world of education which will bear observation.

The organized labor movement of Massachusetts has long favored the creation of a State University to be, in the opinion of organized labor, the logical carrying out of the public school system, now ending with the high school. Judging from the reports of the debate over the project, the Central Labor Union has concluded that a course in the hand, so to speak, is worth a curriculum in the dim future, and has therefore determined to set up its own privately-owned college without waiting for action by the State.

The government of the new college will be unique. As at present constituted, it will be in the hands of a committee of trus-

tees or administrators, consisting of five representatives chosen by the Central Labor Union and three representatives elected by the teachers. Thus the proprietors of the college—labor—are assured of a majority vote and control, while the employees of labor, the teaching staff, are assured of a fighting chance to swing the committee through direct representation on the board. The ultimate authority is of course the Central Labor Union, but in the practical workings of that body, executive committees have reasonably free rein.

The present plan is to hold the courses at night in school buildings, secured for that purpose because of their convenience and distribution in various parts of the city. Each student enrolling will pay a fee of \$2.50 for each course of ten "lectures." It is expected that these fees will pay the expenses of the college at present, but the labor unions are ready to tax themselves in case additional support is needed. Indeed, several locals have already made assessments running from \$10 to \$100 each, and, if this fact means anything, it means that this experiment in education will be well financed.

Each of the twelve courses to be given in the spring term will consist of ten lectures. While the committee of the teachers has not yet made an announcement of its plans and methods, it is known that the lectures will really be a combination lecture and seminar, covering a period of two hours. The topic of each lecture will be announced before the courses open, and the students will be asked to direct their reading and thinking between lectures in such a way as to participate with profit to themselves and the class in the hour of discussion following the lecture or talk.

By vote of the labor members of the committee in control, seconded by the vote of the Central Labor Union, none but trade union members in good standing, or members of their immediate families, may take the courses offered. The new college, therefore, is exclusively a trade union affair, and no "scabs" need apply. The

theory is that since its support is derived entirely from loyal unionists, and that since any workman may join a union, no one who does not elect to become affiliated with organized labor should share in the educational opportunity offered by organized labor.

Beginning early in April courses will be given on literature, writing, and public speaking, economics, labor history, physics and industrial government. In the fall term, beginning probably in August, the curriculum will be enlarged to include courses in law, American history, and such subjects of special interest to workmen as arbitration and conciliation.

The teaching force thus far organized includes the following graduates and members of the Harvard faculty:

Professor Zechariah Chaffee, Jr., LL.B. '13, H. W. L. Dana, '03, Herbert Feis, '16, Arthur Fisher, '15, Felix Frankfurter, LL.B. '06, Horace Kallen, '03, Harold J. Laski, Law '16-17, James MacKaye, '95, Samuel Eliot Morison, '08, George Nasmyth, Gr. '13-15, Roscoe Pound, Law '89-90, Dean of the Law School, Lucien Price, '07, Charles C. Ramsay, '92, William Z. Ripley, Professor of Political Economy, Francis B. Sayre, LL.B. '12, A. D. Sheffield, '96, William Leavitt Stoddard, '07, Horace Taylor, '07.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

A REBUTTAL FROM MR. SPALDING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

May I submit the following in rebuttal to the article of Professor Arthur Gordon Webster, which seemed to be a severe criticism of my letter to you, in which I maintained that we are still studying and teaching modern languages just as we did a generation ago, at a time when, to be sure, many more studied classics because they were required studies?

We taught living languages just as we taught dead languages, and the writer can see no change in the methods. We studied dead languages very much more than we did living languages, and we did not attain, except in exceptional cases, any practical working efficiency in the living languages. It seems now a matter for regret that we spent so much more time on the classics, and, while this feature has corrected itself, the modern way of teaching modern tongues does not now obtain either in school or in college. This was the substance of my article that so aroused the learned professor. It seems pertinent to repeat that these are still appropriate sentiments, and, besides, they happen to be my own and those of others. Professor Webster seems more concerned that I spelled

Xenophon with an initial Z instead of in the usual way with the antepenultimate letter which I admit is better. I hoped to attract some notice from teachers but did not expect to hook a full-fledged professor at the first cast.

I have known of Professor Webster only as a humorous writer but have a faint idea that he is a scientist as well; his deductions that the misspelling was mine, and so passed by the proof-reader, was neither logical nor conclusive, and was certainly not scientific, for it might have been due to the mistake of the printer, as was the case when he altered the way in which I prefer to spell my own name; but as I have read considerable proof myself, and my name is often thus misspelled, I do not harbor any ill will against the proof-reader of the BULLETIN.

We learn from the letter of Professor Webster that he graduated from the Newton High School at about my own time, but, though I have had five children graduate from the same school, I had to be content with what advantages Exeter offered. The distinguished classmate to whom I referred and who could not obtain the practical knowledge of French that he desired

had the same opportunity at the same time, school and college, as had Professor Webster, and yet he found it necessary to go to France to get what he needed in his business. This classmate of mine, Mr. H., was once a learned professor himself, a full professor of law in two of our large universities, but he gave up, resigned, in order to practise law and he used to great advantage the French language in his practice. It is not given to all to be adepts in acquiring modern languages or as the Greeks put it "to some it is and to others not."

Courses of instruction in the old horse cars of our day were not much affected, the ride was long and tedious, the cars were not heated, often overcrowded, and we usually had to stand. I am reminded of what T. Babington Macaulay said about his trip out to India, when he decided at first to master Spanish on his way out, but decided that it was hardly worth while giving up so much time, four weeks at least, to such a task; and I recall that one of his opponents said that "he wished he was as cock-sure of anything as Tom Macaulay was of everything."

Professor Webster admits that the instruction offered in German when he was in Cambridge left something to be desired, but this admission does not imply that he therefore does not approve of the study of classics, and, though I agree with him as to the instruction given in German, I simply add to it the word French, but disclaim in this admission any criticism of the study of the classics. I can see in retrospect that it would have been better in my opinion, had more time been spent on modern languages and that they might have been taught better then as well as now. Only recently have I learned that at the Newton High School, which honored itself by being fortunate in helping to direct the young mind of the incipient professor, and which is a very much larger school than in his day, Greek was petitioned for by 12 pupils only, too small a number, and the course was not given. From Yale today comes a report that Latin will not be a prescribed study, although there is said to be some modification of this which will affect the style and number of letters on the degrees of those who take advantage of this offer. The writer still remembers an occasional Greek word or sentence; one of

the latter is *panta rei*, which freely translated means "everything goes", especially in an argument, even though *ouden menei* "nothing remains."

GEORGE F. SPALDING, '82.

March 24, 1919,

Newton Centre, Mass.

ANOTHER CRITIC OF PROF. WEBSTER

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I was greatly interested in a letter, recently published in the BULLETIN, deploring the disappearance of the art of conversation and the absence of the correct use of the vernacular. The fact that the writer gaily takes pot shots at certain individuals, whom he mentions by name, with a veritable barrage of glaring grammatical and rhetorical errors, causes me to wonder whether his verbal ammunition, which he shows conclusively to be the product of a virtual shot tower of Babel, has not been tampered with by some of the enemy alien tongues to which it has been exposed.

A lament over the decadence of other people's English, which itself contains at least thirty-two offenses against grammar, punctuation and good use, brings to mind irresistibly the admonition of the mother to her small daughter to "stop stretching your gum, chew it like a lady."

And when, after a split infinitive, the writer "in addition desires to add" that those who use the expression "back of all this" are evidently in ignorance of the word "behind",—which he classifies as an adverb. I am led to inquire how he justifies his own use of "along with."

In the third paragraph, I have perused repeatedly the first sentence, consisting unluckily of thirteen lines, and am grieved deeply at the loneliness of the verb, which has been cast on a very choppy verbal sea, of which choppiness this sentence is not the only example, without the solace and support of a subject.

Heretofore, I had always supposed that Ferdinand Bocher, Edward S. Sheldon, Bennett H. Nash and James Russell Lowell had reached professorial positions by the early eighties, but the use of an ambiguous preposition disturbs my rather hazy historical impressions, and I am now wondering whether these gentlemen were fellow-students or even freshmen and sophomores at that time. On the other hand, by reason

of the *clear* but certainly not *easy* construction used, I can have no doubt that "Mr., as he was then, Barrett Wendell" had not yet reached the dignity of a professorship.

Involved sentences are dependent on the help of liberal punctuation, but the omission of commas where necessary and their inclusion in places where a mental hurdle is necessary to get past them reminds one of the London 'bus conductor who, when his attention was called to the fact that he had dropped something in announcing "igh 'olburn" replied, "Yes, we always drops it 'ere and we picks it up again at the Hangel."

I note that despite a knowledge of French, German, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Norwegian, Russian, Greek, and Icelandic, the writer regrets not having perfected himself in Anglo-Saxon, and I am tempted to inquire "Why not also its derivative, English?"

A. P. L. TURNER, '05.

New Orleans,
March 26, 1919.

A MEMORIAL CHAPEL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Permit me most heartily to endorse the suggestion of Mr. Leonard M. Wright that the memorial to the Harvard men who have died in the war take the form of a new University Chapel. That the present chapel is most uninspiring to those who worship there needs no demonstration; even more important is the fact that, in its visible expression, the religious life of Harvard thus compares so poorly not only with her scholastic but with her athletic interests,—a condition which cannot fail to produce an impression that is not less deplorable because it is, happily, contrary to the facts. It is surely a reproach that the "ark of God" should thus "dwell within curtains" while the secular departments are established in "houses of cedar."

The value of a memorial chapel as supplying a vital necessity in the life of the university is, therefore, manifest. But, as Mr. Wright points out, such a building would be preferable for the still stronger reason that it would in a peculiar way demand the attitude of reverence with which any memorial to those who have given their lives in a sacred cause

ought to be approached. I cannot be alone in feeling that the impressiveness of the transept in Memorial Hall is greatly impaired by its use as a vestibule to the dining hall on one side and the theatre on the other. If this mistake is not to be repeated, the University's tribute to the dead must take a form with which the spirit of reverence is inseparably associated and, as Mr. Wright justly observes, this would be true of a memorial chapel as of almost nothing else.

HAROLD S. DAVIS, '01.

Boston, March 17.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

The members of the Harvard Club of Buffalo are rapidly completing arrangements for the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which will be held in that city on Friday and Saturday, June 6 and 7. The plans include business meetings, and an informal dinner and entertainment on Friday, an outing at a nearby country club, which will be reached in automobiles by way of Niagara Falls, and the annual dinner on Saturday.

The committees of the Harvard Club of Buffalo which are at work on the program for the meeting are made up as follows:

General Committee—Shepard Kimberly, '90, chairman, Evan Hollister, '97, vice-chairman, Gilbert T. Sugden, '07, William H. Gratwick, '92, William H. Laverack, '01, Howard C. Laverack, '99, Lester F. Gilbert, '06, John P. Williams, '03, Frederick C. Gratwick, '97, Davis T. Dunbar, '04, Edward H. Letchworth, '02.

Finance Committee—W. H. Gratwick, '92, chairman, Edward L. Jellinek, '89, vice-chairman, Langdon Albright, '03, Elton H. Beals, '04, Fred B. Cooley, '97, B. S. Cutler, '99, L. E. Desbecker, '92, George A. Forman, '96, Howard Kellogg, '03, A. H. Lee, '79, George L. Mathewson, '10, Dr. V. Mott Pierce, '88, John R. Robinson, '11, Frank S. Sidway, '93, Edward N. Smith, '03.

Friday Evening Committee—Lester F. Gilbert, '06, chairman, Horton H. Heath, '11, vice-chairman, Francis Almy, '79, Frederic Almy, '80, Walter Cary, '79, George H. Field, '06, Philip Becker Goetz, '93, Walter D. Head, '02, Harry D. Kirkover, '96, Ernest Moncrieff, '14, Howard F. Moncrieff, '15, Harold L. Olmsted, '08, Rev. Rush R. Sloane, '03, Daniel W. Streeter, '07, Edward Streeter, '14, Frans A. Thomsson, '10.

Saturday Outing Committee—John P. Williams, '03, chairman, Roland L. O'Brian, '07, vice-chairman, Charles F. Blair, LL.B. '05, Russell W. Bryant, '05, Thomas Cary, '74, Edward E. Franchot, '02, Harry S. Keelan, '15, Ralph A. Kellogg, '88, Spencer Kellogg, Jr., '98, Dr. Robert King,

'96, Hamilton R. Large, '10, Charles W. Pooley, '09, Eugene Warner, '98, Philip J. Wickser, LL.B. '11.

Banquet, Hotels, and Music Committee—F. C. Gratwick, '97, chairman, John Lord O'Brian, '96, vice-chairman, Rev. R. W. Boynton, '98, Edward K. Keep, '85, Wells V. Moor, '08, George H. Nichols, '83, John B. Olmsted, '76, Dr. DeLancey Rochester, '81, Augustus H. Shearer, '00, Arthur Tyng, '04, Rev. John C. Ward, '96, Eugene Warner, '98, H. S. Wheeler, '94, E. P. White, '86.

Publicity and Decorations Committee—W. H. Laverack, '01, chairman, Irving L. Fisk, '97, vice-chairman, Leonard R. Bissell, '10, George Cary, '83, Edward B. Green, Jr., '11, E. D. Hofeller, '06, Rev. Walter R. Lord, '96, Clifford Nichols, '94, George F. Plimpton, '14, Eustace Reynolds, '10, Frederick C. Stevens, '11, Frederick C. Slee, '97, Robert S. Stevens, '10, R. J. Summers, LL.B. '03, Stuart C. Welch, '17.

Reception, Registration, and Transportation Committee—H. C. Laverack, '99, chairman, R. T. Wheeler, '05, vice-chairman, Harry S. Bailey, '11, Francis W. Davis, '10, Fritz Fernow, LL.B. '12, M. R. Goldsmith, '04, J. L. Kimberly, Jr., '16, W. G. Meadows, '91, Porter H. Norton, '03, J. H. Potter, Jr., '15, D. P. Rumsey, '16, E. Carleton Sprague, '12, Philip B. Sawyer, '98, Fred H. Williams, '92, G. H. Williams, '98.

Advisory Committee—Davis T. Dunbar, '04, chairman, Alfred L. Becker, '00, vice-chairman, Hon. Herbert P. Bissell, '80, Edgar N. Block, '08, George L. Brown, M.D. '70, Henry Adair Bull, '95, R. H. Coatsworth, '90, Livingston Fryer, '10, Charles M. Harrington, '85, Edward B. Harvey, '88, Dr. Lucien Howe, '73, Austin K. Muzzey, '80, A. C. Richardson, '73, John F. White, '77.

NEW YORK ENGINEERING SOCIETY

The twelfth annual dinner of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York was held on Thursday, March 6, at the Harvard Club in that city. Ninety-one members and guests were present. Ralph R. Rumery, '99, president of the Society, was toastmaster. The other speakers were: President Lowell; Francis R. Appleton, '75, president of the Harvard Club; Captain William L. Hanavan, '03, of the 9th Infantry, recently returned from France; Ralph S. Foss, '03, president of the New Jersey Harvard Club.

President Lowell discussed the new Engineering School and said something about the League of Nations. Mr. Appleton spoke briefly upon the activities of the Harvard Engineering Society in the Harvard Club of New York. Captain Hanavan described his experiences on the western front with the 9th Regulars, referring particularly to their activities preceding the Chateau Thierry fight. Mr. Foss spoke in a lighter vein.

Besides the speakers, Dean Adams and Professors Hughes and Johnson of the Engineering

School, Robert Ridgway and Daniel L. Turner, honorary member of the society and the following were present:

H. J. Alexander, '00, H. L. Bender, '08, W. C. Brinton, '07, S. N. Castle, '01, A. F. Conant, '07, C. R. Dean, '82, Warren Delano, '74, T. C. Desmond, '08, G. E. Doyen, '07, Dean G. Edwards, '03, H. H. Fox, '00, Charles Gilman, '04, F. N. Goble, '02-03, H. Goldmark, '78, J. F. Gowen, '11, R. F. Gowen, '06, R. W. Greenlaw, '02, W. McK. Griffin, '05, H. M. Hale, '04, J. H. Hall, '04, E. C. Hanavan, '95-96, W. L. Harrington, '98, A. C. Hawks, '00, W. A. Hedrick, '05, R. B. Hill, '11, C. M. Holland, '05, J. L. Hildreth, '93, S. U. Hopkins, '97, D. Howes, '03, A. C. Jackson, '88, L. C. Josephs, Jr., '08, T. R. Kendall, '12, B. E. Lamphier, '10-11, J. M. Levine, '06, F. Lyman, '74, J. O. Lyman, '06, F. Mason, '96, W. Meadowcroft, '01, E. Q. Moses, '02, P. Mulock, '03, W. H. Page, '83, A. S. Proudfoot, '02, G. S. Rice, '70, H. A. Richardson, '07, N. G. Richie, '02, R. R. Rumery, '99, M. H. Ryan, '99, J. F. Sanborn, '99, C. Seaver, '02, P. P. Sharples, '95, E. N. Smith, '04, C. W. Stark, '03, W. F. Stevenson, '97, B. B. Thayer, '85, W. B. Updegraff, '06, T. H. Whitney, '00, F. Wilcock, '00, C. C. Wilson, '94.

HARVARD LIBERAL CLUB OF BOSTON

About 50 members of the Harvard Liberal Club of Boston had dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on the evening of Friday, March 28, and listened to a discussion of the strike now going on among the textile workers in Lawrence, Mass. Representatives of each side of the controversy were present.

Robert H. Gardiner, '76, a director of the Arlington Mills, Lawrence, presided. Among the speakers were Edward F. McGrady, Rev. Cedric B. Long, '13, who took the side of the strikers, Messrs. Mack and Frenchetti, who are themselves strikers, Augustus P. Loring, '78, Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., '00, a director of the Arlington Mills, Lawrence, John F. Moors, '83, of the Harvard Corporation, and Judge George W. Anderson, of the United States Circuit Court.

The following resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. Loring, Gardiner, Evans, and William P. Everts, '00, were appointed a committee to confer with the officers of the mills and with the District Attorney of Essex County, Mass., in which Lawrence is situated:

"Whereas the differences between the officers of the manufacturing companies and the operators of the mills at Lawrence have become so serious as to become a matter of public concern; Now be it resolved, that a committee be appointed by the chair to bring about a conference between said officials and the operators, or committees representing both of them, in the presence of some unprejudiced board, with the

view to adjusting said differences without delay.

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Essex District Attorney and request him to investigate alleged violations upon the part of the police, or by any other person."

HARVARD CLUB OF MILWAUKEE

The annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee was held on Saturday, March 8, at the University Club in that city. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George Manierre, '00, vice-president, R. P. Ferry, '04; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Halsey, '15; executive committee, E. J. Tapping, Jr., '15, E. P. Allis, 3d, '15.

Professor Louis Allard was the special guest at the dinner; he gave an interesting address on "Spiritual Brotherhood in the French Army."

The club passed a resolution endorsing the suggestion made by George Manierre that a moving-picture film showing life and conditions at Harvard be prepared for use by the Harvard Clubs.

1896 SMOKER

An 1896 class smoker will be held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Thursday evening, April 10, at 8 P. M.

Professor Walter B. Cannon, '96, will speak on "Experiences in France" during the war, and Professor Roger B. Merriman, '96, on his work at Vladivostok.

To those of the class who can reach the Club earlier, dinner will be served at 7 P. M. at a '96 table. All '96 men who will be in the vicinity on this date are urged to be present at both the dinner and the smoker.

1911 CLASS NOTICE

There will be a class reunion in June. Plans are now underway, and the details, such as time, place, etc., will be announced in the near future. Please help to spread this news as a good many of our classmates are still in the service and may not receive the first notices.

JOHN A. SWEETSER, Secretary.

THE OLDEST LIVING GRADUATE

The death of Nicholas E. Soule, '45, makes Charles French, '48, A.M. '54, of Newtonville, Mass., the senior alumnus of Harvard College. Mr. French was born in Marblehead, Mass., Nov. 28, 1826. For almost 50 years he maintained a business college in Boston, and until recently was a well known expert on handwriting. He was married in 1853 to Miss Ellen M. Campbell, of Salem, Mass. She died a few years ago.

GIFTS TO THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Information about two large gifts to the Harvard Medical School has been received recently. One is an anonymous donation of \$50,000 for the establishment of the James C. Melvin Fund for Tropical Medicine. The income is to be used for research in preventive medicine.

The other is the residuary bequest of Horace Fletcher, who established a wide popular reputation as a dietitian. The income is to be used to "foster knowledge of healthful nutrition." The will also provides for an annual award to be known as the "Horace Fletcher Prize" for the best thesis on "Special uses of circumvallate papillae and the saliva of the mouth in regulating physiological economy and nutrition."

DUNSTER HOUSE BOOKSHOP

The Dunster House Bookshop has been opened at the northeast corner of Holyoke and Mt. Auburn Sts., Cambridge. The shop is intended to appeal especially to the members of the University; the Faculty, students, and graduates will find there recent English publications as well as some of the older volumes known as "collector's books".

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

The revised schedule of the baseball nine for the coming season follows. Unless otherwise stated, the games will be played on Soldiers Field:

April 9.—Bowdoin.
 April 12.—Bates.
 April 16.—Springfield College.
 April 19.—Havana University.
 April 23.—Colby.
 April 26.—Vermont.
 May 1.—Maine.
 May 3.—Penn., at Philadelphia.
 May 7.—Holy Cross.
 May 10.—Dartmouth.
 May 14.—Williams.
 May 17.—Princeton, at Princeton.
 May 21.—Amherst.
 May 24.—Princeton.
 May 30.—Brown, at Providence.
 June 3.—Brown.
 June 7.—Holy Cross, at Worcester.
 June 10.—Boston College at Newton. (If a third game is not played with Princeton).
 June 11.—Princeton, at New York. (In case of a tie). Date subject to change.
 June 14.—Boston College,
 June 17.—Yale, at New Haven.
 June 18.—Yale.
 June 21.—Yale, at New York. (In case of a tie.)

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'78—Paul Shorey has been elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

'83—Howard Lilienthal, M.D. '87, who was a lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., has received his discharge after eleven months' service with the American Expeditionary Forces, and has taken up his practice in New York City.

'85—George R. Blinn is treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education.

'85—Roland W. Boyden is a trustee of the *Christian Register*, Inc.

'86—Eugene H. Babbitt is a translator for the U. S. Department of Justice in New York City.

'86—Harrison G. Blake, M.D. '88, gave up his position with the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation in October, 1918, and resumed the general practice of medicine at Woburn, Mass.

'86—Clinton Collins is assistant Supreme Court reporter at Columbus, O.

'86—Charles R. Fletcher is manager of the Exolon Co., Blasdel, N. Y.

'86—Walter Graham has resigned his commission as captain in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and is now on the Metallurgical Staff of the Bureau of Standards, investigating steel-making practice.

'87—William Endicott was married at London, England, March 27, to Miss Ellice Mack. Since October, 1917, Endicott has been head of the American Red Cross Commission for Great Britain, and held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Red Cross. He has recently resigned his commission and will return to Boston to resume his duties with the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers.

'93—Andrew Hahn, S.T.B. '96, has resigned the pastorate of the First Parish Church at Duxbury, Mass., and has returned to Nonantum Place, Newton.

'94—Frederick W. Cobb is in charge of a government school for natives at Mountain Village, Alaska.

'97—Professor Henry W. Foote, who has been in Washington, in the service of the Red Cross, has returned to Cambridge, and resumed his work at the Harvard Divinity School.

'98—William E. Dorman, LL.B. '01, is counsel to Senate committees of the Massachusetts State Legislature, and draftsman of legislation for the Senate. He also prepares the annual table of changes in the general laws of Massachusetts, for many years tabulated by the late Fisher Ames. '58.

'99—Everit B. Terhune is conducting a com-

mission of about 25 representatives of the shoe and leather trade, to England, France, and Belgium, for the purpose of studying conditions affecting the trade in those countries.

'03—Howard R. Ward, M.E. '04, is with the Federal Board for Vocational Training, Room 711, 280 Broadway, New York City.

'04—John T. Jones has been for the past two years general purchasing agent of the Brazil Railway Co., Sao Paulo, Brazil.

'05—A son, Allen Maxwell Cohen, was born, Jan. 27, to Louis M. Cohen and Elsa (Dryfoos) Cohen.

'05—William S. Lord is treasurer of the Metal Block Corp., the Eastern Brass & Ingot Corp., the American Wood Reduction Co., all of 208 South La Salle St., Chicago, associated companies working on the conservation of waste products by briquetting.

'06—Theodore F. Jones, who was a lieutenant in the Naval Intelligence Department, U. S. N., has returned to his position as a professor in New York University.

'07—Franklin M. Gunther has been transferred from the American Embassy in London to be first secretary of the American Legation at the Hague.

'08—The engagement of Captain Frank T. James, formerly of the Engineer C., U. S. A., to Miss Marion Agnes Niles, of Willimantic, Conn., and Newton, Mass., is announced.

'09—A son, Charles Theodore Bauer, was born at Boston, March 3, to Lieut. Col. Louis H. Bauer, Med. C., U. S. A., and Helena (Meredith) Bauer.

'09—Miles W. Weeks has been honorably discharged from the Army and has resumed his insurance business at 108 Water St., Boston.

'10—Theodore W. Ellis has received his discharge from the Army, in which he held the rank of Captain in the Coast Artillery Corps, and has resumed the practice of law in the firm of Ellis, Brewster & Ellis, Springfield, Mass.

'10—Henry Forster is with Harris & Vaughan, real estate, 569 Fifth Ave., New York City.

'11—A daughter, Glade Allen, was born, March 7, to Theodore T. Allen and Bertha (Crowdes) Allen.

'11—Carl S. Whittier, M.B.A. '12, sailed for Japan, Feb. 27. He goes as the financial representative of the vice-president of the American Express Co., and will visit, in the interests of the company, not only Japan, but also Siberia, Manchuria, and the important commercial centres of China, the Philippines, French Indo-China and Siam. Whittier recently returned from Wash-

ington, D. C., where he served for a year with the Shipping Board and the War Industries Board.

'12—The marriage of Frederick J. Dennis to Miss Angelita Phillips, of Los Angeles, Cal., is announced.

'12—James C. Trumbull is with the William Underwood Co., manufacturers of canned goods, 52 Fulton St., Boston.

'13—Henry C. Everett, Jr., has been elected a trustee and the treasurer of the Vincent Memorial Hospital, Boston.

'13—John H. Schafer, who was a 2d lieutenant, U. S. A., is now labor superintendent with the American Smelting & Refining Co., Maurer, N. J.

'14—Harold E. Staples, LL.B. '17, is with Tillinghast & Collins, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. Building, Providence, R. I.

'15—Lieut. Bancroft Beasley has been honorably discharged from the Army and is now at the head of the mathematics department, Holten High School, Danvers, Mass.

'15—Stearns Morse was honorably discharged from the Army, Jan. 31, 1918, and has returned to his farm in Bath, N. H.

A.M. '15—Arthur S. Kirk, who was secretary of the Harvard Club of Iowa before he entered the service, has been honorably discharged from the Ordnance Department and expects to return soon to Des Moines, where he will resume his former connections as a real estate broker.

'17—Lieut. Elmer M. Ellsworth has been honorably discharged from the Army and is with the Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan, Porto Rico.

'18—Alan Rosenberg was married at Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, to Miss Harriette Frances Schwartz, Simmons College, '20, of Gloucester, Mass. Since his discharge from the Army in December, 1918, Rosenberg has been at the head of the sales department of the Washington, D. C., branch of the Goodyear Co. His address in Washington is 1840 Biltmore St., N. W.

'18—Samuel E. Winslow, Jr., ensign, U. S. N., has been placed on the inactive list and is with the Winslow Skate Co., Worcester, Mass.

NECROLOGY

'45—NICHOLAS EMERY SOULE, A.M. '48, M.D. (Univ. Pa.) '51. Died at Exeter, N. H., March 26.—At the time of his death Dr. Soule had been for three years the senior alumnus of Harvard College; he was also the senior alumnus of Phillips Exeter Academy from which he graduated in 1838. He was born in Exeter, June 13, 1825, the son of Gideon L. Soule, who was principal of the Academy for 35 years. Nicholas Soule, although he had a medical degree, devoted most of his time to teaching, and for 25 years he was at the head of a private school in Cincinnati. He retired in 1875 and since that

time had lived in Exeter. During the Civil War he was a member of the Sanitary Commission of the United States. In 1866 he married Miss Lucy Weaver of Providence, R. I.

M.D. '53—JEROME CHARLES STREET. Died at Cohasset, Mass., March 26.—He received his early education at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. After his graduation from the Harvard Medical School, he entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he was active until about fifteen years ago, when he retired. He is survived by four daughters, and by six sons, one of whom is Major Lionel A. B. Street, '93, who is now serving with the Red Cross in Montenegro.

'58—JAMES STEVENSON HALL. Died at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1918.—After graduation from college, he studied law in the office of Seymore & Sandford, Troy, N. Y.

'59—GEORGE LYMAN LOCKE, A.M. '69, S.T.D. (Brown) '93. Died at Bristol, R. I., March 23.—For 52 years he had been rector of St. Michael's Church in Bristol. He was born in Boston 82 years ago, and was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1865. For two years he was an assistant in Boston churches, and in 1867 went to Bristol. In 1872 he married Miss Emily Judson, of Philadelphia. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Wallis E. Howe, of Bristol.

'62—WILLIAM HEDGE, A.M. '66, LL.B. '66. Died at Plymouth, Mass., March 27.—After his graduation from college he enlisted in the 44th Massachusetts Regiment, and was commissioned first lieutenant in January, 1863. The regiment was mustered out the following June. In the fall of 1863 he began the study of law in the office of Whiting & Russell, Boston, at the same time taking courses at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar soon after he received his degree from the Law School, and since that time had practised law in Boston. He was interested in the Old Colony Natural History Society, the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and the Boston Provident Association, of which he was secretary for fifty years. He was treasurer of his class for 45 years after its graduation. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Div. '69-72—CHARLES HENRY TINDELL. Died at Waverley, Mass., Feb. 17.

'72—JOHN FRANKLIN RICHARDSON. Died at Redlands, Cal., March 20.—He went to California over thirty years ago in search of health and had not been well enough since that time to engage actively in any business. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

Law '75—FRANCIS CLARKE WELCH. Died at Boston, Feb. 21.

'76—WILLIAM HARRY BURBANK. Died at Cambridge, March 26.—He graduated from the Episcopal Theological School, in Cambridge, in 1880, and soon afterwards became rector of the

Episcopal Church at Woodsville, N. H., where he remained until 1889. He subsequently was in charge of churches at Brunswick, Me., Cincinnati, O., Williamsport, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Florence, N. J., Phoenixville, Pa., Manhattan, Kans., Lynn, and Malden. At the time of his death he was assistant at Christ Church, Cambridge.

'76—FRANK HAYNES DREW, M.D. '82. Died at Hot Springs, Ark., March 3.—In 1885 and 1886 he took a post-graduate course in medicine at the New York Polyclinic. He practised his profession at Shelburne Falls, Mass., until 1894.

'88—WALTER ABBOTT. Died at Boston, March 25.—He had lived abroad and, when he became ill, was paying his first visit to Boston in many years. On his graduation from College, he went into business with his father, Jeremiah Abbott, and resided in Boston, New York, and Chicago. He then went to England on business and lived there for eight or nine years. He subsequently married and thereafter lived in Switzerland. When the war broke out, in 1914, although he had been for a long time in poor health, he took an active part in the organization of relief work in his neighborhood, and in December of that year went to Paris where he had charge of the office of the American War Relief Clearing House. When that work was taken over by the Red Cross he was made a major. He is survived by his wife, who is in Switzerland, his mother, and his brother, Gordon Abbott, '84.

Med. '92-94—CHARLES SHACKFORD SPENCER. Died at Boston, March 12.—He received the degree of D.M.D. from the Tufts Dental School in 1911, and practised in Concord for about eight years. He was recently discharged from the Army, after serving as a first lieutenant in the Dental Corps at Camp Greenleaf, Oglethorpe, Ga. He is survived by his mother, a sister, and four brothers, one of whom is Henry C. Spencer, D.M.D. '97.

M.D. '00—CHARLES FREDERICK DOLE. Died at Sharon, Mass., March 28.—He had practised medicine in Dorchester and later Sharon. He is

survived by his wife and two young daughters.

'03—HORACE LOVELL EAMES. Died at Icarahy, Brazil, Feb. 1.—Eames had been with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Bell Telephone Co., and the United States Reclamation Service in New Mexico. Later he entered the employ of the Madeira-Mamoré Railway Co., at Porto Velho de San Antonio, Rio Medeira, Brazil.

'08—WILLIAM HICKOX. Died at Toledo, O., March 15.—After graduation, Hickox associated himself with his father in the management of the Hickox Shorthand School, Boston. He became principal of the school in 1913. Later he entered the automobile business in New York City and then in Toledo. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary Bates Smith, of Dorchester, Mass., and two children.

'08—STUART THOMSON. Died at Brookline, March 23.—Only three weeks before his death he had ended his service as a captain in the Ordnance Department at Washington. While he was in College he took highest honors in chemistry, physics, and mathematics, and after his graduation studied for a year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He subsequently entered the Lynn research laboratory of the General Electric Co., with which his father, Elihu Thomson, is connected, and then went to the company's works at Schenectady. When the war broke out he was summoned to Washington where he gave most of his attention to aircraft armament. He is survived, in addition to his father, by his wife, who was Dorothy Faunce, of Lynn, an infant son, Elihu Craig Thomson, and three brothers, Roland D. Thomson, '10, Malcolm Thomson, '13, and Donald T. Thomson, '14, who is a radio sergeant in the headquarters company of the 48th Coast Artillery Corps, in France.

LL.B. '08—JAMES KNIGHT NICHOLS, A.B. (Yale) '03. Died at Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1918.

Gr. '09-10—ALFRED ELLSWORTH WRIGHT. Died at Batavia, N. Y., March 4.—He was a graduate of the Theological Seminary, St. Lawrence, N. Y.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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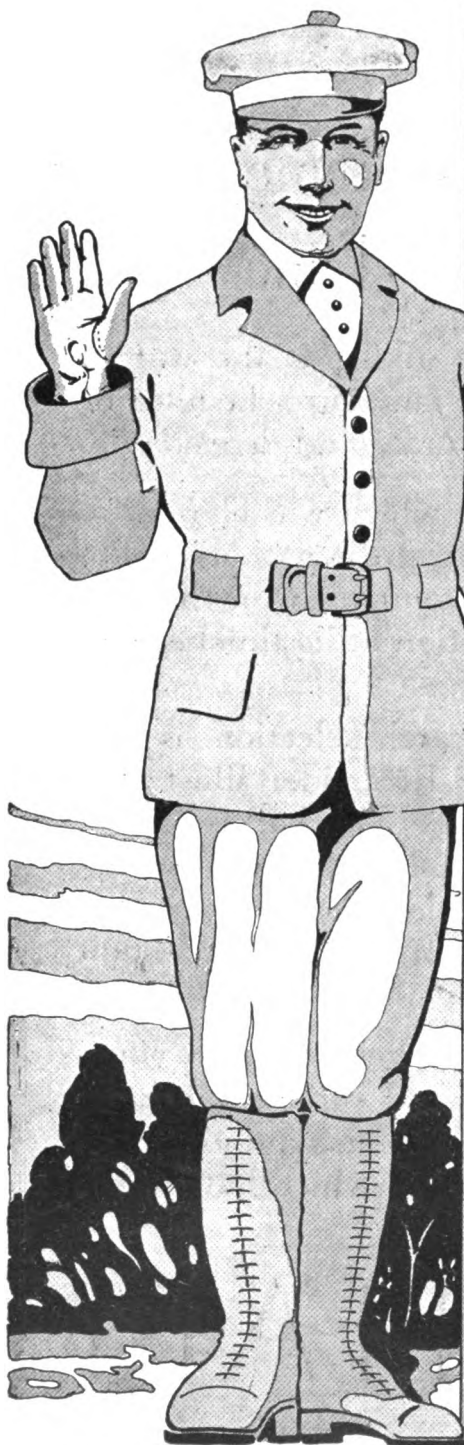
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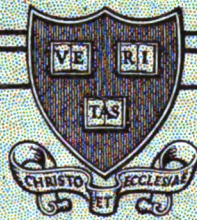
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

April 10, 1919

Number 27

SERBIA AT THE YEAR-END BY EDWIN G. MERRILL, '95

WHO REPRESENTED THE U. S. FOOD
ADMINISTRATION ON THE AMERICAN
RED CROSS COMMISSION TO SERBIA.

PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
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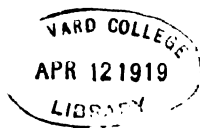
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1919.

NUMBER 27.

News and Views

The Master's Degree in the Summer School. The BULLETIN has been a consistent champion of proposals to take fuller advantage, for academic purposes, of the long summer vacation. It would seem obvious that we have been wasteful of our summers; and it was to be expected that among the lessons of the war would be the lesson of more productive effort in study and teaching during July and August. Now the Faculty has approved a step in that direction, a step which would seem to be important, moreover, from a number of other points of view.

The Faculty has voted that for the degree of Master of Arts a properly-qualified student may present a program consisting of Summer School courses only. Hitherto it has been necessary for a candidate for the Master's degree to spend a year in residence at the University, although Summer School courses have been counted toward the A.M. for candidates required to do more than the minimum required year of academic work. Now a candidate prepared to take the degree in a single year may make up that year by study during successive summers. Summer School courses have for many years been counted toward the Bachelor's degree, but never before in lieu of the required minimum of residence for the Master's degree. The change may be regarded as a seal of approval on advanced study at Harvard during the summer, and it may be regard-

ed also as an effort to bring the University in closer contact with the schools, through a more liberal policy towards teachers.

It is the teacher in the secondary school who is most often concerned with the Master's degree as such. College teachers must have the Doctor's degree, and often they do not consider it worth while to take the A.M. on their way to the Ph.D. But the secondary school man who seeks graduate work, either in the subject he is teaching, or in Education, thinks first of the Master of Arts. So does the school officer, the superintendent or principal. For these men the summer is the best time for study, and what they acquire in the summer they can put to immediate use in their winter work. Unable, usually, to take a year's leave of absence for graduate study, they have naturally turned to those institutions that grant the A.M. on summer programs—Columbia, Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and other universities which maintain summer schools. Harvard, in consequence, has failed to reach hundreds of teachers and has failed to give graduate training to a considerable number even of its own A.B.'s who are teaching in the schools.

It can hardly be doubted that the Faculty has acted in a liberal and forward-looking spirit. There is room for argument, of course, as to the wisdom of the step. The regulations governing graduate credit for summer courses which are yet to be made, must safeguard the standard of work for

the degree; and everything possible must be done to prevent the demand for advanced instruction in the Summer School from tempting instructors into so much teaching that their productive scholarship will suffer thereby. The Faculty may be trusted, however, to devise measures of insurance on these points without overthrowing the principle of an act whereby Harvard recognizes its obligation to the schools and corrects a wasteful disregard of the possibilities of summer study. It will be interesting to watch the results of the new policy as they appear. The BULLETIN believes that the plan opens a new avenue of service, and considers the vote of the Faculty one of the first evidences of a desire to adjust the work of the University to conditions and demands which the war has either revealed or emphasized.

* * *

**A New Book by
a New Professor.** Near the end of "Convention and Revolt in Poetry," a volume embodying a series of Lowell Institute lectures, delivered in January of 1918, Professor John Livingston Lowes, now in the first year of his professorship of English at Harvard, says:

It happens to be my business to teach English literature. That carries with it for any frail mortal a lurking peril. There develops, insidiously and unawares, the academic bent of mind—an excellent thing in its place, but devastating out of it. But in spite of shades of the prison-house, some of us still read poetry as human beings, and it is as a human being, so far as possible, that I am speaking now.

"Hear, hear," cries the responsive reader—"and so you are!" Indeed, Professor Lowes's book is pre-eminently a human being's book about poetry; it is also the book of a genuine scholar. For each of these reasons it is valuable; but there is still another—and that is the broad assumption on which the book is based, namely that poetry is really a vital, imme-

diate and interesting subject, not only to poets, good and bad, but to all intelligent persons concerned with the daily business of living. The simple fact about this assumption is that it is true, and the peculiar merit of Professor Lowes's book is that it vitalizes this truth and will strengthen the realization of it.

If only more readers were in the way of taking up books of this character—that is the trouble. In any event the circumstance that a new professor at Harvard signalizes his first year at the University by the production of just such a piece of work is one of the things that should not be permitted to pass without a word of gratitude.

* * *

**The University's
Most Urgent Need.** The necessity of increasing the salaries of the teaching staff is the most urgent of all the problems confronting the University today. Of the other matters which are pressing themselves upon the attention of the Governing Boards, some can wait a while, but this one cannot. The salaries of Harvard professors, assistant professors, and instructors have stood unchanged for more than a dozen years. Meanwhile the cost of everything has been going steadily upward until today the purchasing power of a dollar is probably not more than half what it was a decade ago. This means, of course, that there has been in effect an actual reduction in the remuneration of teachers, and in the case of the younger men the accompanying hardship is really serious. Matters have now come to such a pass that the profession of college teaching, in its junior ranks, can be recruited only from those who have private incomes or who can muster a rare degree of economic self-denial. It is neither just nor expedient that such a situation should be tolerated any longer than is absolutely necessary.

Yale has recently given a substantial increase of salary to her teachers and has put the new scale of remuneration into immediate effect. Several other institutions throughout the country have done the same thing. Harvard ought not to sit still in this matter until she is ready to join the rear ranks of the procession. Some months ago it was intimated that provision for an increased scale of salaries would be made from the proceeds of the proposed new endowment fund, as soon as that fund could be raised; but there have been unavoidable delays in launching the campaign for an increased endowment, and it is improbable that this work can be completed before the University opens next autumn. But a considerable sum can doubtless be raised by energetic efforts before that time, in which case it might be possible for the Corporation to help the younger teachers in the salary budget for 1919-1920.

Might it not be well, accordingly, for the Governing Boards to consider the expediency of increasing the salaries of instructors and assistant professors, effective next September, in the expectation that the essential funds will be forthcoming by that time? It is obviously unwise for the University authorities, under ordinary circumstances, to incur obligations without having the necessary income in hand, but the situation in the case of these younger teachers is sufficiently urgent to warrant some departure from the usual conservatism of university finance. Even an authoritative announcement that the Corporation hopes to relieve the existing situation at an early date would no doubt be gratefully welcomed by the teaching staff.

* * *

Haughton's Withdrawal. Everybody who has a friendly interest, no matter how small, in Harvard football is sorry that P. D. Haughton has decided to

give no more time to coaching. Even if Haughton were only an average football teacher, the record of the Harvard elevens during the nine years in which he had charge has given him a prestige which is a real asset to his own team and a detriment to its opponents. Haughton, however, is much more than an average coach; we will not say here that he is the best the game has ever produced, but there are those who hold that opinion. The least we can say is that the loss of his services will be keenly felt.

And yet, we are not down-hearted. Younger men have learned from Haughton's knowledge and experience. We recall the fact that twenty years ago a graduate named W. Cameron Forbes, who had never played on a university team, coached the Harvard eleven for five seasons, during which period Harvard defeated Yale twice, was beaten once by, and played two tie games with, its chief rival. We do not doubt that Harvard will have a good football eleven next fall.

* * *

Serbia Seen at Close Range. We call the attention of our readers to the article headed "Serbia at the Year-End", which is printed in this issue of the BULLETIN. It was written by Edwin G. Merrill, '95, vice-president and vice-chairman of the Central Union Trust Co., of New York City, who has recently returned from a trip through Serbia which he made as a member of an American Red Cross Commission, to which he was attached as a representative of the U. S. Food Administration. He left Belgrade, on his way home, on Jan. 9, almost exactly three months ago. We are proud of the fact that a Harvard man was chosen for such an important mission and also of the opportunity to give in the BULLETIN his impressions of Serbia. Nothing more timely and up-to-date has been printed about conditions in that country.

SERBIA AT THE YEAR-END

By EDWIN G. MERRILL, '95.

IN a period of some forty days, ending in the first week of November, 1918, the Serbian Army, with the help of the Allies, succeeded in driving out of Serbia the invaders who had held their country in bondage for three years—the Germans, Austrians, and Bulgars, who had confidently expected to divide the country among them and eliminate Serbia, as a nation, for all time.

In the latter part of December, 1918, an American Red Cross Commission of seven, including a representative of the U. S. Food Administration, made a slow and rather difficult journey through Serbia, following in general the course taken by the Serbian army. They went from Salonica to Uskub by train, then by motor car and by camions to Kumanovo, Vranja, Leacowatz, Nish, Paracin, Palanka, and Semendria, and thence by steamer on the Danube to Belgrade. Of this journey of some 875 miles, about one-third was taken by railroad in twenty hours—the remaining two-thirds consumed twelve and one-half days, of which only one day was intentionally, and one day unintentionally, spent without travel. The commission had, therefore, an excellent opportunity to observe the conditions prevailing throughout Serbia at the end of the war. These conditions are serious, and remedies difficult, but the situation is in many ways far better than was to have been expected in the light of what the world has seen of German and Bulgarian "Kultur."

The country is to a large extent paralyzed; its railroad lines are broken in hundred of places, its banks are closed, its merchants have practically nothing to sell, its factories are pillaged or destroyed, and life is not running along normal lines, to say the least. Yet, in spite of everything, the Serbian people are content in the knowledge that they are free. They are still somewhat bewildered at the suddenness of the change, and perhaps rather dazed at the political developments which have made Serbia the leader of the new Jugo-Slav nation. They do not seem to realize the necessity of bending all their efforts to the immediate solution of their problems. Perhaps they are too war-weary to undertake at once the immense amount of physical work involved in reconstruction; perhaps they are sufficiently Oriental in temperament to be entirely willing to put off till some morrow their hard and difficult work. But with encouragement and financial help from their stronger allies, Serbia will unquestionably accomplish her rehabilitation.

But there are some problems that must be

worked out at once, if Serbia, re-born, is to have a fair chance for the future. First and foremost is the question of food supply. There is, apparently, in most places, adequate food for present needs, but there are no figures available as to the amount of the crop of 1918. No one knows how much of the crop was stolen by the Germans and the Bulgars, or how much was consumed by the Serbian Army on its triumphal march back; and no one can even guess at the amount still in the hands of the peasant farmers. Those farmers became somewhat adept at hiding their supplies during the three years of hostile occupation. The opinion is unanimous that, except in very few districts, the peasants have enough for their own needs, but there are many districts where it is feared the peasants will not be able to supply also the dwellers in the towns, beyond February or March.

Normal Food Conditions in Serbia.

Under normal conditions, Serbia raises much more food than she needs herself. The country is an exporter of both cereals and meats. Nearly ninety per cent. of the population consists of peasants who own and cultivate their little farms, and raise many cattle, sheep and pigs. Most of the cattle and pigs in the southern part and in the regions adjacent to the border of Bulgaria, were stolen by the Bulgars. Many of the sheep in the northern part were taken by the Germans. In one section of Central Serbia, there was a serious revolt on the part of the citizens against the misrule and oppression of the Bulgars. The revolt was sternly suppressed and the inhabitants atrociously punished. In this section substantially all the food supplies and livestock were taken away by the Bulgars. In other sections they allowed each farmer to keep 80 kilos of wheat for his own use. There are some of the mountain districts which raise little food for themselves, where living conditions are exceedingly hard, particularly some remote villages in the region of the revolt, where unbelievable outrages were perpetrated by the Bulgars, and where the inhabitants were left in a pitiful condition. In the southern part, near the lines of the battle-front, as it existed for nearly three years, practically everything was eaten by the armies, and the supplies are already very scarce. Nevertheless, the actual shortage of essential foodstuffs for Serbia as a whole, is, in all probability, not very great. If transportation facilities were normal, the districts which lack could probably be supplied to a large extent from the districts which have suffered less from the ravages of the war. For the

harvest of 1918 was said to be good in most districts—especially the wheat harvest. An intelligent Serbian officer, who had been making a survey of the southern and central parts of Serbia, estimated that not more than 30 per cent. of the crops had been taken by the Central Powers; and 70 per cent of a good crop must mean, for Serbia alone, a considerable supply, even though the acreage planted was largely reduced by the adverse conditions.

The loss of cattle is serious. Less serious perhaps from the point of view of their value as food, than as a means of transporting cereals and other supplies to remote districts, inaccessible by motors in the best of times. There are almost no horses left. The Serbian Army commandeered practically all of them, and used them up. Their carcasses scattered along the roadsides were unpleasant reminders of the conditions prevailing only two months before our trip. The prices of meat are high in the cities, but not materially different from the prices prevailing in other countries. In comparison with prices before the war, however, the increase has been far greater than elsewhere. Meat was probably cheaper in Serbia than in any other European country before the war. The peasants have not been accustomed to eat meat, and in purchasing meat for the army the Serbian Government kept the price down to 40 centimes—8 cents a pound—in order to discourage the slaughtering of the herds. The price to civilians in the cities was perhaps 60 centimes. An individual steak at Belgrade's best restaurant used to cost a franc or a franc and a half. The Austrians took advantage of the low prices thus established. They were the purchasers of substantially all the meat exported, and they kept the export price down by fair means or foul. It will, of course, be a slow process to replenish the stocks of cattle and horses, in view of the shortage existing in so many countries, but the Serbians believe that all the other livestock—sheep, goats, pigs and poultry—will increase before very long to something like the old proportions. There certainly seemed to be no shortage of sucking pigs, (*cochon de lait*), at Belgrade on the Serbian Christmas Day (January 7, new style). It was a surprising feature of the Christmas shopping season to see men, women, and children carrying little, live pigs—black and white, woolly and smooth—for their Christmas dinner. When Austria no longer dictates the prices Serbia may receive for her exports of meat and cereals, Serbia's agricultural resources will go far towards reestablishing her economic position in the world. Even from these 1918 crops there is available for export a considerable tonnage of dried prunes—part from Serbia and part from Bosnia. A government official estimates the amount at 20,000 to 30,000 tons.

But with transportation facilities broken down

as they are at present, there is a real reason for the fear of shortage in many places; and the high prices caused by this breakdown are making it very difficult for the poor in the cities and towns to secure an adequate amount of food. Moreover, as a result of the paralysis of industry, there is a far greater number of poor in the cities than in normal times, and the return of thousands of people interned in Bulgaria, or exiled in other countries, many of them without food, clothing, or household goods save what they carry on their backs, adds daily to the number, and to the complexity of the problem. For even when they have money, there is nothing for these returning refugees to buy in the cities. Germans and Bulgarians alike looted and sacked stores and private homes when they left. A French officer stated that the Germans sent out of Belgrade alone sixty train-loads of furniture when they found that they could no longer hold the city.

High Prices for Bread.

The peasants, moreover, have not been slow to take advantage of the high prices in selling their products to the cities. The government made an attempt to fix the price of wheat at 1.10 francs per kilo. The peasants simply declined to bring the wheat to market at that price, and the government was not in a position to force them to sell. As a result, bread sells for 2 to 3 francs per kilo in all places we visited, but in only two small places did we find it impossible to buy wheat bread. In one village there had been two bakeries, one of which had been wrecked by the Germans. The owner of the other bakery was ill with influenza, but the village had been without bread for only a day or two. At Veli-ka-plana there was evidently no wheat bread obtainable, but they had maize bread, which made up in quantity for what it lacked in quality. We were told that in some places, the poor were selling even their clothes and bedding to get money to buy bread. There is fear that in many districts the peasants have been tempted by the high prices to sell their seed wheat. If this is the case, the next harvest will not of itself solve Serbia's food problem. There is no way of proving or disproving this at the moment, but all the way through the country we saw evidences of late plowing and planting. The mild weather of December and early January made it possible to continue cultivation of the fields far later in the season than is usual.

In the southern sections where the government has had more time to become organized—notably at Monastir and Uskub—bread rations have been established, and free distribution of small amounts is made to those who cannot pay. Farther north little headway has been made toward any system of relief, except in Belgrade. There, in Serbia's largest city, there is a large number of people needing aid—the Mayor esti-

mated it at 16,000, some 20 per cent. of the population—and systematic distribution of food-stuffs has been provided.

The lack of transportation facilities is primarily responsible for the threatened shortage in the food supply, and for the inability of the government to cope with prices, and inequality of distribution. The British and French armies have tried to supply motor transportation for returning soldiers and civilians, and for goods of all kinds, but the Serbian roads have never been good, and under the Bulgars and Germans they have not been repaired for three years. The months of October and November are Serbia's rainy season, and the use of heavy lorries on roads already deep in mud, has rendered them almost impassable. Returning soldiers and civilians have therefore had to walk a greater part of their way home and the long processions of people returning on foot, sometimes with bullock carts to carry their belongings, and sometimes with everything on their backs, pictured for us a curious and unexpected feature of the aftermath of the war. An English officer told of a convoy of 220 three-ton trucks which had succeeded on a recent trip in getting only thirty tons of foodstuffs through to their destination. Many of the cars had broken down on the way, and those that did get through had to devote the greater part of their carrying capacity to petrol, spare parts and repair outfits. Apparently the lighter cars have been more successful, and if Serbia could have available at once a supply of camionettes, carrying not over a ton and a half each, the results would be more favorable, both from the standpoint of roads, and from the standpoint of goods transported. There has been some talk of the British Army turning over to the Serbians several thousand mules. If there is sufficient fodder available for the mules, this would provide splendidly for distribution away from the main-travelled roads, and possibly in some instances, on the mail-travelled roads. An army pack train of heavily-laden mules, which the Red Cross Commission's camion passed at Tchupria, on the Morava River, reached Semendria on the Danube just as the camion arrived there, three and a half days later.

Railway Men and Material Needed.

The greatest service that could be rendered to Serbia just now would be to send experienced American railway men and railway material from France to help them rebuild their railroads quickly. The Serbian army is not demobilized; it is occupying the Slav portions of Hungary, which are to be incorporated into the new Jugo-Slav nation. The only labor available at present consists of prisoners of war who have been set at work; but this labor is not efficient, nor well-directed. Practically all the railroad bridges—even small culverts—were blown up by the re-

treating armies. At intervals the rails are torn up, and in some places the road bed is destroyed, but it would not be likely to take competent Americans many months to put it in shape for use.

The months when the railroad is going to be most needed are the months of the late winter and spring of 1919. If substantial sections of the road could be operated during this period, when the pinch for food seems likely to come in some districts, it would not be necessary to have the railroads, as a whole, completed until later, for light camions and mule trains could provide for the breaks that might still exist. But when there is a stretch of some 250 miles of track, on which not a wheel is moving, except perhaps on one or two small sections of seven or eight miles each, is it hard to make auxiliary transport effective.

There are serious shortages in Serbia in many things other than the essential staples of life. They have always imported large quantities of what they call "colonial" goods—coffee, tea, sugar, candles, soap, salt, rice, etc., and all kinds of manufactured goods, particularly clothing and shoes. There were only a few factories in Serbia before the war. Practically all of these have been destroyed or rendered useless by the armies of occupation, in order to ruin Serbia's industrial life. As a result, prices of these articles reached fantastic figures during the occupation and immediately after the liberation; and the prices are still very high, and the articles very scarce. Coffee was quoted at 150 francs a kilo. For an Oriental people who are thoroughly dependent on coffee, this shortage means more of a hardship than it would mean in the western world, and the substitutes used are not exactly soul-satisfying. Early in January, tea was selling at 150 francs a kilo in Belgrade; this price was posted in a shop window as a bargain. Candles were selling in Belgrade at the equivalent of 50 cents each; there was almost no kerosene for sale—the nominal price was 20 or 25 francs a kilo. At Nish we were told that an ordinary civilian dress had cost 1200 francs, a pair of trousers 300 francs, a pair of shoes 400 francs or more. At the time we were there prices had fallen from these extravagant figures, but the cheapest pair of ordinary shoes we priced was 150 francs. Thread was sold at 40 to 50 francs a spool, and it is still selling at 5 francs a spool or more. Wood is scarce and coal is almost unobtainable. A cubic metre of wood, which sold before the war for 5 or 6 francs, was quoted at Nish at 200 francs when it could be had. There is some coal in Serbia, but the mines are not yet in operation, and we were told that the Germans had flooded some of the best ones. The shortage is so great that the trains to Fiume on the north side of the Save River can be run only once a day at most, and their schedules may have to be cut

still further. The tramways at Belgrade had stopped running, the electric light was turned off at ten o'clock at night, and was not turned on until late in the afternoon, and the water supply was only pumped for a few hours each day. Sugar is scarce everywhere. At Belgrade in January, when a new supply was expected shortly from Hungary, the price was still 24 crowns a kilo, equivalent at the then rate of exchange to about one dollar a pound.

After-the-War Problems.

It is clear that there are many after-the-war problems which ought to be solved immediately, and that a strong governmental organization ought to grasp the situation with a firm hand. Unfortunately, this strong governmental organization does not exist today, and it is not the fault of the Serbs that it does not. Many of their leading men are in the army, and among the citizens of non-military age there is a distinct lack of leading men. In the cities occupied by the Bulgars the leading citizens were systematically murdered or deported with the idea that every trace of Serb civilization might thus be erased and Bulgar "Kultur" superimposed. At Leacowatz a well in a churchyard was pointed out where the bodies of fifty prominent citizens had been found; at Nish we were shown a gallows where many hangings occurred, and a place in the moat by the old citadel where prominent people were taken out in squads and shot—200 were said to have been buried in one grave. In almost every town we visited we were told that the priests, school-teachers and judges had been hanged or shot, or, in some cases, burned alive. An international commission has been making a careful investigation of Bulgar atrocities, and one of its members told us that the German atrocities in Belgium described in the Bryce reports were mild compared with some of the Bulgarian outrages countenanced by the Bulgarian government, and properly attested by eye-witnesses. As a result, the Serbians have not many first-class men left to draw from for their local organizations, and the political situation resulting from the creation of Jugo-Slavia has made it impossible as yet to organize a central government able to solve the problem pertaining to Serbia itself in effective fashion. The new government has been in existence only since the latter part of December, and as the ministry is a very large one and is composed of representatives of all the Slav states and of all parties and religions, at best it will be some time before it is established on a strong working basis.

Three years' occupation of Serbia by Germans, Austrians and Bulgars, is bound to have left lasting scars on the country and on its people, and recovery will not be easy. If there are delays which seem to the Western Allies unjustifiable, if there are mistakes that seem unexplainable,

the more evident it will be that a full and complete understanding of her situation is needed. Serbia needs sympathy and help, but we believe that her requests for help will be entirely reasonable; we have seen no indication on the part of any official of a desire to turn the world's sympathetic interest to her own profit, nor to ask for anything that is not in their best judgment urgently needed.

Serbia's attitude is in marked contrast to that of the Central Powers after the armistice was signed. At Salonica we heard that Bulgaria was asking for food in a somewhat excited fashion, and we made some inquiries about the situation. A Swiss who had been working in Bulgaria in connection with the relief of Allied prisoners, said that he understood from the U. S. Consul at Sofia that they had only a month's supply, but the prices he quoted were not higher than those prevailing at Salonica. It appeared that the Consul's statement was based on a fear that very large forces of French and English troops were to be stationed in the country, and would depend entirely on the country for their food. An English officer, however, told us that the Bulgars were offering to sell all kinds of food to the armies, and in view of the number of pigs and cattle they stole from Serbia, it is probable that the country will not lack for provisions if no outside help is sent to them.

It is distinctly our impression that Serbia is a self-respecting country, and that the Serbs are a self-respecting people who intend to respect the rights of others. It is not many years since the civilized world (including, at that time, Germany and Austria) were shocked by the events at Belgrade which brought about a change of dynasty overnight, but in the years that have elapsed since then, the world has seen a great development in the Serbian nation, and it has learned by bitter experience what the domination of Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria in this region would have meant. Prophecy is idle, particularly on the eve of a Peace Conference, which is likely to bring about many hitherto unforeseen changes in the plans of the nations. It certainly does seem, however, as if the Slav question which has occupied so large a space in the diplomatic history of Eastern Europe in recent years is on its way to a satisfactory settlement, and that the rising star of the Slav nation, under Serbian leadership, augurs well for the future of South-eastern Europe.

Harvard Cosmopolitan Club

The officers of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club are: President, Francisco Vela, 2 Med., of Mexico City, Mex.; vice-president, Jorge V. Manach, '21, of Cambridge; secretary, Earl B. Schwultz, '19, of Dallas, Tex.; treasurer, Fukumatsu Muramoto, 1 Grad. Bus., of Osaka, Japan.

ANDRE CHERONNET-CHAMPOLLION, '02

(FROM "MEMOIRS OF THE HARVARD DEAD")

THE third Harvard man to fall in the war was a native of France, André Chéronnet-Champollion, born in Paris, Sept. 20, 1880. In 1904, two years after his graduation at Harvard, he became



an American citizen. His mother was an American, a daughter of the late Austin Corbin, president of the Long Island Railroad, a man of affairs whose interest in nature expressed itself, through the later years of his life, in the

maintenance of buffalo and other American animals in his forest and game preserve at Newport, N. H. This American grandfather had an interesting counterpart in Champollion's French great-grandfather, Jean François Champollion, known as "Champollion the Younger", whose deciphering of the hieroglyphics of the Rosetta stone made him the founder of modern Egyptology. Before his death in 1832, handing his unpublished *Grammaire Egyptienne* to his older brother, also a distinguished orientalist, he said, "*Voilà, j'espère, ma carte de visite à la postérité.*" His great-grandson, as the first Harvard man of French descent to die in the war, has strengthened the hold of his name upon the generations still to come.

It is not surprising that André Chéronnet-Champollion's blended inheritances should have made him an unusual person. While he was still a boy in France his father died, and several years later, his mother. Thereupon, at the age of twelve, he came to America, to be brought up by his maternal grandparents. From their home in New York he went to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and thence to Harvard College. Here he made a credit-

able record, and in his senior year was not only president of the Cercle Français but took part in its presentation of Racine's "Les Plaideurs." He was a member, also, of the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding, and Zeta Psi. It was after college that his distinctive tastes and characteristics became clearly manifest. For the tenth annual report of his class he wrote:

After leaving college I took a trip around the world, stopping to hunt in Alaska. I visited Japan, China, the Philippines, the Malay States, Ceylon, India, Burma, and Egypt. I had intended to become a portrait painter, but on seeing India I became so enthusiastic about that country that I decided to make it the subject of future paintings. On returning I studied four years at the Art Students' League in New York, taking another trip to India in the fall and winter of 1908-1909. In the spring of 1909 I travelled through Manchuria, visiting the scenes of the Russo-Japanese war; I returned by way of Siberia and Russia. In the fall of 1912, after three years more of study, I shall return to India for six months, after which I expect to begin exhibiting. Later on I hope to include Mexico and old Japan as subjects for paintings. I am a great admirer of the Russian painter Verestchagin. My favorite recreation is big game hunting. I have shot grizzly bears in Alaska, moose and deer in New Brunswick, caribou and black bear in Newfoundland, besides elk, deer, and wild bear on a private game preserve. I have hunted tigers in China, but without success.

In this report he noted that he had contributed an article on "Hunting the Alaskan Grizzly" to *Forest and Stream*. It is also recorded that in 1908 he married Adelaide Strong Knox, a daughter of the late John Jay Knox, of New York, comptroller of the currency of the United States. Their only son, René, was born in 1909.

It is not related in Champollion's report of himself that while he was making his trip round the world the Russo-Japanese war began, or that his admiration of the painter Verestchagin was joined with a desire to become, as Champollion's friend, Anton Schefer, has expressed it, "a painter of the same type, one who should depict the horrors of warfare with intense realism, in order to further the cause of peace."

When the war broke out, Champollion, who had recently secured his final release from all military obligation in France, was living in Newport, N. H. It did not take him long to see that in spite of all the rights and inclinations which made for his remaining in America, his place was in France, and in the fight. His gravest misgivings were on the score of his duty to his wife and child. His wide experience of life in the open had given him one excellent qualification for soldiering, though this may well have been offset by the sensitiveness to suffering and ugliness that was part of his endowment as an artist. Yet none of these considerations held him, and before the middle of October, 1914, he was a private in the French Army, serving at Sens (Yonne) in a platoon of candidates for promotion.

Here, from October till the end of February, 1915, he drilled as a private, hoping to be made an interpreter if not to win a commission, receiving neither of these rewards, refusing to be made a corporal or sergeant, because he valued the private's leisure, and because, as he wrote in a letter, "to be a successful corporal or sergeant, you have to get into the habit of abusing men who cannot answer back, and that is contrary to all my principles of sportsmanship." It was a period of much discouragement and depression, at one time almost of a nervous breakdown. Mrs. Champollion came from America, and established herself in an apartment in Sens, where her husband could be much with her. This saved the day, and when Champollion went to the front late in February, still a private, his letters revealed a spirit far better satisfied that it had been. A friend in New York, Anton Schefer, of the class after his own at Harvard, has made a privately printed volume of these letters to friends—"Letters from André Chéronnet-Champollion, 1914-1915"—a poignant and distinctive memorial. A succession of sentences, taken here and there from its pages will permit Champollion to speak for himself:

Sens, October 14, 1914.—It looks as if the war was going to last many months. . . . I left America with the understanding that I should be back there in time for Easter Sunday, but it looks now as if I should have to wait for the next football season.

November 12.—Most of the men here to whom I have related the story of my life and the forces that drove me here, evince statements of puzzled curiosity as to how any one with as good excuses as mine for staying away could voluntarily have plunged himself into an ocean of trouble. . . . I feel so totally out of place amid such surroundings, for the other men are most of them young peasant chaps, that I have terrible moments of doubt. I often feel like a fool instead of like an honest man trying to do his duty. . . . I often wonder if I will ever come back to see René grow up, to be his first guide in the Park, and to watch his progress through St. Paul's School and Harvard. When I compare my attractive New Hampshire home to the terrible gloom of the barracks and cantonments, and I see the Park in all its splendor and loveliness, even New York, which I used to curse at a good deal, now seems like a paradise that is out of reach. Never has America seemed so beautiful.

December 3.—You cannot help wondering now and then what effect such a stagnating existence is going to have on your mind, supposing you get out of it alive and unhurt. Must fifteen years of study and ten years of hard work on art result in your dying at the age of 34 of intellectual dry rot? I had imagined war more painful physically, but not nearly so morally. . . . At all events I still persist in the belief that I should always have had a most uncomfortable feeling of shame and of duty undone if I had remained in America.

January 17, 1915.—The trouble with the whole continent of Europe is that to them the word "Sport" is unknown. To them it is a frivolous way of spending one's time. If the Germans had been sportsmen and had not taken themselves so infernally seriously, they would have been incapable of the atrocities they are accused of. No sportsman, no nation of sportsmen, would be capable of the things they are reported to have done as reprisals for very small offences. The Frenchman either takes life too seriously or too frivolously. He is either a grind or a loafer (a gentleman of leisure). Who ever heard of a member of the French Academy being a good golfer, or of a French bishop playing a good game of tennis, of a French president being distinguished in any branch of sport! And this spirit permeates the whole military system of this country. The trouble with Europe is, that there is not enough football, tennis, golf, or baseball. This sounds very frivolous, but it is a sincere conviction now. The whole damned continent needs new life, new ideas, new everything. Let all those who are Americans thank their stars that they are no longer members of the morbid European nations. It is as bad for nations as for individuals to take themselves too seriously and not get out of doors and play ball once in a while. I believe if they had, this war might never have taken place.

January 30.—I frankly confess that if Adelaide had not arrived I would have broken down entirely. Her arrival was to me like a life preserver to a drowning man.

Less than a month before Champollion was ordered to the front he was still hoping for a favorable response to his application for appointment as an interpreter. "If it does not succeed", he wrote, "I shall go and take my medicine like the rest, I suppose, and for months lead the life of a wood-chuck whose hole is within fifty yards of the house of a farmer who is a dead shot with a rifle!" This life he was destined to lead for less than a month. He reached the front at the end of February. On March 1 he wrote a vivid letter in which he said, "I have indicated by a star every time a shell passes over us during the composition of this note. If I punctuated the explosions I should have to stop between letters." The printed page shows a terribly significant sprinkling of asterisks. A few other letters followed—courageous, clear-sighted, blindingly illuminating. On the 23rd of March, 1915, the end came. Lieutenant Lucien Courtois, of Champollion's regiment of the French Army, wrote of it, and of him, as follows:

I quickly learned to sympathize with him, because I saw him to be rather strange in surrounding altogether new to him, and because I admired deeply the beauty of his action, which had made him forget his interests and affections, to come, spontaneously, to France in danger. We often talked together. I saw him accomplish his daily duties as a soldier in the trenches with constant modesty, good humor, sang-froid, and great indifference to danger, and this sympathy changed soon to profound friendship.

He was struck by a bullet in the forehead, on the 23rd of March, when the Germans, having unexpectedly exploded a mine in one of our trenches, attempted to invade our lines. To check them as quickly as possible, our company was making a barricade of sacks of earth to fill the breach. It was when coöperating in this work, with his habitual courage that he was struck.

He was buried in the cemetery of Petan, near the village of Montauville, at the entrance of the Bois-le-Prêtre, where the regiment, the 168th of the Line, had been fighting all winter. He was awarded the *Croix de Guerre* and cited for bravery in the Army order of the day for July 15, 1917, reading as follows:

128e Division, 168e Régiment d'Infanterie.

Ordre du Régiment No. 90.

Citation.—Le Lt.-Colonel Cdt. le 168e Régiment d'Infanterie cite à l'Ordre du Régiment le Brave dont le nom suit:

Chéronnet-Champollion, André; 2 classe, 4 compagnie.

A quitté les Etats-Unis, où il était établi, pour venir dès la déclaration de guerre prendre sa place sur le front. Soldat courageux et brave. Le 23 Mars, 1915, au Bois-le-Prêtre, s'est offert comme volontaire pour réparer sous le feu, sa tranchée qui venait d'être bouleversée par l'explosion souterraine d'un fourneau de mine allemand. A été tué d'une balle en plein front au moment où il accomplissait sa mission avec le plus absolu mépris du danger.

Chepy, Le Lt.-Col., Cdt. le 168 R. I.
Le 24 Juillet 1917.

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THE HARVARD DEAD

Army and Navy,	-	-	-	292
Auxiliary service,	-	-	-	24
Total,	-	-	-	316

Deaths in Service.

Law '05-06—RICHARD JOCELYN HUNTER, captain, was killed in action in France, Aug. 25, 1918. He lived in London, England.

'07—JAMES ALFRED ROOSEVELT, major, Inf., died from spinal meningitis, March 26, 1919, on board the transport "Great Northern", on which he was returning from service with the A. E. F. in France. Roosevelt was commissioned a captain at the first Plattsburg camp, and on the outbreak of war went to Camp Upton, N. Y., in charge of Co. C, 302d Ammunition Train, 77th Div. With this unit he went to France. On Aug. 30, 1918, he was made supply officer of the 308th Inf., 77th Div., and was promoted to major for gallantry in carrying ammunition to the front under heavy fire. Maj. Roosevelt was within twenty-four hours of New York, when he was taken ill very suddenly, and died. His home was in New York City.

LL.B. '08—ROBERT ALLAN FRENCH, captain, U. S. A., died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1918. He was commissioned, July 29, 1918, and served with the War Department Intelligence Bureau until the time of his death. His home was in Nashua, N. H.

Law '14-15—EDWARD RANKIN BRAINERD, JR., a lieutenant in the Army, died at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Feb. 16, 1919. He entered service as a private, May 18, 1918, and was assigned to the 21st Inf. At the time of his death Lt. Brainerd was in charge of the Military Hospital at Camp Taylor. His home was in Los Angeles, Cal.

'16—HOWARD ROGERS CLAPP, Law '16-17, 1st lieutenant in the 22d Aero Sq., was killed in action Nov. 3, 1918, over Yoncq. Clapp attended the Plattsburg training camp in 1917 until transferred in August to the Air Service and sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for ground training. About Oct. 1 he was sent to Mineola, L. I., and was commissioned, Dec. 17, 1917. Lt. Clapp sailed for France about Jan. 30, 1918, and was attached to the 22d Aero Sq., with which unit he served until reported missing last November. He lived in West Newton, Mass.

Law '16-18—ALFRED FRAZIER WHITE died of influenza, Nov. 8, 1918, at Camp Humphreys, Va. He was inducted through Local Board No. 3, Cambridge, on Aug. 4, 1918. His home was in Philadelphia.

'19—JOHN DUDLEY LOVE, a sergeant in the 79th Co., 6th Regt., U. S. Marine Corps, died in France, date and details not yet known. He enlisted, Dec. 13, 1917, and trained at Paris Island, S. C., for three months. He became a corporal in April, 1918, and sergeant in August. Love was wounded at Blanc Mont Ridge, Champagne Sector, on Oct. 6 last, but recovered and returned to duty with his company. His home was in Lexington, Mass.

Additions and Corrections.

Law '88-89—JOHN BRODHEAD VAN SCHAIK died at Treves, Germany, not in France, as previously reported. He was a Y. M. C. A. secretary at the time.

'17—EUGENE GALLIGAN, 2d lieutenant, 308th Inf., was killed in action on the Vesle River, near Revillon, Sept. 9, 1918, not Sept. 6, as at first reported.

'18—CLIFFORD WEST HENRY, 2d lieutenant, 102d Inf., whose death from wounds last October was previously reported, had received the *Croix de Guerre*, with Palm, for extraordinary bravery. He had repeatedly advanced in front of his command to draw machine-gun fire so that the nests could be located and wiped out by his men. Although wounded in the leg in this work, his death was the result of an air bomb dropped by a German plane.

NAVAL SCHOOLS WILL SOON CLOSE

The last class in the Naval Officer Material School, which has been carried on in Harvard buildings since June, 1917, will graduate on April 17. More than 1,000 ensigns have been commissioned from the school.

The Naval Radio School, which has been conducted in Cambridge, in Harvard University buildings, since April 15, 1917, will be transferred late this month to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Several thousand radio operators have been turned out by the school and put in service afloat or ashore.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR JOHNSTON

The following paragraphs are quoted from a letter written by Professor R. M. Johnston, of the Department of History, who is now a major in the Historical Section, General Staff, G. H. Q., A. E. F.:

In the first place, Harvard has very emphatically made good. I say this in no spirit of exclusion. There has been nothing exclusive about the Army or it wouldn't have got there. Other colleges and universities have been splendidly represented. Nor is it a question of colleges. One of my best friends here, a man of fine judgment and soldierly qualities, was a Maine lumberman, and is now doing work as a Major in one of our Staff Sections. But he confided to me that he had the most terrible time of his life passing through the Staff College course at Langres. Well, our men didn't!

At the Staff College, the Intelligence School, the Line School and twenty other branches of our great Army University, Harvard men were conspicuous for good work. In those branches of the staff and administration which had to be improvised, which were in part new even to the regulars, they more than made good. It is a long list of names that one could draw up of men who have done things. It would cover every activity of the Army, from the cabinet of General Pershing, through many gallant leaders of our Infantry units, down to solitary occupants of cabins in the wilds of the S. O. S., in which the hard work that won the war was being put through. It would be invidious to mention a few dozen names chosen almost at random, so from that I will abstain. Even in the realm of humor, much extended since Nov. 11, Harvard has to its credit the one witticism of classic quality, the *Bulletin of Unintelligence*, by a lieutenant who formerly perpetrated the letters to "Mable." Unfortunately, the full flavor of the screaming lampoon is reserved for those who know something of the mysteries of the Second Section, General Staff.

The Historical Section prospers. But it has not been easy to get this new function of the Army understood and accepted. A photograph came in the other day of a very happy doughboy tilted back in a chair, his face lathered, and a pretty French girl stooping over him, razor in hand! The Historical Section is requested to supply the date and the unit concerned in this event! I admit that the Section failed ignominiously! On the other hand, we are, I think, succeeding in establishing a sound archival system that will make the historical documents of the Army available for historicans, and that can be made the nucleus-on which to group the very ill-used records of our former wars, now in Washington. We have also been allowed to expand largely, now numbering about twenty-five offi-

cers, almost all of field rank, with a view to the study of last year's operations on the ground. We expect to go into camp near Fère-en-Tardenois, April 1, and to spend several months there and elsewhere. The personalizing of the Section has led to the appointment of my old friend General Spaulding, as Chief of the Section; he is one of our best artillery officers; no better choice could have been made.

Quite a bunch of Harvard men have passed under my command at different times. Captain Dexter Perkins, '09, was with us a couple of months, and then went to the political branch of the Second Section, where he is doing fine work, though the European chaos affects his sturdy optimism more than a little. Sergeant Joseph V. Fuller, '14, now with the Peace Conference in Paris, and Corporal Jack Wright, '13, both did first-rate work for the Section during the two months I was able to hold them. Captain Lawrence Higgins, '18, shows promise of unusual quality and gave me the most devoted and intelligent support. Lieutenant C. Akerman, A.M. '14, keeps us straight on economics, and has a difficult monograph well in hand for us. Captain Benjamin E. Carter, '16, Artillery, has just joined us as secretary; he is an old friend of mine, and made a fine record during the campaign last year.

It has been a hard winter here. The size of our G. H. Q. graveyard at the little Church of St. Aignan, would probably surprise you. There were not more than a dozen graves when I reported here ten months ago,—now there must be several hundred. So far the Section has been lucky, though almost all of our officers saw at least some part of the fighting from the Marne to the Argonne, either in the line, or as observers. I suppose most of us will be back home by late summer, but for the Historical Section there is still much hard work to be done, both here and on your side.

IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION

The following paragraphs, taken from a letter written in Andermach, Feb. 2, by Lieut. Charles H. Wolfe, '10, who is now in the Army of Occupation, throw some light on conditions in Germany and on the attitude of the German people:

It seems very strange to be here in the country of the enemy. Andermach, I should say, is a city of 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the Rhine about thirty kilometers above Coblenz. All the troops, of course, are billeted in houses. I have a bedroom in a sort of flat, in which an old woman and two of her daughters live, one of whom speaks English. When I first arrived they seemed to think that I was to be one of the family and that we all were to use the sitting room together. I told the English-speak-

ing daughter that I wanted to be left alone, but that they could use my rooms when I was not in. This left them a bedroom and a kitchen. She started to object and I told her they could turn the kitchen into a sitting room. More objections, as they were not accustomed to sitting in the kitchen. I said she ought to be happy to have even that, for I had seen families in France who had to be contented with cellars. She said that that was war and I told her that she would have to suffer a bit now too. She left with a remark that I seemed not to like Germans and I told her she was right! In a way, I dislike to trouble them but *c'est la guerre*.

We drill on a sort of plaza down by the river. After nearly three months of loafing, it is a bit hard to do squads east and west and other drills four hours in the morning and one in the afternoon, but when I get accustomed to the exercise I will like it I know.

Prices here seem a bit lower than in France. The mark is only worth about eight and a half cents. When I had my pay-check cashed and some francs turned into marks, I got about 1200 of the latter, and certainly feel rich! The paper money is about as heavy as this writing paper and those 1200 marks certainly made a large roll. There are lots of odds and ends to buy around town, but not much food, with the exception of some pastry cakes of the well-known German variety. From what I have seen, to my surprise, it seems more prosperous up here than where I have been in France.

The people are civil enough and seem to try to be friendly. The German guards have to salute us, and the children, as those in France, are learning to do so. There seem to be about as many men around as in France.

HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

During the past winter the Harvard Club of Chicago has been unusually active; it has had several meetings, all of which have been well attended, and persistent efforts have been made to the increase of the club's service to local Harvard men.

The effort of the president, Kay Wood, '92, to make each meeting of real value by inviting distinguished individuals has contributed largely to the growing interest in the club's activities.

For the past three months a committee has been investigating the feasibility of securing permanent quarters for the club. The desirability of a Harvard club-house is recognized by a large majority of Chicago Harvard men, but it is doubtful if conditions warrant immediate action.

On Wednesday evening, March 26, the club gave a dinner in honor of Capt. André Morize, of the French Artillery, now a professor in the French Department at Harvard, and Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

PROFESSOR WEBSTER REPLIES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Reading and writing come by nature, according to Dogberry. How much trouble one incurs to whom they do not come by nature. I have frequently regretted learning to read and write (perhaps I did not learn) and never more so than on reading the number of the BULLETIN that came this morning. Apparently my writing possesses the art of stirring up trouble. I spent thirty years after my graduation without ever writing in any Harvard publication. A year ago I sent a contribution to the BULLETIN on "The Opportunity of the McKay Foundation", and was then urged by the editor to write often. There is a new editor now and he has repeated the invitation. I do not know whether I shall do it, or not, as it seems that either I, or somebody else, I am not quite sure which, have made thirty-two offenses against grammar, punctuation, and good use. I quote from the letter of Mr. A. P. L. Turner, '05, "the decadence of other people's English, which itself contains at least thirty-two offenses", etc. I admit that in an unlucky moment I characterized the word "behind" as an adverb. I thought of this as the letter dropped into the box. I was thinking of the expression "cut behind." When I was at the University of Berlin there was a course given by Professor Zupitza on the English prepositions. I now regret that I did not take it.

I cannot find the split infinitive in the first paragraph of my letter where I say "I wish most heartily to agree." Perhaps I should have said "to heartily agree." I cannot tell, as Mr. Turner says I must have forgotten to study English. In re-reading my letter I cannot see the targets at whom I am said to have taken pot-shots. However, I am becoming near-sighted. I do not find that I have anything else to apologize for in the line of fact, as my statements about the four professors in question seem to me to be exact. So much for Mr. Turner.

For Mr. Spalding I will say that we

have no quarrel. I did not regard my letter as a severe criticism of his, and I admit his point that we are still studying and teaching modern languages just as we did a generation ago and that we ought to change it. I made the very distinct statement that the trouble was that our professors are professors of literature and not of linguistics. I agreed with Mr. Spalding (whose name I regret having misspelled, though I could not know that I had misspelled it) that we ought to be able to learn in college to speak living languages. I also regret that in the Newton High School, which is not only very much larger than it was in my day, but has a very fine manual training school attached to it, the course in Greek was not given. In my day we should have thought that a disgrace. *Tempora mutantur.*

How difficult it is to explain oneself. When I wrote my letter I was haunted by fears that I should be thought egotistic in explaining so much about my own abilities. I dare say, as a matter of fact, that I have been thought so. I did not suppose that I should be pulled up for not being scientific. Mr. Spalding says he has known me as a humorous writer. I suppose he refers to my occasional Epistles for the Times in the *Boston Herald*. Even these have got me into trouble. The genial editor, Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, having invited me to contribute a column every week to the *Sunday Herald*, was finally obliged to withdraw the invitation because, as he said, I had "the gift of stirring the animals up." I got out of this, however, very neatly by explaining that I was going to Europe and had to stop anyway. I do not know whether I am a humorous writer or not, but, like Mr. Stephen Leacock, who is a professor of economics in McGill University in real life, I have sometimes lapsed into humorous writing and like him have been criticized for it and been advised to stop. No publisher has, however, had the temerity to exploit my alleged humor. The tart or caustic manner of writing and speaking is likely to get one into a great deal of

trouble. When I was in College and used occasionally to speak in the old Union, I was described by a classmate who said that "Webster likes to talk, and the more he talks the madder he gets." Very likely this is the reason why I am not a professor at Harvard today. If I were, I dare say that people seeing my name in the papers would not be so mystified as to who I am. Apparently very few people have a copy of "Who's Who in America" handy. Perhaps I should explain that I am not a violent or disagreeable person, and that at two dinners within the last few weeks I have succeeded in getting a broad smile upon the face of no less a person than President Eliot, which I consider a great triumph.

It is very embarrassing, in writing up the accounts that I am frequently asked to write of my life, to know exactly what to say. As I have received such a request this morning to be sent to France to announce my arrival I may perhaps include part of it here by way of practice. Once again, throwing aside all modesty to the winds, here goes: Professor Webster is one of the most distinguished of American physicists, is the author of three treatises on mathematical physics, and the leading authority in the United States on the subject of sound. He spent four years at the University of Berlin, with a number of months at the Universities of Paris and Stockholm, respectively. He is well known as a teacher and is the author of many papers on research. (Boston papers please copy). This is who I am. My books are in the market, and although they have some typographical errors, on account of one of them being printed in Germany, yet they have not hitherto been accused of a lack of clarity. I do not know whether they contained any split infinitives or not, as I have always supposed that this was a pure matter of pedantry and might be excused. I am sorry if my writing in the BULLETIN cannot be understood in New Orleans.

ARTHUR GORDON WEBSTER, '85.

IN BEHALF OF DR. BRADFORD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

May I say a word in favor of the candidacy of Dr. Edward H. Bradford for the Board of Overseers? Unless he is elected, the only medical man on the Board next year will be Dr. W. S. Thayer of Baltimore.

It would seem well that such an important and growing department of the University as the Medical School should be represented on the Board of Overseers by someone in easy and close touch with the School. Few physicians are eligible, so many of them are members of the teaching body. Dr. Bradford always has been a man of very varied interests, his judgment is ripe and independent, and, as he was a teacher for many years in, and then Dean of, the Medical School, he is thoroughly conversant with its wants and activities.

F. C. SHATTUCK, '68.

Boston, April 4, 1919.

LECTURES BY DR. BLARINGHEM

Dr. Louis Blaringhem, Professor of Agricultural Biology at the Sorbonne, and Exchange Professor at Harvard, will give in Room A, Emerson Hall, beginning April 15, a series of ten lectures in French on "The Condition and Future of Agriculture in France." The lectures will begin at 4.30 P. M. and will be open to the public. The dates and titles follow:

April 15.—Le sol français; variétés des terrains et climats. Crûs.

April 18.—Grandes cultures: blé, betteraves, pommes de terre, lin.

April 22.—Prés et bois; amélioration des pâturages; plantation des dunes et des territoires dévastés.

April 25.—Arbres fruitiers; vignes; volailles. Qualités et débouchés.

April 29.—Cultures forcées; serres et abris vitrés. Production des fleurs.

May 6.—La science française et l'agriculture. Engrais chimiques.

May 9.—La lutte contre les maladies du bétail et des produits fermentés.

May 13.—La production de nouvelles variétés par des sociétés industrielles.

May 16.—Le paysan français producteur de crûs. Son éducation, ses aptitudes et ses besoins. Rôle de la fermière.

May 20.—Avenir et renaissance de l'agriculture française. Emploi des machines. Développement des moyens de transport.

Crimson Officers

The *Crimson* board has elected the following officers: President, George A. Brownell, '19, of New York City; managing editor, Fifield Workum, '20, of New York City; editorial chairman, George C. Barclay, '19, of New York City; secretary, Robert L. Finley, '21, of Albany, N. Y.; business manager, Edward A. Hill, '19, of Bronxville, N. Y. Arthur LeR. Caldwell, '20, of Greensboro, N. C., was elected on the editorial staff.

HAUGHTON WILL NOT COACH

P. D. Haughton, '99, will not coach the Harvard football eleven next fall. He gave out the following statement last week:

Owing to many erroneous rumors and statements concerning my connection with Harvard football, I deem it only fair to state that it will be impossible for me to remain identified with football in any official capacity.

I have become associated with the banking firm of White, Weld & Co., and intend to devote my entire time and attention to the banking business.

Haughton had charge of football at Harvard for nine consecutive years, ending with the game of 1916. He began with the season of 1908, after Harvard had had a long series of defeats from Yale. In that year Harvard beat Yale, 4 to 0, at New Haven. In 1909 Yale won, 8 to 0, in the Stadium. Then followed two tie games, 0 to 0, one at New Haven, and the other on Soldiers Field. The scores for the succeeding four years were: 1912—Harvard, 20; Yale, 0. 1913—Harvard, 15; Yale, 5. 1914—Harvard, 36; Yale, 0. 1915—Harvard, 41; Yale, 0. Haughton did not take charge of the team until late in the season of 1916, and the material was much below the average; Yale won the game, which

was played at New Haven that year, 6 to 3. That was the only game during Haughton's coaching in which Yale scored a touchdown against Harvard. The record of Yale games while Haughton was in charge at Harvard was, therefore: Harvard, won 5; Yale, won 2; ties, 2.

While Haughton was head coach, the Harvard eleven played 82 games, and won 71; it lost seven games, and played four ties. The teams, in addition to Yale, which defeated Harvard were: Princeton, Tufts, Carlisle, Cornell, and Brown, each of which won one game. Princeton was beaten five times.

A successor to Haughton has not been chosen, but Wingate Rollins, '16, who is now studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is in charge of the spring practice which began this week. Rollins was a substitute back while he was in College, and won his "H" in 1915. He coached the 1920 freshman team and also the "informals" last year. He will have the assistance of F. J. O'Brien, '14, and W. B. Snow, Jr., '18, both former university players.

The schedule of the eleven for next fall is printed below. As will be seen, Tufts, which defeated Harvard in 1916, the last



The Men Responsible for the Track Team.

LAURENCE B. LEONARD, '18, MANAGER; COACH DONOVAN; AMES STEVENS, '19, CAPTAIN.

time the two teams met, is on the schedule again this year for the Saturday between the Princeton and Yale games; Brown, which has for many years played in the Stadium on that day, comes much earlier in the schedule for next season.

Sept. 27—Bates.
Oct. 4—Boston College.
Oct. 11—Colby.
Oct. 18—Brown.
Oct. 25—University of Virginia.
Nov. 1—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College.
Nov. 8—Princeton, at Princeton.
Nov. 15—Tufts.
Nov. 22—Yale.

THE UNIVERSITY CREW

The university crew will row the Princeton and the U. S. Naval Academy crews at Annapolis on April 19. This race will probably be the only one the Harvard crew will have before it meets Yale next June; other contests which had been tentatively arranged have been abandoned.

Several changes have been made in the eight since it began rowing on the Charles. Captain Whitman stroked for a few days, but last week he changed places with Leighton, who had been at bow. More recently, Lothrop has replaced G. L. Batchelder at 6. The crew is now made up as follows: Bow, F. B. Whitman, '19; 2, C. F. Batchelder, '20; 3, J. F. Linder, Jr., '19; 4, D. H. Morris, '21; 5, R. M. Sedgwick, '21; 6, F. B. Lothrop, '21; 7, N. Brazier, '18; stroke, D. Leighton, '19; coxswain, E. L. Pierson, '21.

Whitman and Leighton rowed on their class crew which defeated Yale at New Haven three years ago. Linder and Batchelder were in the university crew which won from Yale on the Housatonic last May. Sedgwick, Morris, and Pierson were in the 1921 class boat. Brazier rowed in his class crew.

McLEOD, BASEBALL CAPTAIN

Willard W. McLeod, '19, of Malden, Mass., has been elected captain of the baseball nine for the present season. He prepared for college at the Malden High School. In the spring of 1916 he played on his freshman team. There was no university team in the spring of 1917, but in the fall of that year he was the catcher and captain of an informal Harvard nine. The following spring he left College and entered the service. His regular position is second base.

M. J. Shay, a professional baseball player, has been appointed coach of the freshman nine. He will be under the supervision of Duffy, the coach of the University baseball team.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

A number of important additions have been made within recent weeks to the collection of drawings on exhibition in the Print Room of the Fogg Museum. They include examples of Tiepolo and Fragonard, as well as a fine drawing by Watteau and a characteristic study by Rubens.

These additions make the collection, though small, unusually fine in quality and very representative of the principal kinds of drawing produced from the early Renaissance to the present day.

The examples by Fragonard and Tiepolo can hardly be excelled. The drawing by Antonio Pollaiuolo is one of the best by this master linealist of the Florentine school and is the only one of the twelve known authentic drawings by the master, which is outside of the British Museum and the Uffizi.

A small panel representing Christ on the Cross by Simone Martini has been placed on exhibition in the main gallery as a loan for a few days in continuation of the policy of brief single loans of important works of art. This panel is unsurpassed by any work that has come to this country showing the great refinement of color and drawing achieved by the Sienese masters of the fourteenth century.

Even among the works of Simone it is conspicuous for its monumental composition and the poignancy of its emotional expression.

The staff of the Museum and the members of the Fine Arts Department are hard at work in preparation for the "Retrospective Loan Exhibition of French Art" to be held from April 9 to 23: a "Testimonial to the devoted service of French Officers at Harvard University, during the war."

The loan of important examples of paintings, tapestries, sculpture and furniture, many of which have never before been publicly shown in this country, representing the high spots in French art from the 13th century to the present day, will make this exhibition notable.

University Notes

Rev. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, gave in Phillips Brooks House last Tuesday evening the Duddleian Lecture for the current year. His subject was "Validity of Non-Episcopal Ordination."

Rev. John Kelman, Minister of St. George's Presbyterian Church, Edinburgh, will preach in Appleton Chapel on Sundays, April 13 and 20, and will conduct morning prayers from April 14 to April 26.

Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, President of the Canton Christian College, Canton, lectured in the Fogg Museum last Monday, under the auspices of the History Club, on "Present Conditions in China."

WANTED: A SECOND GREAT EMANCIPATOR

BY GEORGE VAN NESS DEARBORN, A.M. '96.

A VOICE crying in the wilderness" of voices, of more or less exclusive occupations, and of more or less preoccupying ideas! But the chance arising in the unique coincidence is too good to be lost:

A money-saving prohibition-law forced by an emergency; and conclusive evidence that there are more than twice as many illiterates in our U. S. A. as there were supposed to be! More than double the money was spent in 1913 for alcoholic beverages than was invested for the entire educational system of the country. On the very face of it, it certainly does not look right! But it looks worse the deeper into its inwards we go! The mere statement is like a cancerous complexion,—what wretchedness and misery lie within!

Ten per cent. of us are illiterates, in English at least. Let the educated reader put himself, or try to do so, in the illiterate's place—not an easy thing to do. But suppose that you had read no newspaper this morning and had heard no news save what came as the chance flotsam of gossip or chance remarks of others, probably prejudiced and perhaps even more ignorant than yourself. And suppose you had never read a newspaper or a periodical in all your life: how wide were the world you live in then? Suppose the mails today, and every other day pretty much, had brought you no letters from relatives, classmates, or associates and friends. Suppose when you went to the movies you could not read the legends on the screen; or to church and could not read the service or the hymns; or to a drama and could not read the program. Suppose you had to work all the week at the only grade of labor an illiterate can do, and that on Sunday you could not read. Suppose the children, your own children, could not read their "Peter Rabbit" books or "The Little Minister", and never had the delight of school-going.

The intellectual monotony and apathy and murkiness of the average illiterate's mind were well worth imagining, could any with a "college education" do so. One can-

not judge or estimate it from the mental lassitude after a pneumonia or a typhoid. In these, while the emotional life is largely in abeyance and the will almost wholly gone, the ideas still scintillate now and then, perhaps actively well up out of our "subconscious", keeping our personal identity intact. With the illiterates it is otherwise. In them the will carries on the personality, and the feelings warm it, but their ideas, those sparks of light illuminating for us this wondrous universe, are second-hand ideas, with their sparkle gone and their edges dulled and worn. Few and simple are they and elementary, relating mostly to the basal situations (vegetative, religious, vocational) of primitive living, common to us all. Even the brutes and the utter savages doubtless are happy, but with a negative kind of happiness, seldom filled with the indispensable, if crude, novelties of knowledge. Only the human who realizes and appreciates some of life's immensities and marvels of intricacy and of detail can be said to be positively happy and content. But the wonders of life reveal themselves to every active mind, however illiterate, enough to maintain therein a curiosity and a dissatisfaction bordering continually on a sense of personal failure in his attempts to get the life out of Life.

It sometimes seems as if this dysphoric color-tone of illiteracy were not often enough made explicit in calculations of its human cost. It is as much the duty of a government to have its folk avoid the unhappiness of utter ignorance as to avoid the miseries of flat poverty or of endless pain. Not "the pursuit of happiness" but happiness itself is at stake; and happiness is an index of life-efficiency. This is a reason, an effective reason, one would think, why Harvard men who have graduated should have an active interest in the "Americanization" of illiterates, especially at this juncture.

But what is the use! "According to statistics gathered by the Department of University Extension, State Board of Education, and based on population figures of

1915, one person in every 32 resident in this commonwealth is unable to read or write any language. There are 228,062 others, or a total of 11.6 per cent. of the state's population 10 years of age and over, who can read and write some language, but who have no acquaintance with English."

On general *a-priori* probabilities, no unpedagogical Harvard man or group of men will start this momentous ball a-rolling down its needed steepness, thundering to its goal of truly American and twentieth century education. Millions of slaves again, this time under the lash of ignorance alone, crave without knowing it a new Emancipator—a great strong voice to which every ear must turn. What does the ubiquitous Harvard man "think about" (if we may borrow Briggs's latest query) when this great pressing problem of the day at home meets his eyes and brain?

In the first place, he thinks that the problem is one as long as it is ancient, only now more readily soluble than ever before for reasons manifest. We have all grown up with it and so fail effectively to realize its logical urge and its sociological. The knowledge we will allow to crouch in our subconsciousness a bit yet. provided, as is likely enough, it won't growl at us perfectly respectable Harvard "grads." Why worry? One war is just over.

And then, this problem, being obviously every educated person's business, is nobody's business. Queer how much it suggests Nast's famous cartoon of the Tweed Ring of New York a generation ago, only this time it is a sin of omission. "Let *him* do it!" Why indeed let it appeal so strongly to your "perfectly good" sense of *noblesse oblige*? Pass the buck!

But pshaw! Who cares so very much or often about the Negroes and the secluded farmers and the Mid-European mill-operatives anyhow? What are they or need they be to us as long as we know how to use our beloved mother-tongue? To the victors, even a few generations back, certainly belong the spoils. (This particular inhibition to Americanization-interest is very deep in "the subconscious.")

And already Harvard is the preëminent leader in American, if not in Tellurian, education anyhow,—why then even try to polish this glorious sunset, energeise this Samson of modern days?

We have just helped win the most dangerous of all known wars—why now be afraid that our eleven million illiterates and foreigners will ever help us to lose another and vaster war a few years hence when the devil's brew is ready? Are not wars to be over—forever? It takes all kinds of folk to make a world.

It is nothing less than vulgar to keep starting something! Besides, a fellow runs the risk of being known as a personal subscriber to the publicity-bureau. Certainly it is not true, not really true, that "there's only one thing worse than being talked about and that is not to be talked about." I must keep the "will not to believe" this.

And thinking and planning is hard work; and oil expensive, even if the machine be not rusty.

And above all, (and what more is to be said?) the much-journalized Smith-Bankhead Americanization bill is taking care (or goin' to) of this undoubtedly important matter—what more does the nation need? At any rate I have done my full help on the bill already by remarking its importance, even if rather casually, to at least three or four of my friends. And I am going to write about it to my congressman—unless it slips my mind, and it is a bit slippery weather still.

Now, these and similar more or less subconscious arguments and inhibition-motives are all sincere and each has sense in it, according to its light. But every blessed one of them almost instantly would be "scrapped", tossed into the limbo-basket of outgrown complacencies (like Germany's "sincerity", or "poverty" or navy) were some 1919 post-bellum Emancipator again to thrill our reconstructing polity. But it were something did Harvard men generally realize this unique opportunity as one of the useful by-products of this vast war.

William Roscoe Thayer has voiced recently a conspicuous phase of the matter:

"More and more must our lawmakers feel the great responsibility laid upon them of keeping pure the ideals of American democracy. That purity can never survive if they allow foreigners untrained in democracy and uncongenial to it to denature the United States. Hitherto, Congress has legislated on immigration in the special interest of this or that group of alien voters

or of unpatriotic employers seeking dirt-cheap labor. Henceforth, let the question be dealt with solely in the interest of America and of American ideals. The highest creed in the world when put into practice is no better than the men and women who profess it."

The great meaning of facts with appeal to one's broader "educated" intelligence gets forceful exemplification in even a repetition of our basal statement:

There are ten or eleven millions of persons over ten years old in our land who cannot read and write English, and yet in recent years we have spent nearly three times as much useful money for alcoholic beverages as for the education of our children and our immigrants.

What that is worth while will Harvard men do about this matter so potentially interesting to their sons and daughters if not to themselves?

FACULTY MINUTE ON PROFESSOR SABINE

THE following minute on the life and services of Professor Sabine was placed upon the records of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the meeting of March 18, 1919:

Our colleague, Wallace Clement Ware Sabine, was born in Richmond, Ohio, June 13, 1868. Four racial strains were joined in him, for each of his four names represents some family of his ancestors, one Scotch, one Dutch, one English, one French. The Sabines, of Huguenot stock, came to Ohio from New England in the early part of the nineteenth century. The Wares, his mother's family, of English Quaker antecedents, came there about the same time, probably from New Jersey. Of his father's father, John Fletcher Sabine, the son of a circuit preacher, we are told, "He was of such gentle disposition that in manhood he renounced the stern faith of his father and came to believe that 'all men would be saved'." . . . "He died at the age of eighty-nine, with mind as vigorous and clear as in youth, with a remarkably retentive memory. His wife was Euphemia Clement, a gentle, industrious, reliable woman. Hylas Sabine was their oldest son."

Of his mother's father, Jacob Reed Ware, it is written, "He was one of the early, ardent abolitionists and lived on the most direct line from Southern slavery to freedom in Canada." . . . "Untiring of body, alert of mind, and exceedingly strong of purpose he lived in perfect health, with such simple habits that at the age of ninety-eight, without disease, he fell asleep." "J. R. Ware married Almira Wallace, a woman of force and uprightness. Anna Ware was their first daughter."

To those who knew Sabine well this brief family history is deeply significant. Gentleness, courtesy, rectitude, untiring energy, fixity of pur-

pose that was like the polarity of a magnet, all these traits we found in him. It is interesting and impressive to see how the individualism and stern conscience that made his ancestors on the one side Protestants in France and on the other side Quakers in England found expression in him, under changed intellectual conditions. He was of the very stuff of which martyrs are made; in fact, he died a martyr to his sense of duty, but, with an austerity of morals and a capacity for devotion which none of his conspicuously religious forefathers could have surpassed, he held aloof, silently but absolutely, from all public profession of religious creed, and he took small part in religious observances.

As a child he was allowed to develop without forcing, but such was the natural vigor of his mind that he gained the degree of A.B. at Ohio State University at the age of eighteen. He is said not to have specialized in his college studies, but he had in Professor T. C. Mendenhall an inspiring teacher of physics, and his early interest in scientific matters is shown by the fact that he attended a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Philadelphia in 1884, when he was sixteen years old. On leaving Ohio State University in 1886 he came to Harvard as a graduate student in mathematics and physics, and he received the Harvard A.M. in 1888. From 1887 to 1889 he held a Morgan Fellowship, but in the latter year he became an Assistant in Physics. Rather early in his Harvard residence he was taken by Professor Trowbridge as partner in a photographic study of the oscillating electric discharge, and he showed a remarkable aptitude for work of this kind, requiring high experimental skill, yet he never became a candidate for the Ph.D. Absorption in the work of teaching prevented him for several years from engaging deeply in further work of research. He spent his energy

and his talents in building up courses of laboratory work, designing and making apparatus for instruction and in every way practising with devotion the profession of a teacher. It is not too much to say that, for the fifteen years preceding his taking the duties of a Deanship, he was the most effective member of the Department of Physics in giving inspiration and guidance to individual students of promise. This was due in part to his comparative youth, though none of the Department were repellently old; in part to his sympathetic willingness to give help and to spend much time in giving help, though others were not lacking in this quality. It was perhaps due mainly to the fact that, while he was no more deeply versed than others in the profundities of physics and mathematics, he had a peculiarly clear vision for the right kind of experimental problem and for the best way of attacking it, and his students instinctively, it may be, perceived this.

For a long time he seemed to be content to remain in comparative obscurity, while directing others into paths of conspicuous achievement. He was made Assistant Professor of Physics in 1895, after six years of teaching, in which he had published little or nothing descriptive of research. This was partly because he had a most severe standard for what a research paper should be: it should describe some piece of work so well done that no one would ever have to investigate this particular matter again. To this standard he held true, with the result that his published papers were remarkably few and remarkably significant.

One might have expected him, when he found time for research, to take up some problem in light, for that seemed to be his chief field of interest; but accident, and a sense of duty, turned him to a different quarter. The Fogg Art Museum, on its completion in 1897, proved to have an auditorium that was monumental in its acoustic badness, and President Eliot, who had formed a high opinion of Sabine's qualities, called upon him to find a remedy, as a practical service to the University. With this warrant for diverting some of his energy from teaching, Sabine entered upon an investigation which proved to be his most conspicuous scientific work. Though he was dealing with a new structure, he was attacking a practical problem as old as the institution of public buildings. It had never been solved before in any thorough-going manner. He did solve it, and he did this not by virtue of any extraordinary resources given by modern science. He did it in such a way as to show that it might have been done by a man like him centuries before. Not only did he cure the defect of the particular room that first engaged his attention; he went on with his study till he could tell in advance what the acoustic qualities of a projected auditorium would be; and his visible instruments in all this

achievement were organ pipes, common fabrics and materials, and the unaided human ear.

Was it, then, so easy and simple a thing to do? Did he merely happen to find the solution of a difficulty thousands of years old? No. He succeeded by reason of a combination of qualities, among which were unending patience and untiring energy. He must work in the small hours of the night, when other men had ceased from their noisy labors, and when street-cars were infrequent; he must, for certain ends, work only in the summer, when windows could be kept open; in the early summer, before the crickets began their nightly din. He must work with the most scrupulous regard for conditions that to another might seem trivial. He once threw away the observations of months because he had failed to record the clothes he wore while at his work. Such was the difficulty of his undertaking, on the mere physical side, and such the rigor of his devotion to it. We say of such a man, it is a pity he died so young. If he had taken care of himself, had been regular at his meals and in his hours of sleep, he would have had a long as well as a useful life. Yes; but the things he undertook to do, and did-do, cannot be done by a man who must be regular at his meals and regular in his hours of sleep.

The establishment of a Graduate School of Applied Science, in place of the undergraduate Lawrence Scientific School which had existed at Harvard for a long time, was the result of a movement led by Sabine in 1906. It was doubtless his hope, from the start of his connection with this revolutionary action, to make the Harvard School of Applied Science one of the highest and best in the world; but concerning the wisdom of making it distinctively and only a Graduate School, he was not altogether positive, in spite of the fact that the suggestion to make it such is attributed to him. In fact, the decision of the Faculty to approve this policy was arrived at in a curiously casual way. Argument against it was made at a Faculty meeting, and nobody seemed to be confidently in favor of it. Sabine told a colleague the next day that just before the vote was taken he tried to get the President's attention, to move a postponement of the question. He did not succeed, the vote was taken, and the policy was launched.

Sabine took the Deanship of the Scientific School reluctantly, at the urgent request of President Eliot, but he threw himself into the duties of the office with characteristic energy, devotion, and elevation of ideals. It was his ambition to make the School as good as any school of applied science anywhere, and he strove for that end.

Whether the history and fate of the School would have been notably different if it had included undergraduate programs of study, is, fortunately, a question we need not discuss. For it is now possible to undertake the experiment of

building up at Harvard a school of applied science second to none in its higher reaches but standing on a base of directed undergraduate work done within Harvard walls. In this undertaking we can have no better ideals than those which Sabine's Deanship kept always before us.

When this Deanship ended, he returned gladly to the work of teaching and research, and but for the war he would probably have had before him a long career of growing usefulness and fame, and would have lived to a vigorous old age according to the habits of his ancestors. But from that fiery furnace into which other men were drawn by millions he could not hold himself back. He would have felt recreant if he had escaped unscathed. Going to France in 1916, with the intention of giving a course of lectures as Exchange Professor at the Sorbonne in the fall, he engaged during the summer in the work of conducting tuberculosis patients from the French hospitals to Switzerland, an enterprise undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation. Overworking in this, he was attacked during the fall by a disease which nearly ended his life and compelled the postponement of his Sorbonne lectures. When he was able to be moved, he went back to Switzerland, this time as a patient; but he gained strength, studying French constantly meanwhile, and in the spring of 1917 gave his lectures, on architectural acoustics, in Paris. These ended, he went through some months of extreme activity in the technical science service of the Allied governments. Returning to America in the late fall, he went on with similar work in Washington, and elsewhere, coming to Cambridge for his lectures every week, eating and sleeping when and where he could, always too busy for the surgical operation which his physical condition demanded. He refused military rank, declaring, with that severity of judgment which sometimes verged upon intolerance, that the uniform should be worn only by those who were subject to the dangers and labors of the front. But he risked his life constantly, and at last fatally, in the service of the country and the University.

We have known in him a rare spirit, and we reverence his memory.

EDWIN H. HALL,
C. N. GREENOUGH,
P. W. BRIDGMAN,
Committee.

The Advocate Board

The following men have been elected to the *Advocate* board: Francis W. MacVeagh, '21, of New York City, Esmond B. Brady, '21, of Yonkers, N. Y., and James L. McLane, '22, of Philadelphia, literary editors, and Paul Palmer, '22, of Dorchester, and Everett L. Washburn, '21, of Hopkinton, Mass., business editors.

SHELDON TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS

Frederick Sheldon Travelling Fellowships for the academic year 1919-20 have been awarded to the following men. The subjects in which they will study are given after their names and academic records.

Kenneth E. Appel, 4G., Lancaster, Pa. A.B. (Franklin and Marshall) '15, A.M. (Harvard) '16, Ph.D. (*ibid.*) '18. Philosophy.

Neil C. Arvin, Valparaiso, Ind. A.B. (Lake Forest) '11, A.M. (Harvard) '14, Ph.D. (*ibid.*) '17. Romance Languages.

Archie W. Leslie Bray, 2G., Missoula, Mont. A.B. (Univ. of Cambridge, England) '09, A.M. (Harvard) '18. Zoölogy. (For the summer of 1919.)

Arthur Burkhard, Minneapolis, Minn. A.B. (Univ. of Minnesota) '11, A.M. (*ibid.*) '12, Ph.D. (Harvard) '17. German.

Woon Young Chun, 4B., Shanghai, China. S.B. (Syracuse Univ.) '15. Candidate for M.F. Forestry.

Emery D. Eddy, Bangor, Me. A.B. (Univ. of Maine) '16, A.M. (Harvard) '18. Botany.

Willard E. Farnham, Cedaredge, Colo. A.B. (Univ. of Wisconsin) '12, A.M. (*ibid.*) '14, Ph.D. (Harvard) '17. English.

Herbert Feis, New York, N. Y. A.B. '16. Economics.

Sturgis E. Leavitt, Gorham, Me. A.B. (Bowdoin) '08, A.M. (Harvard) '13, Ph.D. (*ibid.*) '17. Romance Languages.

Lester M. Prindle, 4G., Charlotte, Vt. A.B. (Univ. of Vermont) '15, A.M. (Harvard) '16. Classics.

Meyric R. Rogers, Cambridge. A.B. '16, M.Arch., March, 1919. Fine Arts.

Hyder E. Rollins, Aspermont, Tex. A.B. (Southwestern Univ.) '10, A.M. (Univ. of Texas) '12, A.M. (Harvard) '16, Ph.D. (*ibid.*) '17. English.

Thordike Saville, Hartford, Conn. A.B. '14, S.B. (Dartmouth) '14, C.E. (*ibid.*) '15, S.M. (Harvard) '17. Sanitary Engineering.

Alwin Thaler, 3G., Brooklyn, N. Y. A.B. (Adelphi) '12, A.M. (Columbia) '14, Ph.D. (Harvard) '18. English.

University Notes

Professor J. B. Woodworth, of the Department of Geology, gives notice of a summer course in geology, which will include a trip through Montana. It will start, about July 1, and continue for six weeks. The number of students in the course will be limited to 20.

Professor George Grafton Wilson and U. S. Senator Moses of New Hampshire will have a debate on the League of Nations at a meeting of the Men's Club of Peterboro, N. H., on the evening of April 11.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'69—Francis Rawle sailed for Europe on the "Celtic", April 1, for a short stay. Owen Wister, '82, was with him.

'80—Dr. Bradley Gilman gave a lecture on "Recollections and Estimates of Roosevelt" at the Paul Elder Gallery, San Francisco, March 20.

'81—Albert Thorndike has resigned from the firm of Jackson & Curtis, brokers, Boston, after thirty-six years in the firm as clerk and partner.

'82—Owen Wister sailed on the "Celtic", April 1, for a short visit to Europe. Francis Rawle, '69, was with him.

'85—Horace D. Arnold, M.D. '89, who has been Director of the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine since 1916, has resigned. From 1899 to 1910 he was Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Tufts Medical School, and from 1912 to 1916 Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine.

'86—John M. Merriam has been appointed a receiver of the Industrial Service & Equipment Co., 100 Summer St., Boston.

'98—Alexander H. Rice, M.D. '04, will give an address on "Explorations in the Colombian Caqueta and Brazilian Amazon" at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, on Wednesday evening, April 23. The receipts from the lecture will be given to the American Committee for Devastated France.

'99—Middleton Beaman is in Washington, D. C., working on the drafting of bills. Recently he has been devoting most of his time to the new Revenue Law.

'99—Allan R. Campbell resigned his position in the Income Tax Division of the Treasury Department on Feb. 1, and has resumed the practice of law in New York City.

'99—Henry M. Huxley, who was discharged from the Army, in which he held the rank of major, on Feb. 1, has gone to South America on a vacation trip.

'99—James A. Moyer is chairman of the Federal Commission of Scientists.

'99—Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., who is a major, U. S. A., has published a book, through Moffat, Yard & Co., which tells of his experiences abroad as a member of the commission to study anti-aircraft defences. The title of the book is "War-Time France."

'99—Frank O. White is the manager of the Washington office of the National Industrial Conference Board.

'00—Frederick W. Eaton was married at Concord, Mass., Jan. 25, to Jeanie Stevens Newman Smith.

'00—Walter A. Hosley, M.D. '04, has received his discharge from the Army, and has resumed the practice of medicine at Springfield, Mass.

'01—Gerald Blake, M.D. '05, has moved his office from 212 Beacon St., to 657 Boylston St., Boston.

'01—John W. Hallowell, who has been assistant to Mr. Hoover in the United States Food Administration, has been appointed assistant to Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

'01—Joseph O. Procter, Jr., has been appointed a receiver of the Industrial Service & Equipment Co., 100 Summer St., Boston.

'01—Lewis B. Reed is secretary of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. His address is Room 51, Council of National Defence Building, Washington, D. C.

'01—A son, Richard Baldwin Sweetser, was born June 2, 1918, to Theodore H. Sweetser and Mrs. Sweetser.

'01—Roger C. Wells has been doing statistical work on the mineral resources of the country for the United States Geological Survey.

'02—John H. Holmes, S.T.B. '04, who has been pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York City, has received a call to All Souls Church, Chicago.

Ph.D. '02—Professor Francis S. Philbrick, of the University of California School of Jurisprudence, has been appointed resident professor of law at the Northwestern University Law School.

'03—Lottie Currier Clark, wife of Seth Clark, died in Boston, Feb. 9. A daughter, Charlotte Clark, was born Feb. 1.

'03—Roger Ernst has been made a director of the Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co., which operates the street-car, gas, and electric-lighting systems of Halifax, N. S.

'03—Matthew Hale, who has been interested in a company building concrete ships, is now taking up a plan for the development of shipping at Southern ports.

A.M. '03—Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College, was married to Miss Edith Langsing Koon, at Portland, Me., Nov. 21, 1918.

LL.B. '03—Charles S. Eaton was the Republican candidate for alderman from the 6th Ward of the city of Chicago.

'04—A son, Alan Hill, was born, Feb. 1, to Lester S. Hill, Jr., and Ethel (Otis) Hill. Hill is a captain, U. S. A., and is now on duty as Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Johnston, Fla.

'04—A son, Roblee McCarthy, was born, March 19, to Eugene R. McCarthy, and Louise (Roblee) McCarthy.

'04—Roy A. Sadler was married at Newton

Centre, Mass., Nov. 16, 1918, to Miss Agnes M. Phelps.

'04—Benjamin C. Van Wye, Assistant Professor of Speech and English at the University of Cincinnati, has been made Professor of Public Speaking in the Cincinnati Law School. Professor Van Wye contributed an article on "Speech Education for Patriotic Service" to the October number of the *Quarterly Journal of Speech Education*, and an article on "Voice Training in Speech Education" to the *Proceedings of the California State Teachers Association*.

'05—Arthur R. Calvo is an officer and director in the Hercules Engineering Corporation Technical Products Co., Inc., 501 Fifth Ave., New York City.

'07—A son, John Herbert Bigelow, was born Nov. 5, 1918, to Harold E. Bigelow and Jennie (Marsters) Bigelow. Bigelow is secretary to the president of Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N. B.

'07—Willard C. Brinton is a consulting engineer in New York City. He has recently moved his offices to 17 West 44th St.

'07—Maurice A. Norton was married, March 31, to Alice Mildred Lawson, at Rockport, Mass.

'08—Walter M. Bird was married to Miss Hortensia Celestina Lopez, at New York City, Sept. 25, 1918.

'08—Harlan P. Breed was married at Brookline, Dec. 3, 1918, to Miss Catherine Miller Sager.

'08—Carlisle W. Burton was married, March 22, at Overbrook, Pa., to Miss Marjorie de Krafft.

'08—Lealie H. Cushman was married to Miss Mary Shepard Jones at Suffolk, Va., Nov. 9, 1918.

'09—John W. Cutler, who was a major in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has been discharged from the Army after 18 months' service, 5 of which were in spent in France. He has entered the office of Kean, Taylor & Co., bankers, 5 Nassau St., New York City.

'09—Henry B. Sheahan, has recently published, under the name of Henry B. Beston, through Doubleday Page & Co., a book, "Full Speed Ahead", which describes the work of the American Navy in foreign waters.

'09—Paul D. Turner has resumed the practice of law at 30 State St., Boston. He has just returned from sixteen months' service in the Army.

'10—Austin W. Cheever, M.D. '14, has been released from active duty in the Navy, and has resumed the practice of his profession at 510 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

'10—Henry J. Conroy is with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

'10—August E. Lewis has been discharged from the service, in which he held the rank of captain, Q. M. C., and has reopened his offices at 502 Security Building, Los Angeles, Cal. He deals in investment securities. He was married

in July, 1918, to Miss Mary Kennedy of New York City.

'10—Paul A. Merriam, M.E.E. '12, who was a captain in the Infantry, U. S. A., is now sales engineer with the Nelson Blower & Furnace Co., South Boston. His home address is Framingham Centre, Mass.

'10—William B. Parsons, Jr., was married in the chapel of Groton School, Groton, Mass., March 22, to Miss Rose Saltonstall Peabody, daughter of the Rev. Endicott Peabody, D.D., headmaster of the Groton School. Parsons is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and has recently returned from overseas duty with the Medical Corps.

'10—The engagement of Louis Sussdorf, Jr., and Miss Flores Howard of New Orleans, La., is announced.

'11—Horatio W. Beal, M.Arch. '15, has been released from active duty in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, and has resumed the practice of architecture with his father at 58 Summer St., Boston.

'11—James G. Blaine, Jr., who recently resigned as director of the Department of Development of the American Red Cross at Washington, has resumed his duties as vice-president of the Liberty National Bank of New York City.

'11—Roger F. Hooper, LL.B. '14, has resumed the practice of law with Tyler, Tucker, Eames & Wright, 117 Ames Building, Boston.

'12—A son, Thurlow Weed Barnes, Jr., was born, March 21, to Thurlow W. Barnes and Elizabeth (Glover) Barnes. Barnes was discharged from the Quartermaster Corps, Dec. 7, 1918. His present address is The Plaza, Albany, N. Y.

'12—A daughter, Priscilla Davenport, was born, Nov. 26, 1918, to Norman Davenport and Ida (Pillsbury) Davenport.

'12—Spencer S. Kingman has been discharged from the Air Service, and has been made manager of the Vitalait Laboratory of California, Pasadena, Cal.

'12—Sam B. Warner has resigned his commission as a 2d lieutenant in the U. S. Air Service, and has been appointed professor of law at the University of Oregon.

'12—The engagement of Willard S. Worcester and Miss Eva Doty of Toledo, O., is announced. Worcester is assistant treasurer of the Square D Co., of Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of enclosed electrical switches.

'13—Robert W. Beal, M.L.A. '14, who was a captain in the Construction Division of the Army, has resumed the practice of landscape architecture, including town and city planning at his former offices, 58 Summer St., Boston.

'13—Byron W. Grimes, who was a lieutenant (j.g.) in the Naval Reserve Corps, in Washington, is now with the National Aniline & Chemical Co., 21 Burling Slip, New York City.

'13—Hermann R. Habicht is connected with

the Motion Picture Export, Piedmont Pictures Corporation.

'13—Robert M. Haley is in the general merchandise business at Warrentown, Ore.

'13—Robert F. Hawkins is manager of the Boston office of R. M. Grant & Co., bankers and brokers, 85 Devonshire St., Boston.

'13—A daughter, Constance Wisner Quigg, was born Dec. 16, 1918, to Murray T. Quigg and Eleanor (Wisner) Quigg. Quigg was discharged from the service, Jan. 9, and is doing work for the League for Industrial Rights, under the direction of Walter G. Merritt, '02. Quigg's address is 345 West 70th St., New York City.

'13—G. Hall Roosevelt, M.E.E. '15, received his discharge from the Aviation Service, Jan. 1, and is now in the railway and traction engineering department of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

'13—Frederick R. Wulsin was married in Paris, March 12, to Miss Janet Elliott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elliott of New York City. Wulsin is a lieutenant, U. S. A.

'14—Harry H. Ripley, who was an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, is with Chandler & Co., Tremont St., Boston.

'16—Arthur L. Butler is a salesman for the Johnstown Smokeless Coal Co., Johnstown, Pa. He was married, Dec. 31, 1917, to Miss Ramona B. Metcalf.

'15—A daughter, Armenal Prindle Gorman, was born, March 10, to E. J. Barney Gorman and Armenal (Wood) Gorman.

'15—Herbert E. Tucker has married Miss Mabel Ross Barr, of Norwood, Mass.

'16—Richard S. C. King was married at Crown Point, Ind., March 1, to Vera I. Ketrick, of Chicago.

'17—Ralph L. Dodge was married at North Brookfield, Mass., March 8, to Miss Gertrude Mary Winter. Dodge is a lieutenant, U. S. N.

'17—William Sturgis, Jr., was married to Miss Margaret Cantwell at Utica, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1918.

A.M. '17—Fred K. Bezenberger was married

at St. Louis, Dec. 21, 1918, to Miss Margaret Baltz.

M.B.A. '17—George A. McWilliams, who was a 2d lieutenant in the Army, is now with J. Aron & Co., exporters, as secretary to the manager of the canned goods department.

'18—Philip H. Smith, who attended the Naval Aviation Ground School at Cambridge, is now with the Gallaudet Aircraft Corporation, East Greenwich, R. I.

NECROLOGY

Law '62—MOSES BRUNT. Died at Waukesha, Wis., in March.

M.D. '67—JOHN NEWTON RANDALL. Died Nov. 26, 1918.

'68—TAMBOT JONES ALBERT, LL.B. '70, A.M. '71. Died at Atlantic City, N. J., March 19.—After receiving his degree from the Harvard Law School he entered the office of the U. S. District attorney in Baltimore, and remained there until 1878. In 1892 and again in 1896 he was chosen a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket. In the latter year he was appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors for Baltimore County and was chosen president of the Board. In 1898 he was appointed United States Consul at Brunswick, Germany.

'04—AUGUST BELMONT, JR. Died at New York City, March 29.—In the fall of 1905 he entered the office of August Belmont & Co., bankers, New York City, as a clerk, and in January, 1910, was made a member of the firm, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was also interested in a number of other business concerns, among which were the Windsor Trust Co., the First National Bank of Hempstead, L. I., and the Interborough-Metropolitan Co. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, and was especially interested in yachting and polo. His wife, who was Miss Alice Wall de Colocouria, of New York City, and five children, survive him.

'16—HAROLD RAYMOND ANDERSON. Died at Toledo, O., Oct. 27, 1918.

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H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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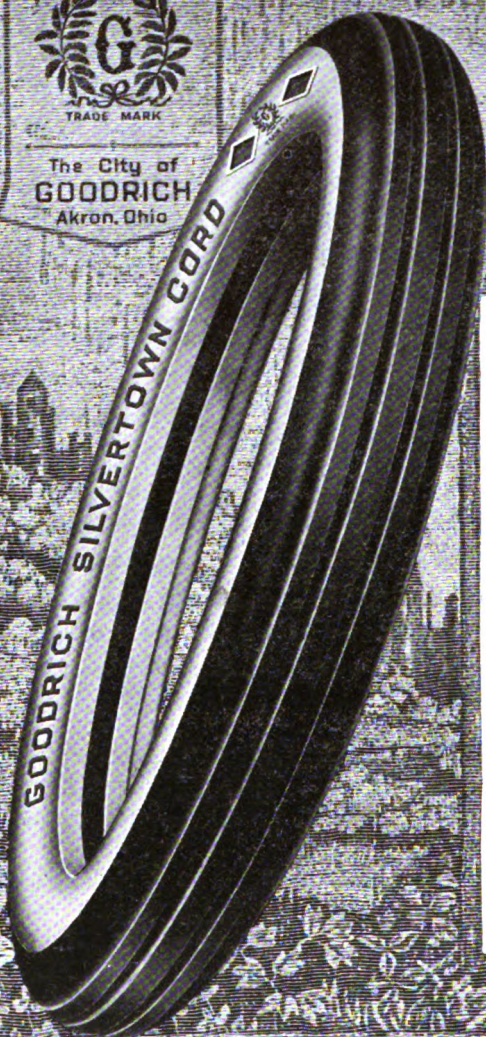
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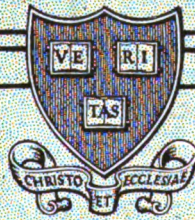
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APR 18 1919

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

April 17, 1919

Number 28

A CONSTRUCTIVE LABOR PROGRAM
BY PROFESSOR T. N. CARVER

EXHIBITION OF FRENCH ART
AT THE FOGG MUSEUM

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919.

NUMBER 28.

News and Views

The Acid Test of Last autumn, when the Our Admission Students Army Training Requirements. Corps was established, several hundred young men were admitted to Harvard College without having passed the usual admission examinations. Some of these men withdrew when the Corps was demobilized; but a good many of them are continuing to the end of the academic year, working side by side in the regular college courses with students who came in under the ordinary rules prescribed for entrance. This gives the college authorities an opportunity to test the actual influence of the entrance requirements in a way which has not hitherto been possible. By the end of the year we shall know just how these two groups of men compare, and this information will be of far greater service in determining the reasonableness of our present entrance standards than anything else could be.

The purpose of an admission examination is merely to ascertain whether a boy has brains enough and preparation enough to do college work satisfactorily. Obviously the standards of admission ought not to be set higher than is necessary to achieve this end. On the other hand it would be fatal to the quality of college work if men were admitted without the capacity to do it properly. So far as Harvard is concerned, the question of entrance standards is this year being put to the acid test, and the outcome is likely to

determine in considerable measure the future policy of the University with reference to admission requirements. If it should turn out that those young men who were admitted last autumn without fulfilling the requirements have shown themselves quite able to hold their own with men who entered by the regular channels, then the college authorities may well give attention to the matter of revising the existing rules. But if, on the other hand, these students have not proved able to stand the pace, it would seem futile to argue further that any high-school graduate should be admitted to Harvard College without being required to pass entrance examinations.

One year's experience with a limited number of men will, of course, not be conclusive one way or the other. It may be urged that these "S. A. T. C. specials" do not represent the average product of the high schools, and that may be true. But with due allowance for this we ought to obtain, from this year's experiment, some very helpful data on the whole question of admission requirements. Already the college authorities have had considerable opportunity to form some opinions; but definite conclusions must await the June examinations.

* * *

The Higher Learning Are the universities and Modern of America choking Business Principles. and dying under the ministrations of business men, who are feeding them fat with dormitories, athletic

fields, theatres, undergraduate instruction, vocational courses, and extension departments, while their spirit lags from its true work, the work of research and productive scholarship? Have the methods and ideals of modern competitive industry eaten like rust into the steel of the academic sword? Are the governing boards of American universities so dominated by the principles of business that they will sacrifice the higher learning to size, to a good "talking point" for advertising, to system, or to the teaching of a "safe" economic doctrine? Has the university president become a "captain of erudition", selecting and drilling his faculty members for the sake of competitive gain in the struggle between institutions, irrespective of the true function of a faculty—the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"? Has the professor become a sycophant, a parliamentarian, a selling agent, and an advertiser, who thinks only with a reminiscent longing of his youthful enthusiasm for the discovery and dissemination of truth?

Thorstein Veblen, in his "Higher Learning in America—A Memorandum on the Conduct of Universities by Business Men", (Huebsch, 1918,) suggests these dire possibilities and others of like character. The book is an interesting, leisurely, intricate, suggestive unfolding of the thesis that the methods of modern business have pervaded the conduct of universities to the subversion of their true purpose as corporations of learning. Anyone who is concerned with the management of universities or interested in the future of scholarships in America will find the book worth reading. None of us can afford to dismiss the dangers it sets forth as unreal nor deny that here and there and more or less they are not only dangers but present evils. It is a fair question to put to the universities, whether "the intrusion of business principles goes to weaken and retard the pursuit of learning and therefore to defeat the

ends for which a university is maintained." But there will be few who will agree with Professor Veblen that the business man will shortly ruin the university as an institution of the higher learning, or take seriously his conclusion that the governing board and the academic executive should forthwith be abolished, the university disintegrated, and the various schools and colleges left to their faculties to be run as separate institutions.

The book is a good example of the elaboration of a theory in terms of the conduct of a social institution. It is based on an evidently personal and "inside" knowledge of the "situation" in a good many American universities; but it lacks the force and the authority that would come from plain speaking about any particular university, to say nothing of investigation of the facts at any particular place. The dangers it presents are the dangers of an unconscious drift, from which conscious effort may save any given institution. Because there may be some remote likelihood that scholarship will suffer at Harvard University from the "intrusion of business principles", shall we cut off all the professional schools, segregate the College as an undergraduate department to be run on a schoolboy routine, and develop the Graduate School as an autonomous institution, without an executive head and without reference to any of those other university purposes which are now placed together under the charge of the Corporation and the Overseers?

Perhaps "business principles" do converge upon "a traffic in competitive gain and competitive spending"; but there is no reason why Harvard or any other university cannot avoid so unfortunate a tendency without giving up the advantages of the organization into one enterprise of the several undertakings with which higher education must necessarily be engaged; no reason why it should accept the thesis that

"matter-of-fact learning" is more important than the education of youth for citizenship or the training of men for the higher professions; no reason to suppose that the pursuit of scholarship would proceed more freely or to more important ends if it were released entirely from entangling alliances with all other university study and teaching.

Business men have done much for universities. They are as capable as Professor Veblen of distinguishing between the ends of a business enterprise and the ends of an educational institution. Those at least who serve Harvard University can be trusted to forward the higher learning without letting it become sterile for lack of contact with any other phase of university endeavor.

* * *

The Phillips The publication last week in Brooks House the *Crimson* of the annual Reports.

reports of all the committees in charge of the affairs of Phillips Brooks House was a suggestive reminder of the resumption of normal conditions now so vigorously under way at Cambridge and elsewhere. The war did not affect Phillips Brooks House as it affected many other student activities at Harvard; that is, it did not paralyze and nullify without providing substitutes for what had existed before. This came largely through turning the physical resources of the House to the account of the Radio students. This good work and other pieces of service appropriate to war-time are recorded in the annual reports. The marks of the strange time through which the world has been passing are stamped upon them all.

In the report of the Chapel committee, showing a positive neap tide of chapel attendance during the S. A. T. C. period, there is a manifest will on the part of the undergraduates professing allegiance to the general purposes of Phillips Brooks House to improve a discouraging condi-

tion of things. One of the expedients has been to involve a number of representative undergraduates in the work of ushers at the Sunday services. If these young men are impressed as their elders have been by the extraordinary spiritual and intellectual power of sermons to be heard in Appleton Chapel—such, for example, as that which Dr. Ross of New York preached on April 6—they can hardly help going out as missionaries to the College at large and telling their mates what they know about horses led to water, swine confronted with pearls, or any other domestic animals figuring in parables which speak for lost chances. There is even an image of the little bird that can sing and won't, which prompts one to wish at times that the principle it inculcates could be applied to the young wastrels of opportunity who pass through college quite untouched by some of the most valuable influences it stands ready to impart. If Brooks House can rouse its members to rouse their slumbering friends and contemporaries to a realization of their own self-imposed losses, it will make itself even more useful than it has hitherto been to the college community.

* * *

Harvard Engineering. It is an interesting coincidence that the amalgamation of the Lawrence Scientific Association and the Association of Harvard Engineers, two graduate organizations of many years' standing, into the Lawrence Scientific and Engineering Society should become effective almost at the very time when the Harvard Engineering School was opening its doors to students. The School has not undertaken a publicity campaign or made other special efforts to attract attention, and yet it already has more than 200 students. The new graduate society will doubtless be a source of strength and inspiration for Dean Adams and his associates on the Faculty of the School.

A CONSTRUCTIVE LABOR PROGRAM

AN ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR T. N. CARVER AT A FORUM FOR HARVARD STUDENTS.

THE subject, as announced, is a constructive labor program. The word "constructive" probably carries its own meaning. It is designed to distinguish this program from various destructive programs based upon force or class hatred. This is a peaceful program—one that can be carried out without force or authority, and on the basis of voluntary agreement among free citizens. It can be carried out without sacrificing anything that can properly be called liberty.

There has been a tendency in recent years, especially in so-called "reform circles", to disparage liberty, at least in comparison with prosperity. It seems to have been too frequently assumed that there was some sort of an irreconcilable conflict between the idea of liberty and the idea of prosperity. This assumed conflict is well illustrated in the old fable of the wolf and the dog. According to this fable, a lean and hungry wolf fell into conversation with a sleek and well-fed house dog. The wolf inquired how it was that the dog was always so well fed. The dog explained what an easy life he led, merely guarding his master's house. But the wolf noticed that the dog wore a collar, and upon learning that he had to be chained, decided that, as for himself, he would rather be free and hungry than chained and well fed. In this story it appeared that each had to take his choice. The wolf could not have both liberty and prosperity, nor the dog prosperity and liberty.

The choice in such a case will always depend somewhat upon the spirit of the individual. Some will prefer liberty, others prosperity. Likewise, they who assume that in modern industrial society there is no such thing as having both at the same time will be forced to make a choice. They who prefer prosperity to liberty will be inclined to speak disparagingly of liberty and will be willing to accept a social order which guarantees them prosperity, even though it deprives them of liberty. Others, with a different spirit, will speak in praise of liberty and be willing to accept a social order which assures them of liberty even though they have to sacrifice prosperity. The constructive labor program which I am going to present involves no such choice as this. It is a program which will combine all the liberty which we now enjoy with the prosperity for everybody which is now enjoyed by the well-to-do classes.

There have been so many centuries in which the laborer, particularly the unskilled laborer, has been at a disadvantage under the system of liberty, that many of us have come to think that

he must necessarily always be at a disadvantage in a free society. That is to say, under the system of voluntary agreement among free citizens, sometimes called the system of free contract or free bargaining, he has been so uniformly at a disadvantage as to lead us to think that he must always be at a disadvantage under this system, and that therefore his only chance of prosperity is to do away with the system of liberty and substitute something else.

The Nature of Labor and Capital.

But there is really nothing in the nature of labor which necessarily makes it sell at a low price, and there is nothing inherent in the nature of capital which gives the capitalist any advantage at all over the laborer in the process of free bargaining on the open market. They who have anything to sell, whether it be labor or something else, can prosper under the system of voluntary agreement, provided that what they have to sell is something which is generally wanted, and provided that it is not over-supplied. They who have something of this kind to sell, will have both prosperity and liberty; but they who have something to sell which is not generally wanted or which is over-supplied will have a hard time selling it. They may have liberty, but not prosperity. They may, therefore, be forgiven, for the time being at least, if they feel that liberty is of no great advantage to them. The other class, which prospers under liberty, should not be too critical of the class which holds liberty in low esteem under the circumstances. If we can so balance the market as to make it possible for all classes to prosper equally by the method of voluntary agreement, we shall have created conditions under which all will probably place an equal value upon liberty.

In order to create such conditions as will enable all classes of laborers to prosper under the system of voluntary agreement or free bargaining, we must create conditions under which every laborer, whatever his class or occupation, can very easily and quickly find employment at high wages. This cannot be done for any occupation until men are scarce and hard to find in that occupation. When employers have to hunt for men, instead of men having to hunt for employers, we shall be in a fair way toward such a condition. Then no laborer will need to be unemployed, nor will he need to accept low wages in order to avoid unemployment. As a free bargainer on the open market, he will then be able to prosper. In short, he will have both liberty and prosperity.

Under these conditions we shall need very

little of what is commonly called social legislation in order to protect the laborer. He will then be able to protect himself, because he will have the opportunity to select his own job and will have at least an equal voice in the dictation of terms. Under such conditions, the term "wage slavery" would have no meaning whatsoever, and no one would be able to use such a term with a straight face. When his employer is quite as anxious to retain his services, knowing that he will be hard to replace, as he is to retain his job, knowing that it will be easy to get another one, the employer will have no advantage whatsoever in bargaining on the free and open market. They can meet as free and equal citizens and make whatever arrangements are to their mutual advantage.

The Philosophy of Balance.

Back of this program is the most constructive form of economic philosophy known to the present world. It may properly be called the philosophy of balance. Nearly every bad economic condition grows out of a bad balance, or lack of balance among the economic factors. Every good economic condition is the result of a proper balance among the economic factors. This rather bald statement of principle can be supported by a multitude of illustrations. For example, a year ago this winter, the cranberry growers on Cape Cod found it difficult to get good prices for cranberries. When other prices were rising, the price of cranberries tended to fall. The reason was that both sugar and cranberries are necessary to make a palatable dish. Sugar was scarce and hard to find in the winter of a year ago. Things were thrown out of balance by the scarcity of sugar, or, in other words, this scarcity of sugar made a superfluity of cranberries, not because more cranberries were grown than commonly, but because fewer could be used than commonly. This was not due to any growing dislike of cranberry sauce, but to the scarcity of the other necessary ingredient, namely, sugar. This is one among a multitude of illustrations of the necessity of balance, and of the evil results of a lack of balance. Those cranberry growers who depended for their living on the sale of cranberries were impoverished by this lack of balance. They who had sugar to sell were prosperous.

This condition was not sufficient to condemn the method of free bargaining on the open market, or to justify a general campaign against the principle of liberty, and yet, under this principle of liberty, prosperity was unequally distributed as between the sugar producers and the cranberry growers. In other words, the remedy is to be found in restoring the balance between sugar and cranberries. Then both the sugar producers and the cranberry growers may prosper and still be free. To abolish the system of voluntary

agreement and substitute some mechanical method of equalizing prosperity would not cure the evil at its source. The lack of balance was a physical fact. It would have existed under communism, socialism, or Bolshevism, as truly as under freedom. It did not depend upon the institutional background. There was a measurable shortage of sugar and this produced a measurable superabundance of cranberries in the time and place.

Every farmer knows that an unbalanced ration means bad nourishment, and that bad nourishment may result in other bad conditions. The lack of balance in the ration is also, where it exists, a physical and not primarily a social fact. The farmer will know perfectly well that the remedy is to balance up the ration and not to try to doctor up the animal by some other method. He also knows that a lack of balance among the elements of plant food in the soil means a poor crop and that the remedy is to restore the balance.

In case the cattle-feeders find that starch is abundant and protein scarce and hard to find, and that as a result they are feeding their cattle a surplus of starch and too little protein, this will actually affect, in a very important sense, the relative production of starch and protein. That is to say, the farmer would realize that he could not increase the rate of growth very much by adding starch to the ration, and that it would not retard the rate of growth very much if he were to reduce slightly the amount of starch in the ration. More starch, more growth, would not be a correct formula. On the other hand, he would know that a little addition to the amount of protein in the ration would make a considerable addition in the growth of his animals, and a slight decrease in the amount of protein would make a considerable decrease in the growth. In other words, the formula, more protein, more growth, would be a correct formula. Or, in the case of an unbalanced soil, let us suppose that it contains too much nitrogen and too little potash. It is not necessary to the supposition that there should be absolutely too much nitrogen, but only that there should be more than sufficient to balance the supply of potash. In that case, the relative productivity of nitrogen and potash would be affected in a very important sense. That is to say, putting more nitrogen in the soil would add little or nothing to the crop, whereas putting more potash in the soil would add materially to the crop. The formula, more nitrogen, more crop, would not be true; the formula, more potash, more crop, would be true. Whatever theory of causation the metaphysician might adopt, the facts assumed in these illustrations would furnish the farmer the kind of logic he would need to make a success of his business. It would be useless to tell him that nitrogen was just as productive as potash in the absolute sense. If he knew his business and had a logical mind, he

would refuse to buy nitrogen at any but the very lowest price. He would be willing to buy potash, even if it cost a high price.

The need of balance is found everywhere where two or more factors have to be combined in production. The results of a lack of balance are everywhere essentially the same. There must be a balance among all the factors of production in any industry, otherwise the same or similar results will follow as follow from a lack of balance in a ration or in the soil. The factor which is under-supplied is greatly needed, because the formula, a little more of this factor, a great deal more product, is true; whereas, in the case of the factor which is over-supplied, it is not true. This furnishes the manager of the industry a sufficient reason for paying a high price for the one and a low price for the other. He would be unfit for the work of management if he did otherwise.

Not only must there be a balance of the factors of production in any given industry; there must be a balance of the factors of production in the whole nation. This involves, among other things, the idea of a balanced population. An unbalanced population would be a population in which there were too many people of one kind to work effectively with the existing number of people of the other kind. If, for example, there should be more hod-carriers than were necessary to wait upon the masons, we should have as clear a case of a lack of balance as though there were more nitrogen in the soil than was needed to balance the potash.

The Result of an Over-Supply.

It would not throw any light on the situation where there were more hod-carriers than necessary to wait upon the masons, to indulge in generalities. It would not add anything to our knowledge of the subject to remark that there could never be such a thing as an over-supply of labor, since labor produces everything. The very patent fact would be that there was an over-supply of hod-carriers and that hod-carriers alone cannot produce anything. The different kinds of labor needed in the building trades have to be balanced up, otherwise there will be too much of one kind of labor and there will be unemployment and low wages for it. The formula, more of this kind of labor, more product, will not be true except in a very restricted sense, whereas it will be unqualifiedly true of the kind which is under-supplied. In the case of hod-carriers and brick-masons, the obvious remedy would be to balance them up by increasing the number of brick-masons and decreasing the number of hod-carriers.

I was told, several years ago, of a Pittsburgh glass manufacturer who was thinking of adding a new branch to his business. This would have involved a considerable addition to his buildings,

and the employment afterwards of several hundred additional men. Before he proceeded very far with his plan, he found he should have to have two very highly trained technical experts. These men were not to be found in this country. He did not succeed in attracting any from Europe, even though he offered \$22,000 a year for each. The result was that he did not build this addition to his plant and did not hire those extra men to run it. Here was an obvious case of a lack of balance in our population. If some university or technical school had foreseen the need and trained the experts, that industry could have expanded and it would have given employment to a considerable number of men. This educational institution would have been helping to preserve a balance in our population, which is, after all, the real function of educational institutions. It is their function to train men for the positions where more men are needed, and needed acutely, even though by so doing they reduce the number in other occupations where more men are not needed, or not needed very acutely.

It is my firm belief that if we go about it in the right way, we can so balance up our population in a single generation as to make prosperity for everybody, and avoid all those extremes of wealth and poverty which we see around us. We can bring about such a balance between skilled and unskilled labor, between labor and managerial talent, and between all kinds of labor on the one hand, and all kinds of machinery, tools, and equipment on the other, as to distribute prosperity among all classes. This would effectually eliminate poverty by the removal of its principal source.

Before you go further, or accept my program, you must examine yourselves pretty closely and see whether in your heart of hearts you really want to eliminate poverty. You must bear in mind that you cannot eliminate poverty and still have cheap labor. Cheap labor is poverty, and poverty is cheap labor. They cannot by any possibility be dissociated. If you think you must have cheap labor, you are thinking that you must have poverty. If you are thinking that we must eliminate poverty, you are thinking that we must eliminate cheap labor. Let that be clearly understood. It can never be too much emphasized because it is too easily overlooked. We shall never eliminate poverty until even unskilled labor is made so scarce and hard to find as to enable the unskilled laborer, without any help from the state or any philanthropic agency, to bargain in the free and open market for good wages.

By good wages we mean not simply what you may think you would be willing to pay, but what you think you yourself could live comfortably upon, if you had to,—wages on which you think you could bring up a family and properly educate them. We shall never eliminate poverty until even the unskilled laborer who is willing to work

can enjoy such an income as that. This is the system of economics sometimes called "bourgeois economics." But who are the "bourgeoisie?" They are the men of peace, who have always been despised by the men of violence, who prize their liberties. They are the men of peace who do not wish to be under any kind of authority or compulsion, whereas the men of violence prefer either to command or to receive commands. The man of peace, when he wants something, goes to some other man of peace, and, on the basis of voluntary agreement, tries to get the other man of peace to do for him what he wants to have done. This is the method of mutual agreement. It is the most efficient and economical method ever devised for carrying on industry. It is not an efficient method of managing an army. The army, apparently, can only be efficiently managed on the basis of authority, where every person either gives or receives orders, and nobody bargains for anything. Men who have grown up in a free society where things are done by the method of voluntary agreement, and who have recently had some experience on the inside of a military organization will have no difficulty in appreciating the difference. Not many of them, I believe, will care to make a permanent exchange of the system of voluntary agreement for the system of authority, and yet they who are in overcrowded occupations may find it impossible to prosper under the system of voluntary agreement. They may be willing to exchange this system for the system of authority unless they see a way of prospering under the bourgeois system. Their only possible chance of ever prospering is to balance up our population so that there will be no occupation more overcrowded than any other.

Overcrowded Occupations.

By an overcrowded occupation I do not mean one in which it is difficult for the individual to prosper as much as he would like to. Everyone, I suppose, would like a larger income than he is getting, however large his income may actually be. Since he finds it difficult to get a still larger income, he may say that his occupation is overcrowded. If a young lawyer finds it difficult to increase his income from \$5000 to \$10,000, he is likely to feel that the legal profession is very much overcrowded, and since an unskilled laborer can, without great difficulty, get \$600 a year, the lawyer may say that the unskilled laborer's occupation is not overcrowded. This, however, is a very misleading comparison. The occupations are not equally overcrowded until the incomes which may reasonably be anticipated approximate to something like equality, taking into consideration, of course, the differences in the cost of education, and of acquiring skill and experience.

A very good way of determining whether a given occupation is overcrowded or not is to de-

termine first what a decent income would be,—not what the average income has been in the past, but what you think, under the circumstances, it is necessary for a man to have in order to bring up his family in decency, efficiency, and comfort, and to give them reasonable opportunities in the way of education. If you think that \$5. a day is the minimum on which any one can do this, or \$10. a day, as the case may be, then we want to see how hard or how easy it is for men in different occupations to get this income. Having this standard income in mind, you could test the matter by a sort of laboratory method. You could disguise yourself as a pick-and-shovel-man and go out and seek a job at a standard wage,—say \$5. a day,—keeping an accurate record of your experiences. Then disguise yourself as an employer seeking pick-and-shovel-men and offering them \$5. a day, keeping, as before, an accurate record of your experiences. Then you could compare your two records and find out whether it was easier as a pick-and-shovel-man to find an employer who would give you \$5. than it was as an employer to find a pick-and-shovel-man who would work for \$5. a day. This would give you a pretty definite idea as to whether there was more overcrowding among pick-and-shovel-men than among employers, or not.

The question may be asked, "What are the methods by which this balancing-up program may be facilitated?" First and foremost, of course, is our system of popular education. It is not worth preserving overnight except in so far as it helps to balance up or to train men to avoid the overcrowded and poorly-paid occupations and to enter the less-crowded and better-paid occupations.

Back of our system of popular education, however, there should be democratic ideas and an entire absence of traditional ideas as to what kind of education it is fit and proper for a young man to seek. Where aristocratic traditions prevail, there is sometimes a great deal of opposition thrown in the way of the son of a laboring man who tries to improve his condition by fitting himself to do something better than his father did. Fortunately, in this country we have little or nothing of that repressive spirit. A country with democratic ideals, where every man, whatever his family history, is encouraged to go as far with his education as his native ability will justify, and where educational opportunities are open to him, is a country in which the population ought normally to be fairly well balanced.

But why, it is asked, do we still have an unbalanced population in spite of our democratic ideals and our system of popular education? One reason is that before the war we had been importing for several years more than 1,000,000 unskilled laborers every year. While our democratic ideals and our system of popular education were thinning out the ranks of unskilled labor

and training men for the higher positions, we were doing our utmost to undo this beneficent work by importing poverty by the millions.

If, instead of importing 1,000,000 unskilled laborers a year, we had been importing an equal number of employers a year, the case would have been reversed. That is to say, if the average immigrant, instead of crowding into the unskilled occupations, had crowded into the employing classes; if he had come with the knowledge, experience, skill, and capital which would have enabled him to start a new bank, competing with the banks already established, a new factory to compete with the factories already running, a new store to compete with the stores already running,—this would have worked in the same direction our educational institutions are working to increase the supply of the scarcer forms of talent in order to balance up our population and create increasing demands for unskilled labor without increasing its supply. But when, as a matter of fact, our immigration was of the opposite sort, it produced a contrary effect, and tended to preserve that unbalanced condition of our population which preserves poverty for the unskilled workers and prosperity for the people in those classes where numbers are scarce.

Restriction of Immigrations.

Obviously then, so long as our immigrants are mainly of the unskilled working class, the most direct method of balancing up our population is restriction. It is for this reason that, beyond all question, the bill establishing a literacy test is the most far-reaching, constructive, and beneficent piece of legislation that has been put through during the present administration, leaving out, of course, the war legislation. It does not in any way reduce the number of skilled laborers or employers who may come. It slightly reduces the number of ignorant and unskilled laborers who may come. It therefore tends to thin out the overcrowded ranks of unskilled labor, while promoting the filling up of the ranks of the skilled laborers and the employing classes.

But immigration from heaven has much the same effect as immigration from Europe on the balancing of our population. If the immigrants from heaven were mainly of the employing type, or if the educated and the talented had larger families than the ignorant and unskilled, this would help to balance up our population; but since the opposite is true, since the ignorant and unskilled seem to have larger families than the educated and the talented, this differential birth-rate tends to produce an unbalanced population. I do not see just how legislation can correct this differential birth-rate. Something, of course, can be done with the very lowest grades of our population, that is, the feeble-minded and the palpably defective. They can be kept in comfortable institutions, segregated, and there-

fore prevented from multiplying. Beyond this, legislation probably cannot go. The difficulty must be reached, if it is reached at all, by education and moral improvement. If the ambition of the family builder can be developed until it can become one of the dominant ambitions of every man, then the well-to-do will not sacrifice this ambition to others; then the poor and the ignorant will not spawn, but will try to build families. This will result in larger families among the educated and the talented, and smaller families than we now have among the ignorant and the unskilled.

A vigorous thrift campaign is also a necessary part of the balancing-up program. If we can persuade every individual, whose income will permit it, to save and invest all that he can spare after providing for the health, strength, and efficiency of himself and his family; that is, if we can persuade him to reduce the amount of luxuries and useless consumption and spend on tools, machinery, equipment, livestock, and other productive agents the money which would otherwise be spent on luxuries, we shall so increase the material equipment of the country as to add materially to the demand for all kinds of labor. And if, at the same time, we are reducing the numbers of ignorant and unskilled laborers, this condition of an increase in the demand for labor and the reduction of the supply will so improve the conditions of all laborers as to equalize prosperity among all classes. This is the object and aim of all balancing-up programs. Under a rational and vigorous balancing-up program, we can have as much equality as anybody wants and still have all the liberty that anybody now has. Here is a program so attractive as to make even socialism, or any other partial program which proposes to sacrifice liberty for prosperity or prosperity for liberty, look like a cheap and tawdry substitute.

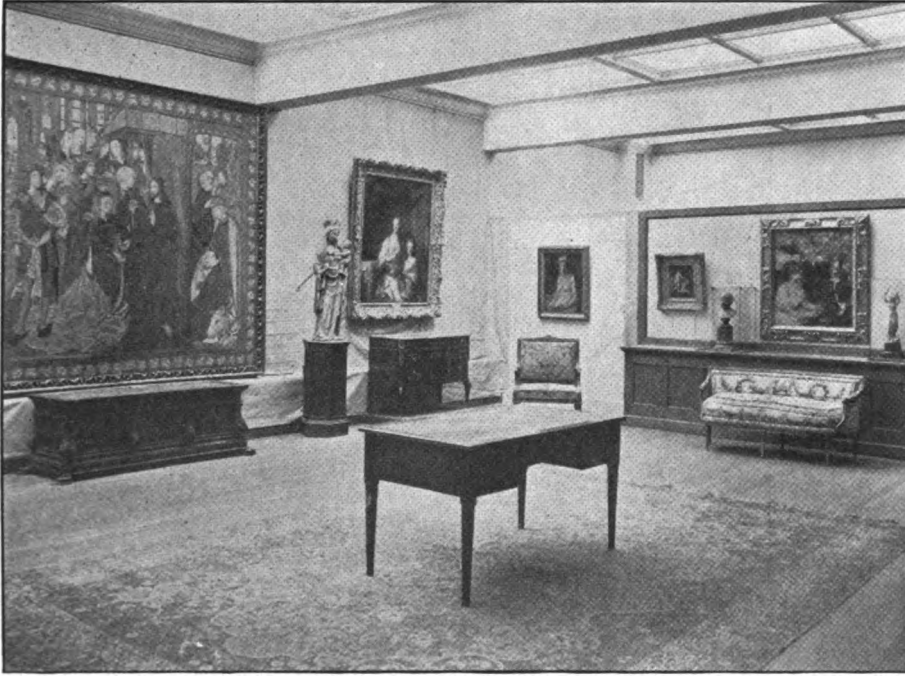
THE HARVARD MISSION

The Harvard Mission, which practically went out of existence in 1917, has been reorganized.

The Mission was formed in 1904 to arouse and maintain among Harvard men an interest in foreign missions. The great European war, however, put an end to those activities. During the immediate future the Mission will continue its former line of effort and will also pay special attention to reconstruction work overseas, for which men are greatly needed.

The following have been appointed members of a committee to take charge of the activities of the Mission: Powers Hapgood, '21, of Indianapolis, James G. King, '20, of New York City, William McH. Keyser, '20, of Baltimore, Henry DeC. Ward, '20, of Cambridge, Charles W. Eliot, 2d, '20, of Cambridge, and Stoddard B. Colby, '21, of New York City.

EXHIBITION AT THE FOGG ART MUSEUM



The Main Gallery.

THE Department of Fine Arts and the staff of the Fogg Art Museum have collaborated in a Retrospective Loan Exhibition of French Art which is being held in the Fogg Museum as a testimonial to the devoted service of French Army officers at Harvard University during the war. The exhibition consists of striking examples of paintings, tapestries, sculpture, and furniture,—many of which have never before been publicly shown in this country,—representing the leading periods in French art from the 13th century to the present day.

Among the owners of the most important works in the exhibition are J. P. Morgan, Grenville Winthrop, Harris Whittemore, Adolph Lewisohn, Major Robert S. Clark, President Lowell, Mrs. John Simpson, Mrs. Alfred A. Pope, Duveen Brothers, Durand-Ruel, Gimpel & Wildenstein,

Michael Dreicer, and others who prefer to remain anonymous. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Malden Public Library have also contributed to the exhibition.

The photograph which is reproduced above was taken at the entrance of the main gallery of the Fogg Museum and looks towards the north and east walls. The centre-piece on the north wall is a gothic tapestry of the 16th century from a cartoon by Gerard David. On the right is Nattier's "Portrait of Madame Mar-sollier and Her Daughter", first exhibited at the Salon of 1750, and on the left (not shown in the photo) is a full-length, single figure piece of Edouard Manet.

On the east side of the room are several small sculptures, with notable paintings by Jacques Louis David, Puvis de Chavannes (the original study for one of



An 18th Century Corner.

the principal groups of figures in the mural decoration of the Musée de Picardie at Amiens), Renoir, and others. The furniture on that side of the room is of the 18th century.

The ancient illuminated manuscripts lent by J. P. Morgan, '89, are, perhaps, the most notable collection in the exhibition. They are famous the world over.

Visitors to the Fogg Museum will find them in the print room, where they are shown in cases.

In the middle case is the "Evangelia Quattuor", assigned to the first half of the 11th century, and formerly in the Chapter Library of Beauvais Cathedral; it was written and illuminated in Northern France, perhaps at the Abbey of St.

Bertin, where the "Boulogne Psalter" was produced, in imitation of Anglo-Saxon work. In the same case are the "Psalterum Davidis", of about 1250, which belonged to St. Louis in 1270, and to Gerald, Bishop of Cambrai, in 1374; the early "Evangelia Quattuor" from Tours, the date of which is fixed in the latter half of the 9th century; the celebrated "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis", made in Tours, about 1480-1500, the illuminations of which were, it is said, undoubtedly the work of Jean Bourdichon, who flourished from 1457 to 1521, and was court painter to Louis XI.

An adjoining case contains eight leaves from the "Bible Moralisee", an example of the best French workmanship of the 13th century; it was executed in a monastery at, or near, Paris for St. Louis. The date is set at 1260. The style of the miniature is suggestive of the stained glass windows in the cathedrals at Bourges and Chartres. In the same case is the "Horae Mariae Virginis cum Calendario", Paris, about 1430, written and illuminated for a ducal member of the royal family. The manuscript is very much like the "Hours of John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France", preserved in the British Museum. A 9th century manuscript of the school of St. Gaul is also in the same case in the Fogg Museum.

The final exhibit in this group is a manuscript from the Abbey of St. Martial at Limoges, date about 1160, containing a series of miniatures depicting the life of Christ. Beside this manuscript are two rare Limoges plaques in the enamel of the 12th century; they are loaned by Mrs. George Blumenthal.

Residents of Cambridge, Boston, and the adjoining towns will probably never have a better opportunity than this to see these priceless illuminated manuscripts, with their brilliant color and delicate craftsmanship.

Space will not permit even the mention of the other important works which have been loaned for the exhibition in the Fogg Museum. It contains examples of Degas, Corot, Courbet, André, Chardin, Vigée Lebrun, Monet, Renoir, Delacroix, primitive paintings by Simon Marmion, Corneille de Lyon, and others, etchings, lithographs, drawings, and other black-and-

white pictures, and a number of upholstered chairs and sofas, inlaid and lacquered cabinets and tables, and secretaries, all of the best periods of furniture.

Captain André Morize, of the French Army, now Assistant Professor of French Literature, gave an address at the opening of the exhibition, on Wednesday, April 9. It was fitting that he should speak, because he came to Cambridge with the first group of French Army officers detailed for duty at Harvard and has ever since retained his connection with the University. A large audience heard the address. Professor Arthur Pope gave a conference on "Modern French Painting" on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 16.

The exhibition will continue through Wednesday, April 23. It is open to the public every day, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

RHODES SCHOLARS IN THE WAR

More than 200 Americans who were Rhodes Scholars at Oxford University took part in the war, and ten of them died in the service. The ten who died were: W. W. Sant, Ohio; Robert Warren, South Dakota; G. W. Anderson, Virginia; W. J. Bland, Ohio; T. H. Edsall, Nevada; W. A. Fleet, Virginia; C. F. Hawkins, Grad. '12-14, Massachusetts; A. H. Marsh, Nebraska; E. H. Van Fleet, Ohio; H. L. J. Williams, Georgia.

The latest figures at hand show that 209 American Rhodes Scholars were in the military and government service. Of these, 163 were in the U. S. Army, 10 in the U. S. Navy, and 31 in other government service. Five were in the British Army. Before the United States entered the war, about 100 American Rhodes Scholars were engaged in Belgian relief, the Ambulance Corps, or Y. M. C. A. work with the British and French armies.

Exhibition of Water-Colors

The School of Architecture announces an exhibition of water-colors by William B. E. Ranken, in Robinson Hall, daily, except Sunday, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., until April 19. The exhibition is open to the public. The pictures are loaned by Doll & Richards, Boston.

"Goya as Etcher"

On Friday, April 18, at 8 P. M., in the Fogg Art Museum, William M. Ivins, Curator of Prints, Metropolitan Museum, New York City, will lecture on "Goya as Etcher."

THE HASTY PUDDING SHOW



G. S. Weld, '20, of Boston; E. A. McCouch, '20, of Philadelphia; C. E. Hodges, '19, of Brooklyn; S. H. Stevens, '19, of Boston; Samuel Frothingham, Jr., '20, of Lenox; Fifield Workum, '20, of New York City; J. J. Albright, '19, of Buffalo; J. B. Mahon, Jr., '20, of New York City.

Chorus Girls in the Pudding Show.

THE Hasty Pudding Club is reviving its custom of presenting an annual spring show by producing this year a musical comedy in three acts and five scenes entitled "Crowns and Clowns." For the past two years the Pudding has been obliged to suspend activities on account of the war; its 1917 play was cancelled within two weeks of the first performance, when every member of the cast went into the service. This new play marks the Pudding's 73d annual show.

"Crowns and Clowns" was written by four juniors in College who go under the *nom de plume* of Jay LaBasco, which, translated, means H. H. F. Jayne, '20, of Wallingford, Pa., Christopher LaFarge, '20, of New York City, E. A. Bacon, '20, of Milwaukee, and Edgar Scott, Jr., '20, of Landsdowne, Pa. The score was composed by F. W. Hatch, '19. The book deals with the political troubles of a distant country called Czecho-Ptomania, where an indo-

lent, amorous king neglects his state duties to flirt with his lady love. A revolution naturally ensues, deposing the king, and establishing a republic under the guiding hand of one Borus, a Bolshevik, who combines intense self-esteem with an exceptional inability to govern. Eventually he, in turn, is ousted and the king restored. The feature of the show is the unusually good music which is well up to, if not above, the Pudding standard.

The first performance of "Crowns and Clowns" was given in the Hasty Pudding Theatre, on Wednesday, April 16, when graduates only were admitted. The following evening the public at large and undergraduates were admitted. Two performances will be given in New York on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, April 19, in the Hotel Astor ballroom, and the cast will return to Boston for two final performances on the evenings of Monday, April 21, and Wednesday, April 23. The

Boston performances will be given in Jordan Hall. Tickets for the New York performances may be had at the Harvard Club and McBride's; for the Boston performances, at Herrick's and the box office at Jordan Hall; and seats for any performance may be reserved on application to E. W. Pavenstedt, Jr., '20, ticket manager, at the Hasty Pudding Club, Cambridge. All tickets are at \$2.75, including the war tax.

The production is under the direction of Mr. James B. Haviland of Boston, who is



Ivan and Catherine.

assisted by Mrs. Haviland. The executive staff is as follows: G. A. Brownell, '19, of New York City, manager; R. McA. Lloyd, Jr., '19, of New York City, stage manager; W. W. Clafin, '20, of Newton Centre, assistant stage manager; E. W. Pavenstedt, Jr., '20, of New York City, ticket manager; Philip Zach, '19, of Roxbury, advertising manager; F. M. Warburg, '19, of New York City, New York manager; D. A. Freeman, Jr., '19, of Medfield, head usher; G. C. Barclay, '19, of New York City, publicity manager.

The cast follows:

Ivan, King of Czecho-Ptomania, amorously uninterested in the governmental,

C. A. Clark, Jr., '19, of Milton.

Anna, sister of the King, Cupid's contribution to Bolshevism,

H. C. Flower, Jr., '19, of Kansas City.

Borus, would-be president of a would-be republic of Czech-Ptomania,

Cass Canfield, '19, of Roslyn, L. I.

Catherine, sister of Borus, a socialist with a social twist,

D. H. Read, '19, of Purchase, N. Y.

General Hupincoff,

John Lavalley, Jr., '18, of Boston.

Gumbutoff, Anabaptistical Attendant, idolizing Borus,

R. H. Ware, '20, of Brookline.

Flitch, his dog, a Ptomanian fleece-hound,

The Dog.

Peter B. Heinz, of the 57 Workshop, Author of the Book, and admits it,

Christopher LaFarge, '20, of New York City.

Gedapski, just a horse,

J. C. Bolton, '20, of Cleveland, and

E. A. Bacon, '20, of Milwaukee.

Spurzoff, Minister of the Army,

G. C. Barclay, '19, of New York City.

Peski, Minister of State,

Casimir deRham, '18, of New York City.

Discountoff, Minister of Finance,

H. K. White, Jr., '19, of Milton.

Potatoski, Minister of Agriculture,

F. W. Hatch, '19, of West Medford.

Butler,

F. K. Bullard, '20, of Revere.

Maid,

R. G. Payne, '20, of Garrison, Md.

Lulu, a parlor maid,

Edgar Scott, Jr., '20, Lansdowne, Pa.

Fifi, a dancer,

A. S. Carhart, '20, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

Councillors, Court Ladies, Footmen, Guards,

Army of Bolsheviks, Models, Mob, etc.

DEBATES WITH YALE AND PRINCETON

The triangular debate between Yale, Princeton, and Harvard will be held on May 2. Harvard has asked for a new wording of the subject of the debate which was drawn as follows by the Yale debaters:

"Resolved, that the 18th amendment to the Constitution of the United States should be repealed and that the power to regulate or prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages should not be committed to the Federal Government."

Freshman Class Officers

The class of 1922 has elected the following officers: President, Henry F. Colt, of Genesee, N. Y.; vice-president, Mitchell Gratwick, of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Myles P. Baker, of Cambridge; representative on the Student Council, Howard Elliott, Jr., of Boston.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, Aéronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air service, Production. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.-F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Harvard Dead.

Army and Navy,	-	-	-	300
Auxiliary service,	-	-	-	24
Total,	-	-	-	324

Deaths in Service.

'97—EDWIN McMASTER STANTON, 1st sergeant in the 61st Inf., 5th Div., was killed in action, Oct. 14, 1918, possibly near the Bois de Rappe. He enlisted as a private in the regular infantry soon after war was declared, joining the 61st Regt. In a short time Stanton was warranted a corporal and then a sergeant. He went overseas in March, 1918, and soon after landing was promoted to 1st sergeant. For service in the field, he was recommended by his company and regimental officers for a commission; the orders of approval, although issued, had not reached Stanton at the time of his death.

M.D. '05—WILLIAM WRIGHT WALCOTT, captain, M. C., died of disease in France, March 16, 1919. Walcott enlisted as private in the Medical Corps of the 1st Mass. Engineers, April 23, 1909, and at the time the unit was federalized, becoming the 101st Engineers, 26th Div., he held the rank of 1st lieutenant. Dr. Walcott went overseas in September, 1917, with his regiment and saw service at Château Thierry, Chemin des Dames, St. Mihiel, and Verdun. He was wounded and gassed last July, and was promoted to captain and regimental surgeon after his recovery.

Gr. '11-12—MAXWELL O. PARRY, lieutenant, who went overseas in January, 1918, with the 147th Aero Sq., is reported as having died in France. He had been reported as missing since July, 1918, when he fought at Château Thierry. Lt. Parry entered the service in August, 1917, training for a pilot. He was officially credited with two enemy planes and had received the *Croix de Guerre* with Palm and the Distinguished Service Cross.

'13—ROBERT LEWIS FORBUSH, master engineer, senior grade, in Co. D, 101st Engineers, 26th

Div., died in France, March 14, from pneumonia. He enlisted as a private in Co. D, 1st Mass. Engineers, July 28, 1917. Before going overseas in the following September, Forbush was made a sergeant. He served in the capacity of master engineer continuously with the 101st Regt. until about Oct. 1, 1918, when he was sent to an engineer-officer-candidate school. He graduated there about Dec. 1, but did not receive his commission on account of the armistice; Forbush was acting 2d lieutenant at the time of his death, having returned to his regiment.

Gr. '14-15, '16-18—CARL HENRY WILSON, a sergeant in the army, died at Ft. Banks, Mass., Jan. 10, 1919. He had been sent there for medical treatment early in December. Wilson was inducted, Dec. 11, 1917, was promoted to corporal, July 1, 1918, and made a sergeant, Oct. 1.

'15—BRAYTON NICHOLS, a lieutenant in the 166th Aero. Sq., Army of Occupation, was killed in an airplane accident at Wittlich, Germany. Lt. Nichols attended the Plattsburg camp and trained at Ellington Field, Tex., where he was commissioned. He went overseas last July.

'15—MORRIS EPHRIAM STERN, cadet, U. S. N. R. F., died at Pelham Bay, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1918, while he was attending the Officer Material School, 3d Naval Dist.

A.M. '18—HERBERT FREDERICK ENGELBRECHT, 2d lieutenant, C. W. S., died from poison gas at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1918. He had been on duty at the American University Experiment Station. Engelbrecht was inducted, June 28, 1918, and received his commission, Oct. 22.

Additions and Corrections.

LL.B. '11—REUBEN BRENT HUTCHCRAFT, JR., Gr. '07-08, whose death in action was reported in the BULLETIN of Feb. 13, was killed near Chemery, on the Sedan road, Nov. 7, 1918. He was captain of Co. K, 166th Inf., 42d Div., and sailed for France in September, 1917. The Distinguish-

ed Service Cross was awarded to him posthumously "for extraordinary heroism in action near Sedan, France, Nov. 7, 1918. Capt. Hutchcraft personally took command of a platoon of his company which was designated as advance guard, and led his patrol to the most advanced point reached by any of our troops during the engagement. He was killed while making reconnaissance within thirty yards of enemy machine guns."

'13—WILLIAM FENIMORE MERRILL, whose death at Coblenz from pneumonia was reported in the BULLETIN of March 6, died, Feb. 3, not Feb. 2, as then stated. He was a corporal, C. A. C., stationed at the Central Records Office, A. E. F., at the time he was taken ill.

Law '15-17—ARTHUR RUSSELL GAYLORD, 1st lieutenant, Inf., whose death in action has been previously reported, was killed at Villers-Tour-nelle near Montdidier, April 28, 1918. He was a member of the 18th Inf., 1st Div., and was in action beginning Jan. 26, 1918. Gaylord was commissioned from Ft. Snelling, Minn., in August, 1917, and sailed, Sept. 12, for France, where he attended the Franco-American Infantry School at La Val Bon.

'17—GUSTAV HERMANN KISSEL, who was a 1st lieutenant in the Aviation Sec., Signal Corps, at the time of his death in action, was killed, April 12, 1918, while attached to Squadron 43., Royal Air Force, B. E. F. He received his British wings, Dec. 3, 1917, and went to the front the following March.

'18—ROGER SHERMAN DIX, JR., 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), whose death by aeroplane accident last May has been previously reported, was killed at le Crotoy, (Somme), France, where he had been a cadet in the Ecole d'Aviation Militaire de le Crotoy. His commission was dated three days before his death occurred.

'19—HENRY WHITE BROUGHTON, JR., whose death on Oct. 8, 1918, has been previously reported, died at Base Hospital No. 47, Beaune, Cote d'Or, France. He was a corporal in the 101st F. A., 26th Div., had been cited for bravery three times, and had received the *Croix de Guerre* with divisional citation.

In Military or Naval Service.

M.D. '84—Leonard Wood, major general, U. S. A., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

'88—Lynde Sullivan, captain, Q. M. C., who went overseas in March, 1918, has returned to the United States to be discharged.

M.D. '90—Joel E. Goldthwait, lieutenant M. C., director of military orthopedics with the A. E. F., has returned to the United States after a year and a half of overseas service.

'92—Robert G. Loring, M.D. '96, who was honorably discharged as a captain, M. C., at the Base Hosp., Camp Devens, Mass., has recently been re-commissioned a major in the Reserve Corps.

'93—William H. Robey, Jr., M.D. '95, lieutenant colonel, M.C., who was consultant in medicine to the base hospitals in the advance section, A. E. F., has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged.

'95—Charles E. Bacon has been honorably discharged as a captain, Q. M. C.

'95—Rolfe Floyd, who returned to the United States in February, with Base Hospital No. 15, of which he was commanding officer, has been honorably discharged as a lieutenant colonel, M. C. He went overseas July 2, 1917, and was for six months on the staff of the Chief Surgeon, A. E. F.

'00—Duncan G. Harris, major, 305th Inf., 77th Div., has received the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action in the Argonne Forest on Sept. 30. During an attack in the Argonne Forest he fell and broke his collar bone, but he continued with his battalion throughout the attack, and until the Meuse was reached. For fifteen days he was continually with his battalion, personally leading them against strongly fortified enemy positions, although suffering acute and continued pain from his injury and being handicapped by having his arm in a sling."

'02—Daniel B. Reardon, M.D. '03, who has been attached to Base Hosp. No. 7 at Tours, has been promoted to major, M. C.

'03—Archibald King, LL.B. '06, who has been serving since last November at Gen. Hdqrs. A. E. F., was recently promoted from captain to major, J. A. G. D. He went overseas in December, 1917, with the 161st Inf.

'04—Alton T. Roberts was honorably discharged as a captain, A. S. (Pro.), Spruce Production Div., last December.

'04—Charles K. Rockwell, lieutenant colonel, C. W. S., is chief gas officer at 3d Army Hdqrs., Coblenz, Germany.

'05—Dudley Davis, captain, Inf., who went overseas with the 307th Regt., 77th Div., in command of Co. F, is reported to have been slightly wounded in action.

'05—A. Lawrence Hopkins, who was honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), a few weeks ago, brought home with him a *Croix de Guerre* which he received while a member of the 12th Aero Sq. He was wounded in action last September.

'06—Cleveland Cobb, 1st lieutenant, Air Service, returned from France in February, and was honorably discharged.

'06—Frederick Strauss, 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., Baling and Packing Div., has been honorably discharged.

'06—Gordon W. Thayer, private, 168th Inf., 42d Div., A. E. F., is on detached service to the American Peace Commission in Paris as a member of the Library Staff.

'07—Francis R. Appleton, Jr., who has been serving with Hdqrs., 2d Army, since last October, was promoted in March from major to lieutenant colonel, Inf. He went overseas in April, 1918 with Hdqrs. Co., 307th Inf., 77th Div.

'07—Harold B. Eaton, M.D. '15, captain, M. C., who returned recently to the United States, has been honorably discharged. He was wounded last July while serving as regimental surgeon

of the 9th Inf., 2d Div., but is now quite recovered. In December he returned to his original unit, Base Hospital No. 18, remaining with this unit until his discharge in February.

'07—Frank C. Tenney has been honorably discharged as a captain, C. A. C.

'07—John Weare is a captain, U. S. A.

'08—Charles S. Brown, Jr., has been promoted to major, 52d Pioneer Inf., A. E. F.

'08—Bradley Dewey, colonel, C. W. S., recently received the Distinguished Service Medal.

'08—Gordon Ware, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A. A. C., S. S. U. 645, A. E. F., is on detached service at Paris, where he is serving as courier at the Peace Conference.

'09—John W. Cutler, major, O. C., who served for five months with the A. E. F., returned to the United States and has been honorably discharged.

'09—George S. Shirk is a 1st lieutenant, O. C.

'10—Ralph H. Aronson, captain, O. C., who was stationed at Bourges, France, with the French Commission *D'Experience de L'Artilerie* as liaison proof officer on Trench Warfare Material, has returned to the United States and is on duty at Washington, D. C.

'12—Arthur D. Brigham, lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N. R. F., has been released from active duty in the Office of the Director of Naval Communications, Washington, D. C.

'12—Frederick H. Chatfield has been made a Chevalier of the Order of the Couronne, an honorary decoration conferred by the Belgian Government, in recognition of his services with the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

'12—Philip K. Houston, 2d lieutenant, is attached to the 5th M. G. Bn., 2d Div. His address is A. P. O. 710, A. E. F.

'12—Alfred G. Langman, M.D. '16, 1st lieutenant, M. C. is at the Base Hosp., Camp Mills, N. Y.

'12—Clarence B. Randall is a captain of Inf., and aide to the general commanding the 35th Div., A. E. F.

'12—Paul R. Withington, M.D. '16, was incorrectly reported in the BULLETIN of Feb. 27 as having returned to the United States. He is still overseas as a captain, M. C.

LL.B. '12—Dana T. Gallup served in France as captain commanding the 102d M. G. Bn., and Regtl. M. G. officer at Hdqrs. 102d Inf., 26th Div. He was cited for bravery in action. Last September Capt. Gallup returned to the United States and was promoted to major. He was last assigned to duty in the Judge Advocate General's Office, Div. of Constitutional and International Law, Washington, D. C.

'13—Robert H. Burrage, 1st lieutenant, 27th Engineers, A. E. F., has been cited for bravery during a night reconnaissance, Nov. 1, 1918, along the River Meuse, to find a location for a bridge near Vilosne.

'13—Constantine G. Kirov, corporal in the 151st Depot Brigade at Camp Devens, Mass., was honorably discharged, March 8.

'13—John C. Milliken is still overseas with Co. A, 25th Engineers. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant last October.

'13—Hermann C. Schwab has been honorably discharged as a captain, Inf.

'13—Howard C. Shaw is in Germany with the Army of Occupation, having recovered from wounds received last October at Verdun. He was promoted to captain after distinguished service at Château Thierry.

'13—Frederick R. Wulsin, 1st lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F., acted as an interpreter for the armistice commission. Lt. Wulsin went abroad as a 2d lieutenant, Corps of Interpreters, with the 42d Div. Last August he was transferred to the Infantry.

Gr. '13-14—William S. Crowder served as a private with the A. E. F. from December, 1917, to February, 1919.

'14—John R. Abbot, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A. A. C., is reported to have been wounded slightly while in service with the A. E. F. He was a member of S. S. U. 585, and has received the *Croix de Guerre*.

'14—Frederick C. Bryant has been promoted to captain, R. T. C. His address is care of Gen. Mgr. Trans. Corps., D. G. T., Tours, France.

'14—Harry D. Kroll, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been commanding officer of the 244th Aero. Sq., Kelly Field, Tex., for nearly a year.

'14—James D. Ryan was honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, O. C., at the Ordnance Depot, Ft. Wingate.

'14—Edwin R. Schiller was a candidate at the Inf. Central O. T. Sch., Camp McArthur, Tex., when the armistice was signed.

'14—A. Calvert Smith is captain, Co. E, 59th Inf., 4th Div., with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

A.M. '14—Henry Ten Eyck Perry, Ph.D. '16, who went overseas in March, 1918, has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged. He was gassed last July at the Champagne sector, and wounded Sept. 14, at St. Mihiel. Afterwards Perry, who was a private in Hdqrs. Co., 168th Inf., 42d Div., was transferred to Hdqrs. Co., Blois.

M.D. '14—G. Warren Bachman, Jr., has been promoted to major, M. C., A. E. F., and appointed attending surgeon, Base Sec. No. 3, London.

'15—Charles W. Cheney is a 1st lieutenant, 14th Engineers, Div. of Light Railways and Roads, A. E. F.

'15—Broughton Cobb, who was attached to the U. S. Naval Port Office at Le Havre, France, returned to the United States in January. He was then promoted to lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F., and released from active service.

'15—Hugo Francke, 1st lieutenant, C. W. S., is at General Hospital No. 2, Ft. McHenry, Md., recovering from a fracture of the skull which he received at Verdun, Dec. 30, 1918.

'15—William L. Langer, who was master engineer in the 1st Gas Regt., C. W. S., returned to the United States in February, and was honorably discharged.

'15—Malcolm J. Logan, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who has been serving as aide to Gen. Sweetser, has been honorably discharged.

'15—Chauncey C. Loomis, who went overseas in December, 1917, as a private in the 30th Engineers, has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged. He was gassed, March 23, 1918, after which he was transferred

to the Chemical Warfare Service and sent to Hanlon Field, near Chaumont. Loomis was a master engineer at the time of his discharge.

'15—Samuel D. Smolen, 1st lieutenant, F. A., is an instructor in the A. E. F. University, Beaune, France.

'15—Joseph P. Spang, Jr., has been honorably discharged from the U. S. Army Balloon School, Ft. Omaha, Neb., where he had been stationed for a year and a half as an instructor.

'15—Daniel L. Strickland, who was honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), last December, has recently been commissioned a lieutenant in the Reserve Corps.

'15—William T. Wright was commissioned an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., at the Officer Material Sch., Cambridge, in February, and placed on the inactive list.

A.M. '15—Claude B. Cross, Law '15-17, 2d lieutenant, 7th F. A., 1st Div., A. E. F., is with the 3d Army of Occupation in Germany. He was slightly gassed last October.

Law '12-14—Charles H. Paul, who was wounded last September near Exermont, and was invalided to the United States in December, has recovered and been honorably discharged. He was 1st lieutenant in Co. L, 364th Inf., 91st Div., and went overseas last July.

'16—Harold Amory is a 1st lieutenant, 101st M. G. Bn., 26th Div.

'16—Gordon M. Browne, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., who has been an instructor at the Naval Training Camp, San Pedro, Cal., has been released from active duty.

'16—Howell Foreman, captain, Inf., was gassed near Cornay last October, while in command of Co. F, 328th Regt. After six weeks in hospital he was pronounced fit for light service, and is now attached to Hdqrs., 82d Div., A. E. F.

'16—Frank G. Fripp, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who was gassed in October, has entirely recovered, and is on duty again with the 311th Inf., 78th Div., A. E. F.

'16—William E. Nash, 2d lieutenant, Corps of Interpreters, is attached to the Intelligence Dept., General Staff Sec. 2, Hdqrs. A. E. F. He went overseas in August, 1917, as a private in Sec. 10, U. S. A. A. C. Later he was promoted to sergeant and transferred to the Intelligence Dept.

'16—Theodore Sizer was honorably discharged last January as a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.). His last assignment was that of aviation officer in charge of all overseas shipments for the Air Service at the Port of Embarkation, Philadelphia, Pa.

'16—James H. Volkmann, who was wounded on Oct. 17, while serving as a 1st lieutenant, 312th Inf., A. E. F., returned to the United States as a casual officer and has recently been honorably discharged.

'16—Elmer M. Wanamaker is still overseas with the 25th Engineers. He is a master engineer, senior grade, at Regimental Hdqrs.

Gr. '16-17—Roland H. Verbeck, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), 270 Aero. Sq., is athletic officer at the First Air Depot, Colomley-les-Belles, France.

Arch. '16-17—Robert C. Teare, Gr. '17-18, is a

chief yeoman, U. S. N. R. F., detailed to the Cost Inspection Office, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

'17—Henry M. Bliss, 1st lieutenant, 103d Inf., 26th Div., received the *Croix de Guerre* for bravery in action at Xivray last June.

'17—J. Wilmon Brewer, lieutenant, Co. B, 129th Inf., A. E. F., has recovered from the gassing he received in action.

'17—Douglas Campbell, captain, 94th Aero. Sq., has returned to the United States after a year and a half of overseas service, with many distinctions. He is one of the sixty-three American "aces".

'17—Herbert B. Courteen, captain, C. A. C., who served for seven months with the A. E. F., returned to the United States as an instructor, and was honorably discharged last December.

'17—Howard R. Guild, Jr., corporal, U. S. A. C., has received the *Croix de Guerre* for his great coolness as an ambulance driver and for his disregard of danger. "He particularly distinguished himself in December, 1917, and January, 1918, in the Bezanvaux sector, and during the offensive of July and August, 1918, notably in the Braisne sector." Guild is a member of S. S. U. 510.

'17—Edward C. Wynne, 1st lieutenant, Inf., is on duty with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris, as assistant to the director of Territorial, Economic, and Political Intelligence.

'17—Sydney Zanditon was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C., from the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

LL.B. '17—Alvin C. Reis, captain, A. S. (Aero.), Balloon Sec., A. E. F., is commander of balloons, 3d Army Corps.

'18—Clarke T. Bronson, who has been driving an ambulance in France since August, 1917, has been released from the service. He has received the *Croix de Guerre*.

'18—Powell M. Cabot, 2d lieutenant, F. A., is second in command of the Provisional Administrative Bn., A. E. F. University, Beaune, France.

'18—Clarence H. Dagnall was honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, S. C., from the Officers' Training Bn., Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., and later commissioned a 2d lieutenant, S. R. C.

'18—Arthur W. Pope, Jr., 1st lieutenant, Inf., who was seriously wounded by machine gun fire July 18, 1918, is convalescing at U. S. A. General Hospital 11, Cape May, N. J. He went overseas in September, 1917, with the 9th Inf., 2d Div. He was in the trenches from March, 1918, to the time he was wounded.

'18—Casimir de Rham, 1st lieutenant, F. A., was honorably discharged from Camp Kearny, Cal., where he had been an instructor since his return from overseas last July.

'18—V. Heber Sergeant, who served overseas as a private, 1st class, M.D., Mobile Hosp. Unit No. 100, recently returned to the United States with that unit and was honorably discharged.

'18—Paul Squibb was promoted to 1st lieutenant, F. A., last November, after five months' service at the front with the 120th F. A.

'18—Frederic R. Whitney, 2d lieutenant, O. C., is post athletic officer at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Law '15-17—Sidney Clifford, 1st lieutenant, 49th Inf., A. E. F., has been on detached service as rifle instructor with the 26th Div.

Law '15-17—Raymond E. MacAllister, captain, 339th Inf., 85th Div., A. E. F., who was gassed some time ago, is on duty again.

Law '15-18—Clark O. Tayntor, who was severely wounded in the Soissons-Rheims Sector last July, while serving as a 1st lieutenant, 47th Inf., 4th Div., has recently been assigned to duty at Hdqrs., 89th Div.

Gr. Bus. '16-17—Paul C. Winner is a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), in the 213th Aero Sq., A. E. F.

'19—Russell Cobb, private, 164th Inf., 41st Div., is a convalescent in Hosp. No. 33, Camp Pontanezen, Brest, France. It is expected that he will be returned to the United States as soon as he has recovered.

'19—John L. Leighton, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., who has been serving on the staff of Admiral Sims in London, has recently returned to the United States.

'19—Melvin H. Leonard, captain, 9th Inf., who went to France in September, 1917, has received both the *Croix de Guerre* and the Distinguished Service Cross. He saw service on the Meuse, at Verdun, Château Thierry, Vaux, and St. Mihiel, and was wounded in the advance on Soissons. Last September he returned to Camp Devens, Mass., as an instructor.

Law '16-17—Melville A. Gray, 2d lieutenant, 17th F. A., is with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He recently received the *Croix de Guerre* with Palm.

Law '16-17—Howard C. Knotts, 1st lieutenant who was wounded and taken prisoner while a member of the 17th Aero. Sq., has arrived in the United States after having endured weeks of hardship and sickness. The official report of his capture, experiences, and observations as a German prisoner of war will be used by the Peace Conference, and incorporated in the Air Service records.

'20—Walter G. Chick was an apprentice seaman, U. S. Naval Unit, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'20—Bernard H. Damon is a corporal, T. C., Co. C, 304th Bn., A. E. F.

'20—Hyman Levin is in France as a private in S. S. U. 511, U. S. A. C.

'20—Selden M. Loring, 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., according to last advices was serving as adjutant to the commanding officer of a French Motor Transport Section. He has been in France since July, 1917.

'20—John B. Read, Jr., has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, Inf., R. C.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'74—Herbert W. Lull was a Four-Minute Man in Newport, R. I., until the organization was disbanded.

M.D. '82—Royal Whitman is a member of Local Draft Board No. 159, and chairman of Legal Advisory Board No. 10, New York, N. Y.

'90—Sidney E. Mezes is director of Territorial Economic and Political Intelligence, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris, France.

Med. '95-96—Ernest F. Pope is with the Am. R. C. in France.

'96—Alexander H. Bullock has resigned as director, Bureau of Branches and Customs, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

'96—Edmund E. Van der Burgh, who served as a purser with the U. S. Shipping Board at Nantes, France, has returned to the United States, and has left that service.

'98—Gordon L. Sawyer, formerly of the Labor Supply Sec., Emergency Fleet Corp., has been transferred to the U. S. Employment Service and is in charge of the 77th Division Employment Bureau, New York, N. Y.

'99—Robert A. Jackson, in recognition of his service as a member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, has been made a Chevalier of the Order of Couronne by the Belgian Government.

'00—William R. Castle, Jr., major, Am. R. C., is no longer serving as director of the Bureau of Communication, Washington, D. C.

'04—Kendall K. Smith is serving with the Y. M. C. A. in Greece.

'05—George S. Jackson has been made a Chevalier of the Order of Couronne by the Belgian Government, in recognition of his service as a member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

CLASS OF 1904

The class secretary will be deeply grateful to any reader of the BULLETIN who can send him information regarding the present address of any of the following men. Please read through the list carefully and give me any assistance you can:

George Matthew Allee.
William Frederiek Allen.
Frank Robert Bauer.
Eliot Boardman.
John Thomas Bowen.
Frank Alfred Chudoba.
George Harrison Clarke.
Ephraim Rees Davis.
George Eaton.
Joseph Wilson Emerson.
Frederick Halde Haddix.
Harold Cortez Johnson.
Shadrach Carrington Jones.
Sydney Cornwall Legh.
Edmund Winchester Merritt, Jr.
Simon Mosenfelder.
George Henry Murray.
Henry Matthews Parker.
Charles Rice.
James Baybutt Winward.
George Bradley Carter.
Charles Galwey.
John Bonner Hutchinson.
Arthur David Paton.
Gustavus Setz.

PAYSON DANA, Secretary,
711 Barristers Hall, Boston, Mass.

RESEARCH IN PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

THE National Research Council has been entrusted by the Rockefeller Foundation with the expenditure of an appropriation of \$500,000 within a period of five years for promoting fundamental research in physics and chemistry primarily in educational institutions of the United States.

The primary feature of the plan is the initiation and maintenance of a system of National Research Fellowships, which are to be awarded by the National Research Council to persons who have demonstrated a high order of ability in research, for the purpose of enabling them to conduct investigations at educational institutions which make adequate provision for effective prosecution of research in physics or chemistry. The plan will include such supplementary features as may promote its broad purpose and increase its efficiency.

Among the important results which are expected to follow from the execution of the plan may be mentioned:

- (1). Opening of a scientific career to a larger number of able investigators and their more thorough training in research, thus meeting an urgent need of our universities and industries.

- (2). Increase of knowledge relating to the fundamental principles of physics and chemistry, upon which the progress of all the sciences and the development of industry depend.

- (3). Creation of more favorable conditions for research in the educational institutions of this country.

The plan will be administered by the Research Fellowship Board of the National Research Council. This Board consists of six members appointed for terms of five years, and of the chairmen ex-officio of the Division of Physical Science and the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the National Research Council. The members of the Board are:

Henry A. Bumstead, Professor of Physics, Yale University.

Simon Flexner, Director of Laboratories, Rockefeller Institution for Medical Research.

George E. Hale, Director of Mount Wilson Observatory.

Elmer P. Kohler, Professor of Chemistry, Harvard University.

Robert A. Millikan, Professor of Physics, University of Chicago.

Arthur A. Noyes, Director of the Research Laboratory of Physical Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Wilder D. Bancroft, Professor of Physical Chemistry, Cornell University.

Chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology.

Chairman of the Division of Physical Science.

National Research Fellows will be permitted to conduct their investigations at institutions that will coöperate in meeting their needs. These needs differ widely from those of students seeking only instruction. Able investigators, actively engaged in productive research, are needed to inspire and guide the work of the Fellows. Research laboratories, adequately manned with assistants and mechanics, and amply supplied with instruments, machine tools, and other facilities, are indispensable; and funds to provide supplies and to satisfy the constantly recurrent demands of research must be available. Above all, there must exist the stimulating atmosphere found only in institutions that have brought together a group of men devoted to the advancement of science through pursuit of research.

The Research Fellowship Board expects to make arrangements by which educational institutions will associate the Research Fellows with their graduate departments and offer the most favorable conditions for the prosecution of their researches.

The applicant will indicate one or more institutions at which, in his opinion, his research work can be conducted to the best advantage.

The appointments of National Research Fellows will be made only after careful consideration of the scientific attainments of all candidates, not only of those who apply on their own initiative, but also of those who are brought to the attention of the Fellowship Board by professors in educational institutions and by other investigators throughout the country. In making the appointments much weight will also be given to the judgment shown by the applicant in selecting and planning his proposed research.

The Research Fellowships will for the most part be awarded to American citizens who have had training equivalent to that represented by the Doctor's degree. The salary will ordinarily be \$1,500 for the first year. The Research Fellowship Board will not, however, be bound by rigid rules of procedure. Thus it may offer larger salaries to those of exceptional attainment or wider experience, and may give appointment to competent investigators who have had training other than that represented by the Doctor's degree. The Research Fellows will be appointed for one year; but they will be eligible for reappointments, ordinarily with increase of salary.

Research Fellows are expected to devote their

entire time to research, except that during the college year they may at their option give not more than one-fifth of their time (outside preparation included) to teaching of educational value to themselves, or to attendance on advanced courses of study. They may associate graduate students with their researches. They shall not engage in work for remuneration during the term of their appointment. Fellows who have not received the Doctor's degree may, with the approval of the institution, offer their research work in partial fulfillment of the requirements for that degree.

Fellows are expected to submit to the Board shortly before the first of April of each year a detailed report on the progress of their researches. They must also present an account of their researches in form for publication before withdrawing from the Fellowship; and final salary payments will be deferred until this condition is fulfilled. It is understood that all results of investigation by the Fellows shall be made available to the public without restriction.

Fellowship appointments are subject to the condition that after they are accepted by the applicant, they will not be vacated within the year without consent of the Research Fellowship Board.

It is expected that fifteen to twenty Research Fellowships will be available during the coming year, and that the number will be increased in subsequent years. Applications for these Fellowships should be made on the form provided for the purpose, and should be sent to the Secretary of the Research Fellowship Board, National Research Council, 1023 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C., to whom all other correspondence should also be addressed. Applications will be received up to September 1, 1919 for Fellowships available during the next academic year; but a limited number of appointments will be made on the basis of the applications received before April 20, 1919.

THE NEW ENGINEERING SOCIETY

The first meeting of the Lawrence Scientific and Engineering Society, an organization formed by uniting the Lawrence Scientific Association and the Association of Harvard Engineers, was held at the City Club, Boston, on April 1. The following committees were appointed:

Placement Bureau Committee.—J. W. Wood, '98, chairman, C. M. Holland, '05, Professor C. A. Adams, Gr. '92-93, F. A. Delano, '85, Hugh Nawn, '10.

Membership Committee.—H. S. Allen, '92, chairman, Charles Gilman, '04, Wm. H. Rudick, M.D. '68, J. F. Vaughan, '95, C. J. Tilden, '96.

Lawrence Lecture Committee.—J. R. Worces-

ter, '82, chairman, Wm. M. Davis, '69, E. S. Morse, '59-62, C. P. Steinmetz, A.M. (Hon.) '02, Elihu Thomson, S.D. (Hon.) '09.

Visiting Committee.—B. B. Thayer, C.E. '85, chairman, J. H. Libbey, '98, P. L. Spalding, '92, J. R. Worcester, '82, R. Ridgway.

Scholarship Committee.—J. F. Vaughan, '95, chairman, T. C. Desmond, '08, F. L. Kennedy, '92.

Committee on the Entertainment of Distinguished Engineers and Scientists.—A. H. Tuttle, '83, chairman, Professor H. E. Clifford, '86-87, '88-89.

Honorary Degrees Committee.—Howard Elliott, C.E. '81, chairman, E. C. Felton, '79, President Ira N. Hollis, A.M. (Hon.) '99, Hennen Jennings, C.E. '77, B. B. Thayer, C.E. '85.

Publication Committee.—Professor H. E. Clifford, chairman, C. M. Holland, '05, J. A. Moyer, '99, A. E. Norton, Gr. '01-04, '05-06, Franklin Remington, '87, J. W. Wood, '98.

Committee on the Undergraduate Harvard Engineering Society.—S. R. Crosse, '06, chairman, Professor H. E. Clifford, Howard Elliott, C.E. '81, A. V. Garratt, '76-78, C. Gilman, '04, Professor L. J. Johnson, '87, C. P. Steinmetz, A.M. (Hon.) '02, J. W. Wood, '98.

HARVARD CREW AT ANNAPOLIS

The Harvard crew will race the Princeton and Navy eights at Annapolis on Saturday of this week. The distance will probably be a mile and seven-eighths, but it may be extended to two nautical miles—two miles and 1,600 yards.

The crew will leave Cambridge late in the week and will arrive in Annapolis, it is hoped, in time for one or two trials on the Severn. Charles W. Hart, the veteran boat-rigger, has already gone to Annapolis; he will prepare one of the Ward shells owned by the Navy crew so that it will fit the Harvard oarsmen. They will not take a boat with them.

The arrangement of the Harvard crew has not been changed in the past ten days, and, as a result, it seems to be rowing more smoothly than it was in the early season. Leighton makes a good stroke oar, and the eight as a whole is as smooth and powerful as could be expected at this time of the year.

The following table contains the statistics of the crew as it will row on Saturday; the positions in the boat, the name, class, residence, age, height, and weight of the men, and the schools at which they prepared for college are given in order:

Stroke, Delmar Leighton, '19, Tunkhannock, Pa., age 22, 6 feet, 164 pounds, Exeter.

7, Norman Brazier, '18, Brookline, age 24, 6 feet, 171 pounds, Milton Academy.

6, Francis B. Lothrop, '21, Boston, age 20, 5 feet, 11 inches, 180 pounds, Groton.

5, Robert M. Sedgwick, '21, New York City, age 20, 6 feet, 3 inches, 193 pounds, Groton.

4, Dave H. Morris, Jr., '21, New York City, age 18, 5 feet, 11 inches, 174 pounds, Browning.

3, John F. Linder, Jr., '19, Canton, age 21, 6 feet, 180 pounds, Noble & Greenough.

2, Charles F. Batchelder, Jr., '20, Peterboro, N. H., age 20, 6 feet, 172 pounds, Noble & Greenough.

Bow, Frederic B. Whitman, '19, Cambridge, age 20, 6 feet, 1 inch, 170 pounds, Cambridge High-Latin.

Coxswain, Edward L. Peirson, '21, Salem, age 19, 4 feet, 10 inches, 99 pounds, Middlesex.

THE BASEBALL NINE

The Harvard baseball nine opened its season last week and played two games; on Wednesday it defeated Bowdoin, 4 to 3, and on Saturday it was beaten by Bates, 9 to 7. Both games were loosely played, but were interesting because of the free hitting. Three of the regular Harvard players, McLeod, Gross, and King, were unable to play in the Colby game, and the pitchers, Horween, Hardell, and Bullard were not in good form. The indications now are that the team will be weak in the box.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

E. A. McCouch, '20, of Philadelphia, has been chosen editor-in-chief of the handbook which will be issued next fall by the Phillips Brooks House Association for distribution among the new members of the University. V. E. Macy, Jr., '20, of Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y., and J. R. Morse, '21, of Chestnut Hill, will be respectively, business manager and assistant business manager of the handbook.

Louis B. McCagg, Jr., of New York City, son of Louis B. McCagg, '84, has been elected captain of the freshman crew. The younger McCagg prepared at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He has recently been relieved of active duty in the Navy, in which he had the rank of junior lieutenant.

The following have been elected editors of the *Lampoon*: Lawrence C. Laughlin, '21, of Chicago, Louis H. La Motte, Jr., '22, of New York City, Robb H. Sagendorph, '22, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., Alexander L. Steinert, '22, of Boston, and John W. Watson, '22, of Milton.

Dr. Edward H. Nichols, '86, Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02, and Dr. Channing Frothingham, '02, have been reappointed on the graduate advisory baseball committee, and Robert C. Potter, '12, has been added to the committee.

Foxcroft Hall has been opened as a cafeteria under the direction of the University. The Hall was one of the regular dining places of the University from 1891 to 1899, when Randall Hall

took its place. It was opened again in 1912 and was kept in use until 1918 when it was damaged by fire. Foxcroft was used last spring by students in the Naval Radio School.

The Pasteur Medal for the current year has been awarded to Rudolph P. Berle, '20, of Cambridge, for excellence in the debate which was held recently on "Resolved: That it would be to the best interests of France that allied military intervention in Russia be discouraged."

R. E. Gross, '19, of West Newton, has been chosen leader of the Harvard delegation to the Student Conference which will be held at Northfield, Mass., from June 20 to 30.

The Yard tickets for Class Day will be designed by Sydney A. Gross, '19, of Philadelphia, and the Stadium and Memorial Hall tickets by H. H. R. Thompson, of Worcester.

R. A. Cutler, '22, of Boston; W. Houghton, '22, of Chestnut Hill, and F. S. Whiteside, '22, of Boston, have been elected photographic editors of the *Illustrated*.

It is said that the Boston Arena, in which the Harvard hockey games were played before it was destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt in time for use next winter.

Stanwood K. Bolton, '21, of Brookline, has been elected captain of the rifle team, and Theodore G. Holcombe, of Newport, R. I., has been elected manager.

Professor Wilbur M. Urban, of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., is a visiting lecturer in the Department of Philosophy during the current college term.

The Yale Glee and Instrumental Clubs and the Harvard Musical Clubs will give a joint concert in Jordan Hall, Boston, on the evening of May 24.

Professor Bridgman spoke on "Thermo Electric and Thermionic Phenomena" at the Physical Conference on Tuesday of this week.

The California Clubs of Harvard and Radcliffe had a reception last Saturday evening at the home of Professor T. N. Carver.

The 28th annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association was held in Sanders Theatre and the Union last Saturday.

Ralph R. Weaver, '21, of Whiteside, L. I., N. Y., has been appointed assistant business manager of the Cercle Français.

Dr. Paul Gustafson, '12, and M. H. Cochran, '15, will have charge of the candidates for the lacrosse team this year.

At the meeting of the Zoölogical Club this week, Professor Raymond spoke on "Trilobites as Ancestors."

Henry W. Hardy, of Cambridge, has been appointed manager of the freshman swimming team.

Ralph H. Wales, '19, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., has been elected captain of the golf team.

About 50 candidates reported for the spring football practice last week.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'66—A memorial exhibition of water colors by the late Frederic Crowninshield is being held in the Corridor of Drawings of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It will last until April 24.

'73—William Thomas, of San Francisco, has been elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society.

'84—Rome G. Brown made an address on "Industries and the State under Socialism" before the National Conference of State Manufacturers Association at St. Louis, Feb. 14. The address has since been published in pamphlet form.

'86—Walter W. Simmons has gone to Europe as a representative of the American Library Association. He will establish branches for the distribution of books in the camps and stations where U. S. troops are quartered. Simmons has been assistant to the State director of similar work in Massachusetts.

'89—George S. Mandell has gone to Europe.

'89—Alfred C. Potter was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society at its semiannual meeting in Boston, April 9.

'94—Bertram G. Waters is now with Kaler, Carney, Liffer & Co., insurance, Boston. He will have charge of all their suretyship and bonding business and will also continue to represent in Boston the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.

'96—Robert King, M.D. (McGill) '03, who has been a captain in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., at the Base Hospital, Fort Kiley, Kans., has resumed his civil practice at Buffalo, N. Y.

'99—George H. Breed is a motion-picture producer with offices at 110 West 42d St., New York City.

A.M. '00—Professor George H. Blakeslee of Clark University, Worcester, spoke before the American Antiquarian Society at its semiannual meeting in Boston, April 9, on the increasing interest in Latin America which has been shown in this country during the last decade.

A.M. '00—Dr. Samuel P. Capen, of the United States Bureau of Education, will speak at Galesburg, Ill., when Dr. James L. McConaughy will be inducted as president of Knox College, on April 29 and 30.

'01—Frederick M. Ives, LL.B. '03, has severed his connection with the firm of Burdett, Wardwell & Ives, and will continue the general practice of law with offices temporarily at 70 State St., Boston.

'02—Ernest Bernbaum, Professor of English in the University of Illinois, gave an address in defence of the League of Nations at the City Club of Kansas City, Mo., on March 28. He al-

so spoke before the Illinois Alumni Association of Kansas City on "Patriotic Education in Universities."

'03—Alfred Stillman, 2d, M.D. (Columbia) '07, returned from France Feb. 18, and on Feb. 23, was discharged from the service in which he held the rank of major. He has resumed the practice of surgery in New York City.

'03—Langdon Warner gave a lecture on "The Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia" in Jordan Hall, Boston, on the evening of April 11. He has recently returned to this country after a trip through Siberia as a representative of the U. S. government.

LL.B. '04—Willard C. McNitt has been appointed general counsel of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

'05—Hayward Wilson, who was a 1st lieutenant in the U. S. Army, is now with R. A. & E. L. Manning as joint manager of Bonbright & Co., Inc., bonds and stocks, Shawmut Bank Building, Boston. Wilson was formerly with Van Voorhis, Wilson & Co.

Gr. '05-06—Professor Louis Allard, of the French Department of Harvard University, began a series of lectures on "The French Country and National Spirit" at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., on March 25.

'08—A. Barr Comstock, LL.B. '10, has received his discharge from the service where he held a captain's commission, and has resumed the practice of law, with temporary offices at 30 State St., Boston. A son, A. Barr Comstock, Jr., was born May 28, 1918, to Comstock and Dorothy (Dewey) Comstock.

'09—Alfred S. Dabney is a member of the firm of Earnest E. Smith & Co., specialists in New England securities, 52 Devonshire St., Boston.

'09—Paul Withington, M.D. '14, was coach and captain of the football eleven of the 89th Division, U. S. A., which won the championship of the A. E. F. The final game in the series was played with the 36th Division, at Anteuil, France, March 29.

'10—Richard M. Page, LL.B. '13, having received his discharge as a 1st lieutenant in the Air Service, U. S. A., has moved his offices to 27 Cedar St., New York City, and resumed the practice of law.

'11—Richard Murdoch sailed for Limon, Costa Rica, March 29. He will be employed by the United Fruit Co. as overseer of one of their banana farms in the Panama Division. His address will be care of The United Fruit Co., Almirante, Panama.

'11—Richard S. Pattee is with Ropea, Gray,

Boyden & Perkins, lawyers, 60 State Street, Boston.

'12—Nai Aab is in the Royal Survey Department of the Army, Bangkok, Siam.

'12—The engagement of Major William M. Conant, Jr., to Miss Dinmore Patrick, of Lexington, Ky., is announced. Major Conant is technical executive officer at Bolling Field, near Washington, D. C. He is in the Aviation Service.

'12—Frederick C. Davidson is treasurer of the H. E. Davidson Co., efficiency and business counselors, New York City.

'12—Robert T. Fisher was married, March 22, at Dayton, O., to Miss Louise Winters. Fisher recently received his discharge from the Air Service, U. S. A., in which he held the rank of captain.

'12—Stedman S. Hanks is with the American International Corporation.

LL.B. '12—A son, George Jarvis Thompson, Jr., was born, March 31, to George J. Thompson, S. J. D. '18, and Ruth (Barnes) Thompson.

'13—Lloyd A. Noble is assistant superintendent of the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'13—Elliott D. Smith is Director of Research for the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.

'13—S. Paul Speer received his discharge from the Army, in which he held the rank of captain, on Jan. 10. He is now practising law in the office of Butler, Wyckoff & Campbell, 54 Wall St., New York City.

'13—Winthrop A. Wilson is secretary to Judge Page of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, 1st Department, State of New York.

LL.B. '13—Monte Appel, who was assistant counsel to the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in charge of transportation and public utility matters, is a member of a new law firm, Cuthell, White, Bayles & Appel, which has opened offices in the Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

'14—William R. Dewey, Jr., is with the Tube Winding Co., 51 Hayward St., Cambridge, Mass.

'14—H. Gilbert Francke is in the office of the treasurer of the Pacific Mills, 70 Kilby St., Boston.

'14—Willard C. Hatch is with the Converse Rubber Co., Malden, Mass.

'14—Harry D. Kroll has been appointed chairman of the publication "Kelly Field in the Great War" of which a second edition is now being prepared. Kroll is a lieutenant in the Air Service, U. S. A. and is stationed at Kelly Field, Tex.

'14—Earle C. Pitman is a chemical engineer in the Delta Laboratory of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co., Arlington, N. J.

'14—Quentin Reynolds is in the advertising department of the *Farm and Fireside Magazine*, published by the Crowell Publishing Co.

'14—Charles A. Williams is an interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

'14—A son, Winslow Marshall Wright, was born, March 4, to Leonard M. Wright and Priscilla (May) Wright.

'15—Harry S. Keelan is superintendent of the dyestuff plant and a director of the Color Co. of America, Inc.

'15—Howard F. Moncrieff is assistant treasurer of the Cataract Refining and Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

'15—Tracy J. Putnam took part in the play "The White Eagle of Poland" which was given by the Friends of Poland Dramatic Club in Jordan Hall, April 10.

'15—Paul S. Reed, formerly a second lieutenant in the Air Service, is with the Tidal Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla.

'15—Harold W. Schroeder is with the College Point Boat Corporation, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.

'15—Rolland R. Smith has been discharged from the Army, in which he was a sergeant of ordnance. He is now teaching mathematics at the Central High School, Springfield, Mass.

'15—A daughter, Barbara Whitney, was born March 4, to Lieut. Benjamin P. Whitney and Barbara (Farley) Whitney.

Law '12-14—Charles H. Paul, formerly a 1st lieutenant, U. S. A., is practising law in Seattle, Wash., with the firm of Flick & Paul, 915 Hoge Building.

'16—Theodore H. Auerbach is in the wholesale and retail tire business. His home address is 19 Abbotsford Road, Brookline.

'16—Harold F. Eastman has been discharged from the U. S. Air Service, and is now with the Fall River Gas Works Co., which is controlled by Stone & Webster, of Boston.

'16—Daniel W. Lord, Jr., is a storekeeper for the Atlantic Refining Co.

'16—Malcolm P. McNair is an assistant in English in Harvard College.

'16—Lewis P. Mansfield is with Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., investment bankers, 30 State St., Boston.

'16—G. Gardiner Russell is an interne at the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

'16—James H. Volkmann is with the American Radiator Co.

LL.B. '17—John H. Mitchell was married at Springfield, Mass., Nov. 27, 1918, to Miss Lucy Bradford Besse.

LL.B. '17—Thomas J. Reynolds was married at Pasadena, Cal., March 4, to Miss Valdemir Edith Munro. Reynolds is an ensign, U. S. N.

'18—John K. Berry, Jr., is a special representative of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., 140 Congress St., Boston.

'18—John W. M. Richardson is with Payne & Richardson, Inc., insurance brokers, 76 William St., New York City.

NECROLOGY

'57—WILLIAM HENRY ELLIOTT. Died at Savannah, Ga., March 31.—He graduated from the Medical School of the University of Virginia in 1858. For two years he was assistant surgeon of the Savannah Volunteer Guards and later was with the First Regiment of Infantry of Savannah. After the war he took up the practice of his profession in Savannah, specializing in surgery and in the treatment of yellow-fever. He was surgeon for the Central Georgia Railroad and the Ocean Steamship Co., until 1913. For some time he served as vice-president for Georgia of the Medical Association of the United States. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Sidney S. Stiles, and by two sons and two daughters.

'67—MELDON LAROCY HANSCOM. Died at Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 12.—For a year after graduation he was employed in the Norfolk Navy Yard. He then went to San Francisco and became a member of the firm of Hanscom & Co., of the Aetna Iron Works. He remained with this company until 1873, when he engaged in business in Empire City, Ore., in Parkersburg, Ore., and in San Francisco. In 1882 he took up the lumber business in Berkeley, Cal., where he made his home for the rest of his life. For more than twenty-two years he was city auditor of Berkeley.

'81—JOHN STUART BELL. Died at New York City, Dec. 13, 1918.—Soon after graduation he entered the employ of the Falls City Bank, of Louisville, Ky., and remained there until 1891. In 1893 he associated himself with the agent of the Fidelity & Deposit Co., of Maryland, and continued that connection until 1898, when he became general agent for the Maryland Casualty Co., of Baltimore, Md. He was secretary of the Harvard Club of Kentucky from its organization in 1886 until 1904, and was elected president in 1905.

'83—WILLIAM TAPPAN PEIRCE. Died at Deer Lodge, Mont., Nov. 28, 1918.—He left college at the end of his sophomore year and entered the Engineering School of Washington University,

St. Louis, where he remained until 1883. He was an assistant engineer on the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads until 1887 when he went to Shullsburg, Wis., and entered the lead and mining business. In 1894 he became a "captain" in the Vallecillo Mining Co., at Nuevo Leon, Mex.

M.D. '88—CLARKE STORER GOULD. Died at Boston, March 28.

'89—EDWARD CHRISTIAN JEWELL, Law '92-94. Died at Marblehead, Mass., April 12.—Jewell had been in the advertising and publicity business most of the time since his graduation.

'90—PHILIP REXFORD WAUCHOP, M.D. '94. Died at Seattle, Wash., April 2.—After receiving his degree at the Medical School, he spent several years as Government Physician on the Island of Kauai. Since then he had practised his profession in Seattle, Wash. He was the author of "Leprosy as seen by the Hawaiian Practitioner."

'93—LOUIS WHITMORE GILBERT, M.D. '97. Died at Brookline, March 30.—In 1899 and 1900 he was assistant in histology at the Harvard Medical School. He was for several years on the staff of the Boston Dispensary, and was afterwards a medical school-inspector in Brookline. In 1913 he joined the children's out-patient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and later was put in charge of the Children's Heart Hospital in Brookline. In 1917, owing to failing health he resigned all his hospital appointments, but continued his general practice in Brookline.

'94-95—ALLAN KENDRICK SWEET. Died at Belmont, Mass., March 28.

Gr. '95-96—CHARLES CROCKER DODGE. Died at Salem, Mass., March 25.

'03—NATHANIEL LAWRENCE SILVERMAN. Died at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 6, 1918.—After graduation he studied naval architecture for two years in the Lawrence Scientific School. He then became a draughtsman in the R. D. Kimball Engineering Co., Boston, and was afterwards with the Silverman Engineering Co., 27 School St., Boston.

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John D. Merrill, '89, *Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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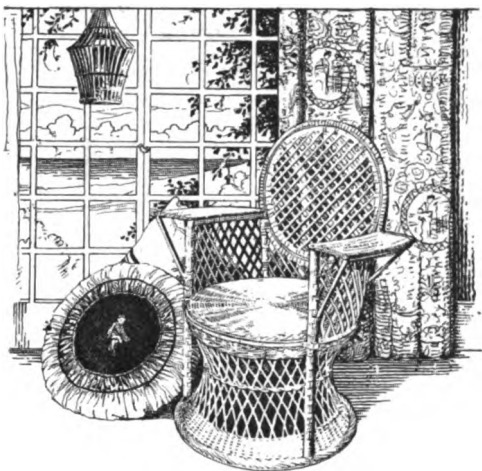
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APR 26 1919

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI April 24, 1919 Number 29

**HARVARD STUDENTS MUST TAKE
A GENERAL EXAMINATION
IN THE FIELD
IN WHICH THEY CONCENTRATE**

**PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED, BOSTON, MASS.**

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919.

NUMBER 29.

News and Views

Harvard Cuts Loose From the Beaten Paths of Education.

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has voted to permit the establishment of general examinations for the degree of A.B. in all departments of undergraduate instruction. Four or five years ago the Division of History, Government, and Economics obtained permission to try an experiment with examinations of this type and the outcome has been entirely successful, so much so that the plan is now to be greatly extended. The distinguishing feature of the "general" examination is that it comes just before the student's graduation and thus enables the examiners to obtain a survey of his entire work in the field of study to which he has devoted special attention. It is an examination on subjects, not on courses, and hence is not directly related to the things which the undergraduate has been taught in the classroom. It is designed not only to find out what a student has learned during his four years in college, but to ascertain whether he can apply his knowledge to new problems and thus demonstrate the real measure of his education.

The general examination, it may be further explained, covers the student's field of "concentration", in other words that branch of college work in which he is required by the rules to take four or more full courses. It tests him in the field which he has studied most thoroughly and in which

he may be assumed, therefore, to make the best showing. The examiners take it for granted that the student who cannot display some intellectual resourcefulness at the close of his college career, even in that subject to which he has given the major share of his interest, ought not to be turned out into the community as an educated man. The degree of A.B. is accordingly withheld from those who fail to make a reasonably satisfactory showing at this general examination although the requirements for the degree may have been fully met in all other respects.

This action of the Harvard Faculty is of great educational significance. It means that the University proposes to cut itself adrift from the main current of higher education in America, with its undue emphasis on courses, credits, units, and other purely mechanical devices for measuring the scholastic attainments of young men in college. It rests upon the sound theory, which President Lowell has more than once urged upon the educators of the country, that no mere aggregation of credits should entitle a young man to a college degree unless he can also prove that he knows "some one thing well." And it rests also upon several years of actual experience at Harvard in a branch of the curriculum where the successful application of this theory might be expected to prove very difficult. The whole plan is at variance with the orthodox requirements for the baccalaureate degree in American colleges; but Harvard has not been com-

mitted to it in any headlong fashion. An institution can be a pioneer without being precipitate. That is what Harvard is endeavoring to be in this instance.

* * *

**The Academic
Men of Affairs.**

An article in the current *Atlantic* on "The Demobilized Professor", by "One of Them" is remarkably full of suggestion regarding the future of college education in America. If all the possibilities which it pictures could become realities, the fruits of the war, in the single field of education, might well find a place among its most valuable products.

There is one point, not elaborated by the author, to which we should like to call attention. He says:

It is not easy to predict what will happen when the academic family once more reassembles about the presidential fireside. It is supposed that the returned soldier will have an enlivened sense of his powers and rights, and that he will not readily acquiesce in old usages or yield to the spell of old authorities. Perhaps this will be the case with the returned professors. At any rate, there will be in each institution a considerably larger proportion of men of affairs than formerly.

The question that naturally arises is whether these men of affairs will be content to return completely to the paths of acquiring and imparting knowledge, and indeed whether their proved capacity as men of affairs should be allowed to rust. It has long been a subject of complaint in American colleges—among which Harvard is not an exception—that men of the finest scholarship are often diverted from their highest usefulness by the necessity of undertaking purely administrative tasks of an exacting and exhausting nature, deanships and the like, that Damascus blades, in a word, are turned to wood-chopping. Is it not possible that some of the newly-developed "men of affairs" can be profitably utilized in these employments? Such a use of their powers would appear eco-

nomically sound, not only in relation to the men so occupied but also on the score of liberating the Damascus blades for the proper exercise of their special functions. It may be objected, on the principle that a really able man is often apt to do more than one thing well, that the successful academic man of affairs was previously among the best of the scholars and teachers, and may be expected to reinstate himself in his old position. This will doubtless be true in certain instances. At the same time it does look as if the return of the "demobilized professors" might be seized as the occasion for setting the best administrators among them to the more purely administrative tasks in their several colleges, and effecting a general readjustment of burdens so that the loads of labor may be placed upon the backs most capable of bearing them effectively.

* * *

**The Honorary
Degrees of 1919.**

Every year as Commencement approaches, speculation grows rife regarding the men to whom honorary degrees are to be awarded. This bestowal at Harvard is always a matter of serious interest to the alumni, for they are as jealous as the authorities to whom the award is committed that the accolade of the University shall touch the shoulders only of those who completely deserve it, that Harvard shall remain innocent of the taint attaching to honorary degrees less scrupulously given.

As a general thing this end is best attained by restricting the award to a rigorously limited number. The conditions of the present year are quite abnormal. War degrees, *honoris causa*, will be received by many students who were prevented through serving their country from pursuing all the studies which in ordinary times would fit them to become Harvard bachelors of arts or science. The adoption of this course by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences won general approval. We believe the

governing boards of the University would win a like approval by increasing, for this year only, the number of honorary awards, and recognizing the really notable war work of graduates who have rendered conspicuous service to the nation in the crisis through which it has been passing.

In every department of "winning the war" Harvard men have played a valuable part—in the Army and Navy, in administrative posts at Washington and elsewhere, in scientific work, in agencies of mercy, in the molding of public opinion. The fingers of both hands will not go far with the man of a general Harvard acquaintance who attempts to number the graduates and officers of the University to whom special honor is due for fine pieces of individual work accomplished. The difficulty will be in knowing where to stop. But this is not insuperable. When a limit of numbers and a principle of selection are decided upon by those with whom the ultimate decisions must rest, it ought to be possible to tap sources of knowledge not accessible to any single person, and to make up a list of honorary war-time degrees, including a considerable group of Masters of Arts, which will do honor both to the University and to its sons who have deserved best of their country.

* * *

What is a Class Reunion? The BULLETIN has no taste for iconoclasm; and if it must confess to some zeal for reform, it would earnestly deny the desire to reform everything. Rites and ceremonies, in particular, must of course remain unchanged, if they be harmless; especially such as make us more at home in our fellowship. We shudder at the thought of proposing reform in class reunions, for example. Class reunions have been halted and obscured by the war; now they are upon us again, and it would ill become the BULLETIN to check the enthusiasm of class secretaries and committees-in-charge.

Class reunions cannot get on without enthusiasm. Class reunions are worth enthusiasm. The BULLETIN hopes the reunions of 1919 will be successful in the fullest measure.

Yet the times—alas!—invite speculation about the spirit and meaning of many things. Even of class reunions one may ask, What are they? What is now their best character and temper? Are they revivals of youthful comradeship, intended chiefly to shut out the light of common day and renew the vision splendid—even by artificial and mostly interior illumination? Or are they open-eyed gatherings of maturing men, who have accepted the facts of life and are glad to meet each other out of diverging interests and dividing fates—to remember old times, to be sure, but also to discuss the times that are and test the old community of thought in the face of larger problems and new dispensations?

We shudder at the thought of reform in class reunions. What if they should become solemn conclaves, with debate on public questions, even with resolutions? And yet—murder will out!—at least one notice of a class reunion has come to our aging editorial attention which we wish had evidenced a different spirit. Will they gather eagerly, we wonder—the men of that class—at the old call to a trip on a steamer, games, luncheon, the big dinner, "razz, jazz, and song", and an expense of certain thousands of dollars?

It is very hard to feel so keenly the pressure of great events. When we meditate on class reunions, we wish the war, and prohibition, and peace, and reconstruction, were all forgettable and perhaps forgotten. Perhaps we are too much given to the pale cast of thought. But we want the reunions to be genuinely successful. Will the call bring answer, we wonder, if it is made in the old spirit when it must perforce be sent out in a new time?

GENERAL FINAL EXAMINATIONS

THE Faculty of Arts and Sciences has voted that students in Harvard College, beginning with the present freshman class, shall be required to take a general examination in the field in which they have concentrated. This action of the Faculty was based on the report, here printed, of the Committee on General Final Examinations for Degrees:

"The Faculty of Arts and Sciences, at a meeting held December 3, 1918, passed the following vote:

That a committee be appointed to investigate the working of the general final examinations for degrees now used in various Departments of the University, and to consider the advisability of employing general final examinations on the fields of concentration in all Departments of Harvard College.

"The committee thus constituted has considered at length the matters with which it was charged, and reports as follows:

1.

"General final examinations for degrees are at present employed in the Medical School; the Divinity School; and, under this Faculty, in the Division of History, Government, and Economics, including the subject of History and Literature.

"In the Medical School general examinations were first used in 1911-12. Each student was required to take two during his course: one at the end of the second year, on the work of the first two years; the other at the end of the fourth, on the clinical subjects of the last two years. In 1917-18 the examination at the end of the second year was dropped; but the general examination for the degree at the end of the fourth year has been maintained, and, beginning with 1920, will cover all subjects of the four years' course. In general this examination at the end of the fourth year is believed to have worked well, although some members of the Faculty of Medicine feel that more can be made of it than has thus far been done. It is agreed, however, that the examination has encouraged students to coördinate the clinical work of the last two years of their medical

course in ways which could hardly be accomplished otherwise.

"The Divinity School first employed a general final examination for the degree in 1912-13. Apparently, all members of the Faculty of that School agree that the examination has proved itself distinctly useful and advantageous.

"These general final examinations in two graduate Departments of the University, however successful, are less instructive for the Faculty of Arts and Sciences than the general examinations for the degree of A.B. in the Division of History, Government, and Economics. The requirements of the examinations, as stated in the Divisional pamphlet, are as follows:

(a) A general examination, designed to ascertain the comprehensive attainment of the candidate in the subjects of this Division. The paper will be the same for all students, but there will be a large number of alternative questions to allow for differences in preparation.

(b) A special examination, which will test the student's grasp of his chosen specific field. The candidate will be expected to show a thorough understanding of the subject of this field; knowledge of the content of courses only will not suffice. The examination will be upon a *subject*, not upon a *group of courses*.

(c) An oral examination, supplementary to either or both of the written examinations, but ordinarily bearing primarily upon the candidate's specific field.

"The examinations described under (a) and (b) are each three hours in length; the oral examination (c) is conducted by a committee of three, and usually lasts from twenty to thirty minutes.

"General final examinations under this plan were first given in May, 1916. Between that date and Dec. 31, 1918, a total number of 283 candidates were examined. Of course, 226 obtained their degrees, 205 being simply 'pass' men, while 61 (22.9 per cent.) took the degree with distinction. In History and Literature, during 1916-17 and 1917-18, 7 men obtained their degrees, one being a 'pass' man, and six winning distinction.

"The committee has studied with much

interest the examination papers set by the Committee of the Division. The papers are made with such skill that the committee recommends members of other Divisions to examine them. The advantages which the Division believes to have accrued from the general examination are these:

(a) It has secured "concentration" in related subjects.

(b) It has encouraged the mastery of *subjects* or *fields* rather than of courses.

(c) It has given the Division a survey of the student's capacity *at the end* of his college course.

(d) It has provided a more satisfactory method of awarding the degree with distinction than the plan formerly in use.

"The system of tutors which has been employed by the Division of History, Government, and Economics, on the other hand, has not met expectations in all respects; yet it has helped many students to correlate their work, and has persuaded them to do additional reading in the subjects in preparation for the general examination. The Division is now considering a plan to correct the defects which have appeared in its tutorial system.

"On the whole, then, the general final examinations now in use are regarded by those who administer them as successful in securing better correlation of students' work, and in encouraging them to think of the subject or field with which they are engaged as a whole, instead of regarding the courses taken as units and ends in themselves; moreover, reading by the students independent of courses has been increased.

II.

"Consideration of the question of extending the general final examination to all fields of concentration brought clearly to the attention of the committee differences in the nature of the subjects represented by the several Divisions. Mathematics and the Natural Sciences are fairly distinguished from the Literary, Historical, and Philosophical subjects (including Fine Arts and Music) by the fact that undergraduates concentrating in the former inevitably follow the same paths and have little or no opportunity to select disconnected courses. This is especially true in Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, so that an examination in an advanced course

is largely an examination in all the work which has preceded. In Biology and Geology the natural lines of advancement are not so rigidly fixed; but nevertheless, the conditions are very similar to those in other sciences.

"Although it is true that in the Departments dealing with foreign languages and literatures, the normal lines of advancement are well fixed throughout the earlier stages of study, yet, on the whole, the work of these Departments is from its nature to be classed with that in English, Fine Arts, Music, History, Philosophy, and so forth, rather than with Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. In the Literary, Historical, and Philosophical subjects, the committee believes that undergraduates may fairly be expected to gain general concepts, commensurate, of course, with their degree of advancement; and the committee further holds that it is important that they should do so, wherever possible. To attain that end, such assistance should be given students in correlating their courses, and such guidance in reading and thinking, as the several Divisions and Departments find through experience most effective.

"The committee finally asked the several Divisions whether, in case it should seem advisable to establish general final examinations in a considerable number of Divisions or Departments, they could see serious objections to adopting them in their own subjects in accordance with the general plan. In answer to this question, the Divisions of Mathematics and of the Natural Sciences replied that they did not desire such examinations in their subjects. Probably the chief reason for these replies has already been stated above.

"Affirmative answers, either consenting to a general final examination, or directly favoring it, have been received from all other Divisions, except that of Education, in which undergraduate concentration is uncommon. The committee, therefore, considers it advisable that a general final examination be established in all Divisions except Mathematics, Education, and the Natural Sciences included in Group II; but the committee makes this recommendation with the understanding that adequate means shall be provided to enable the Divisions to administer these examinations without thereby diminishing in quantity or

quality the total amount of instruction now given. Furthermore, the committee deems it important that each Division shall be free to determine the nature of the general final examinations which it will employ, whether written or oral, or both; and each Division shall be free to adopt such plans for the direction of students' work as its judgment approves, whether it be through the present system of advisers, or a tutorial system, or some new plan which it may propose. If the recommendations of this committee are accepted, it will be understood that the extension of general final examinations is an experiment which will, after due lapse of time, enable the Divisions and Committees concerned to judge the value of such examinations more accurately than they can do at present.

"As for the date at which the new general final examinations shall be introduced, the committee believes that they may fairly be inaugurated for the present Freshman Class.

"In general, the committee urges that careful attention be given in all Divisions to securing wise correlation of courses, and that means be devised to encourage independent reading in term time and during the long vacation. To secure more intelligent advice for students, the committee in particular recommends an extension of the present practice of assigning Freshmen at entrance to advisers in the fields in which they say they are interested; so that all students, either at the beginning of their Freshman year, or when they choose their fields of concentration, shall

be assigned to advisers in their fields of concentration; or, if such assignment will overburden the instructors concerned, that they be given, so far as possible, to advisers in related subjects. Finally, the committee suggests that Divisions and Departments consider from time to time the objects which they wish those concentrating in their subjects to attain, and that they shape their courses toward carefully determined ends.

"To express its conclusions in concrete form, the committee proposes the following votes:

(1) That general final examinations be established for all students concentrating in Divisions or under Committees which signify their willingness to try such examinations, and that adequate means be provided to enable such Divisions and Committees to administer these examinations; it being understood that the control of the general final examinations shall rest with the several Divisions and Committees in the same manner as the control of the examinations for honors and distinction now given by them.

(2) That the new general final examinations be first employed for the members of the present freshman class.

(3) That, so far as possible, the adviser to whom each student is assigned, be a teacher in the student's field of concentration.

G. D. BIRKHOFF,
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FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT AT HARVARD

PLANS for the program in Field Artillery instruction, designed to qualify Harvard students as Reserve Corps officers in the Field Artillery branch of the Army, have been completed, and instruction will begin with the opening of the College next fall.

The Artillery Unit at Harvard will be established under an act of Congress,

passed June 3, 1916, which authorizes the creation of military units at educational institutions, with the object of presenting to students an opportunity of acquiring the fundamental military training necessary to prepare them to perform intelligently the duties of commissioned officers in the military forces of the United States. The general orders of the War Department

provide that a commission as second lieutenant of the Field Artillery Reserve Corps, U. S. A., may be awarded to any Harvard student at the end of his college course if he satisfies the conditions set forth in the program of instruction.

The Artillery Unit at Harvard will be in charge of Col. Robert C. F. Goetz, F. A., U. S. A., who has been in Cambridge for several months arranging the courses in coöperation with the College officers. Capt. Rufus A. Malloy, F. A., U. S. A., is



Colonel Goetz.

assisting Col. Goetz, and other Army officers will be assigned to Harvard when the instruction begins.

In connection with the practical instruction to be given students, the Government will provide a complete Battery of Field Artillery material, 3-inch rifles, a gun and caisson of other types and calibers, fire-control instruments, necessary engineer and Signal Corps property, together with sufficient tractors for demonstrating mechanical traction. To provide for the instruction in Equitation, the Government will furnish the necessary horses, horse equipment, and a detail of men for the care and maintenance of the horses and material.

The program is divided in the following four major parts:

1. Certain courses now offered in the College curriculum.

2. Physical development for the first year, and further training throughout the remaining three years.

3. Practical work in three summer camps.

4. Four courses in Military Science, one to be completed in each of the four undergraduate years.

Examination of the program, given below, will show that many elementary subjects with which an officer must be familiar have been omitted; these subjects will be taught in the summer camps. The outline shows radical departures from the work formerly required in R. O. T. C. units.

The program will not be considered as a field for concentration for students in Harvard College, but students who elect the Military Science program will be relieved of distribution.

The program follows:

I. PREREQUISITES.

The successful completion of the following college courses is required for a commission in the Field Artillery Reserve Corps:

1. Mathematics—A or C (to be taken during freshman year.)

2. Physics B or C.

3. One course in literature.

4. One full course from the following: History—1, 14, 28, 32a and 32b, 55. Government—1, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19.

5. Any one full course of the following not taken to satisfy the above five requisites:

Mathematics—2, 4, 5a, and 5b, 8, 9, 21.

English—One advanced course in Eng. Composition.

Physics—C, 1, 17, 4c, 12b, 7, 6a.

History—1, 14, 28, 30a and 30b, 3a and 3b, 32a and 32b, 55, 15, 19, 18, 34.

Government—1, 9, 10, 11, 14, 5a, and 5b, 15.

Chemistry—4, 5, 9, 10, 18.

Eng. Science—3, 4, 5, 6, 7a, 7b, 8.

Such courses in mechanical, electrical, civil, sanitary, mining engineering, and metallurgy as may be approved from time to time by the Department of Military Science.

II. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

He must take physical training amounting to three hours per week during the first year, and four hours per week during the remaining three years. The work in the first year will be for the physical development of the student: during the remaining three years the physical work will consist of a complete course in equitation and mounted gymnastics. Students will be excused from physical training during the time they are

actually engaged in an officially recognized branch of organized athletics. There will be no compulsory drills or military formation during term time.

III. SUMMER CAMPS.

Each student, in order to qualify for a commission, is required to attend three summer camps, each of six-weeks' duration. The work in the summer camps will consist of practical instruction and the application of the theoretical knowledge gained during the academic year. Government transportation will be provided the student to and from the camps. These camps will be maintained by the War Department and it is expected that students attending such camps will receive the regular army pay.

IV. COURSES IN MILITARY SCIENCE.

Each student, in order to qualify for a commission, must take one course in Military Science and Tactics each year. For this purpose it is proposed to offer the following courses in Military Science and Tactics, one in each of the four undergraduate years:

MILITARY SCIENCE 1.

(Open to freshmen; three hours per week through the year.)

(a) *Field Artillery Material:*

Nomenclature, description and function of all types and calibers of F. A. guns and howitzers, ammunition, and fire control instruments. Dismantling and assembling of guns and mounts.

Field Artillery Gunnery: Nomenclature and illustration of the elements and properties of the trajectory. Angular and Linear units and relations. Determination of formulae for the quick approximation of Firing Data. Shrapnel action and effectiveness. Dispersion. Effectiveness of shell and shrapnel on varied terrain. Probable errors. Duties in detail of cannoneers in the firing battery F. A. Gunners' Examinations. Calculation of Firing Data and problems relating to Artillery Firing.

Field Fortification: Organization of the Terrain for the maximum effectiveness from field artillery fire.

Cover: Construction of trench, traverse, loop-holes, bomb-proofs, dug-outs, protection of personnel camouflage.

Obstacles: Construction for interrupting the progress of the enemy in the field of fire of the defense.

Field of view, communication, observation.

Organization of forces for rapid construction of cover and obstacles and the establishment of liaison.

(b) *Hippology:*

Field Artillery Horses: Points, conformation, physiology, diseases, treatment, medicines, administration, effect.

Field Artillery Tractors: Theory, construction, operation, maintenance.

Theoretical Equitation: History of, role of the instructor, confidence of the rider, education of the horse, study of the aids, breaking, training and methods to overcome the defenses of the horse.

MILITARY SCIENCE 2.

(For sophomores. Open to those who have satisfactorily completed Military Science 1 or its equivalent. Three hours per week through the year.)

(a) *Military Law:*

History, authority and sources. Military Government. Laws Governing Hostilities. Armistices. Treaties. Leagues.

(b) *Ordnance:*

Gun powder, combustions, determinations, recoil, pressures, velocities, formulae, pressure and velocity relations, effect of rate of burning of powder. Gun construction, metals, stresses, strains. Interior and exterior ballistics. Projectiles, primers, fuses, armors and instruments. Optics of fire control instruments.

MILITARY SCIENCE 3.

(For juniors. Open to those who have satisfactorily completed Military Science 2 or its equivalent. Three hours per week through the year.)

(a) *Conduct of Fire, Artillery Firing:*

Ballistics, study of the trajectory, probability, laws of errors. Preparation of firing data. Corrections: topographic, ballistic, atmospheric, time fire. Firing Tables. Preparation, observation, adjustment, effect. Special shell fire. Study of Targets. Information service. Liaison. Reconnaissance, reconnoitering, selection and occupation of position.

(b) *Topography and Orientation:*

Map making, reading and interpretation, reproduction. Reconnaissance, reports, sketching. Preparation of firing maps, battle maps, barrage, relief and aerial. Systems of projection. Topographic operation in preparation of fire. Duties of orientation officer.

MILITARY SCIENCE 4.

(For seniors. Open to those who have satisfactorily completed M. S. 3 or its equivalent. Three hours per week through the year.)

(a) *Minor Tactics and Map Manoeuvres:*

Historical development of the role of F. A. History and development of principles of tactics. Modern principles. Analysis of tactical problems. Field service orders. Development of situations and solutions of problems. Study of the problems of staff, supply, organization and transportation, map manoeuvres.

(b) *Military History:*

Study of the Campaigns of great wars and leaders. Napoleon's maxims. The important campaigns and battles of the United States. Military policy of the United States. Study of the problem of the World War.

CALVIN WELLINGTON DAY, Grad. '12-14

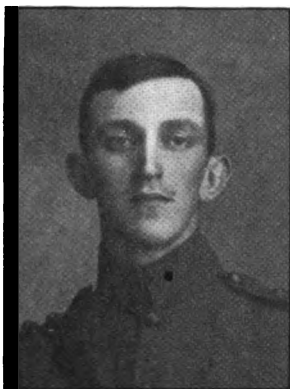
(FROM "MEMOIRS OF THE HARVARD DEAD.")

IN the long roll of the Harvard dead there are many names which Harvard is proud to share with other institutions of learning—the names of men whose connection with the University has been through membership in the graduate schools. With no abatement of allegiance to an earlier *alma mater*, these sons of Harvard find in her a second mother to whom they often bring a devotion of unique value.

The first Harvard man of this considerable class who fell in the war against Germany was Calvin Wellington Day, of Kingston, Ontario, a student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences from 1912 to 1914.

Born of United Empire Loyalist descent in Kingston, Ontario, April 12, 1891, the son of Sidney Wellington Day and Adelaide Isabella (Waggoner) Day of that city, Calvin Wellington Day had his schooling at the public schools and Collegiate Institute of Kingston and the Collegiate Institute of the town of Cobourg in the same province. He then became a student in Queen's University, Kingston, where he received the degree of A.M. in 1911, with first class honors in the physics and mathematics course and the University Medal in Physics. In 1911-12 he was assistant in physics in Queen's University. In the autumn of 1912 he entered the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard for further studies in physics, and for the year 1913-14 held a Whiting Fellowship and served, though without formal appointment, as a research assistant.

The diary which he kept through his final weeks at Cambridge and thenceforward until within a few days of his death,



and the letters to his family for virtually the same period, tell the story of his connection with the war and picture the man himself. A few extracts from both these sources must briefly serve the same double purpose.

The first of the Cambridge entries describes his passing the last of his preliminary examinations for the Ph.D. degree:

All of the members of the division were present and they kept me up and bombarded me with questions for three hours. . . . When I came out I was nearly "all in", but when Professor Hall came out and told me that I had passed and seemed amused at my anxiety I revived somewhat. I celebrated by going to bed early that night.

The following pages of the diary touch upon the June and July pleasures of Cambridge, and the progress of some work Day was completing in the Physical Laboratory. There were good times at tennis and in other ways with girls of Cambridge and the Summer School. Class Day came and went: "I didn't believe that a place could change so quickly as did Harvard Square after Class Day. The Yard was like a vase with the flowers removed, yet beautiful withal."

Before the end of July there are notes about the political disturbance of Europe. As a schoolboy of sixteen at Cobourg, Day had joined the Cobourg Garrison Artillery, and at one of its summer camps had won the first prize for gun-laying and range-finding. In 1911 he had joined the Princess of Wales's Own Rifles (14th Regiment) at Kingston, and received his lieutenant's commission, April 3, 1912. As soon as it looked as if England might be involved in the impending conflict, Day therefore telegraphed to the major of his regiment, volunteering in case of need, and received a prompt reply saying that his message had been forwarded to Ottawa with recommendation. A piece of apparatus he was installing in the laboratory is set down as "a beauty", and then, in a few days, comes the news that England had sent an ultimatum to Germany: "so packed

my belongings quietly and went out to dinner at Dr. Trueblood's. The next morning [August 5] I started for home." On the 6th he was in Kingston, and from that time forward things moved rapidly.

Day and his fellow-soldiers were soon transferred from the "Home Guard" to the "Overseas Contingent", and on the 22d he left Kingston for the camp at Valcartier, Quebec. Within a few days of his arrival there he fell in with a Harvard sophomore—to be encountered at a later day still more strangely—and wrote in his journal: "I nearly collapsed with surprise when I saw Brokenshire whom I had left in Cambridge sitting on a fence at midnight when I went to send my telegram to Major Dawson. He was in kilts"—having joined the 5th Canadian Royal Highlanders as a private. At Valcartier, as later overseas, Day found all possible pleasure in human contacts, and here as there, joined heartily in the hard work which was to make his military unit the fighting force it became. The diary records all this process, and before the end of September he is found embarked in the ship "Cassandra", one of a fleet of thirty-one transports guarded by six cruisers which bore the 2d Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to England, actually the first Canadian soldiers to land there.

On Sunday, October 11, at sea, he noted with equal satisfaction "a splendid sermon" and the fact that he had not heard a single "patriotic oration" since war was declared.

The people with whom I have come in contact, [he wrote], particularly the men of the contingent have gone into this thing coolly and calmly with the characteristic British attitude. From the thought that the men have gone into this undertaking independently, and perhaps more or less, as the case may be, actuated by ideals and acting on principles and not under the influence of a sentimental hysteria more or less mild, as would be aroused by an emotional outburst, I get considerable satisfaction. Few men, if any, were actuated by any but the purest motives, and were not dragooned, compelled, or bluffed into this thing, and in being given the responsibility and opportunity of being a very junior officer of such men I get great satisfaction.

The voyage from Gaspé Bay in the St. Lawrence to Plymouth lasted from October 3 to 14. The beauty of England, the might of the Plymouth fortifications, the pride

of being in the first colonial contingent to arrive, the newness of it all—a newness of 1914, expressed in such a sentence as "Just now we are having a band concert and the band is playing the popular Tommy Atkins song, 'It's a long way to Tipperary'"—these and many other sharp impressions find their record in diary and letters. Drake and the Armada came inevitably to mind. After the Canadians had disembarked at Devonport, in Plymouth harbor, and proceeded to Bustard Camp on Salisbury Plain for their further period of training, Day wrote to his family: "The boys had been on shipboard closely confined for twenty-four days, and the 'Second Armada', as the Plymouth people called it, was so unexpected that the people were very enthusiastic and excited."

The actual scene is thus preserved in the diary:

Oct. 19th. Bustard Camp, Salisbury.

Last night at 9.15 we fell in and marched on to the pier, leaving our home of twenty-four days. As modern sea-voyages go it was quite long in point of time. We made off from the pier at 10.00 P. M. and marched through the narrow, paved streets of the Navy Yard between the towering stone walls. The tramp, tramp, tramp sounded even above the singing. When we struck town I understood what "Merry England" meant. In spite of the lateness of the hour, the streets were crowded and every window as we passed had its occupants. The old women and the young girls crowded into the road, and the lucky fellows on the outer flanks kissed everyone they liked. Mother, father, and daughter would be standing there together, and a soldier would stop to shake hands with the old people, to talk to them and kiss the young daughter, and the parents would not think anything of it at all. There was laughing and singing everywhere. The old ladies kissed the boys and wished them a safe return, and our company, thanks to my watchful care perhaps, was more orderly than the others. We didn't allow any girls being brought into the ranks, nor did any of our men fall out of the ranks and walk along the street with girls (except——till I saw him). But apart from that there was no interference. They exchanged souvenirs and everybody was happy and good-natured, and as one very nice appearing man to whom I was speaking said, in all the merriment there wasn't an objectionable word or suggestion to be heard. Merry England!

For something more than three months Day's regiment underwent a rigorous training on Salisbury Plain. Yet there were intervals of relaxation, and England could

sometimes be found still at play. Once when Day was riding alone to visit a Flying School not far from Bustard Camp his horse balked at a steam tractor, was led across a bridge over the Avon—"a creek"—Day called it in writing home—"about fifteen yards wide", when, he proceeds:

I heard a hue and cry behind and a hare darted across the field by the road with about a hundred hounds and a dozen red-coated squires and about thirty officers in khaki in pursuit. The Master dashed by me with a whip in his right hand, a cigarette between his lips, and his horn and the reins in his left hand, going full gallop—but still as if he were stuck to the saddle—and his horse scarcely a bit wet. My horse must have had sporting blood away back, for he started off full tilt—and I let him go. I am afraid and ashamed to say that I stayed perhaps a little closer to his neck than most good riders would, but I stayed on. Anyhow I think they noticed my puttees and knew that I was only an Infantry officer.

Another participation in English sport, while Day and a friend were enjoying a glimpse of London, has its amusing chronicle:

In the afternoon we (Mac and I) went to Prince's Club, of which we are honorary members, and had a fine time skating. I never saw so much good skating at one time before. Mac was Canadian champion figure skater for two years. There's always an old fogey in a club. We were going a little fast and he stopped us and asked if we were Canadians, etc., and said the ice was like Europe, and was all full of little Belgians, and that they didn't violate one another's neutrality. We caught on and didn't need to be told any more. We had crossed his little "area." After a time Mac remarked to him that some others were waltzing about and infringing a bit, and the old gentleman remarked, "Yes, but they're good skaters." Mac was dumfounded. I nearly laughed out loud.

But the young Canadian was well disposed to like what he found in England—"Happy Day" the men of his battalion called him—and at the same time to remember all that he had left across the Atlantic. A family birthday seemed never to pass unnoticed. On November 14 it was worth his while to jot down in his diary an item, probably picked up in an English newspaper, "Harvard students 'rotten egg' the Lion of Brunswick"—a statue not at that time shielded by the Germanic Museum. On January 1 he wrote home: "Heard yesterday that Harvard

trimmed Yale 36-0 in the new Yale Bowl on November 22. Such is fame!" His keen interest in everything must have made him the soldier that stands revealed in a letter written at Bristol, February 8, 1915, when on the very point of embarking for the continent:

When they were cutting down the establishment of officers I was a little nervous, but as Curry said, "Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow you may go to Tidworth." When the signalling office was cut off the establishment, as such, and when the Colonel stopped me and asked me if I would take charge of the signallers in addition to a platoon—and said, "Now will you stand by me?" and I said, "Sure Mike", or words to that effect, I was so tickled I could scarcely stand at attention. . . . We have absolutely no idea when or where we are going; it may be India, Egypt, Bordeaux, or Le Havre, but probably the latter. But they can't make me mad by doing things that way. In fact I like it.

Eight days before his death in the second battle of Ypres, he wrote to his sister, April 15, 1915; "We're going to Y—. 'They can't make us mad that way', We're all sick and tired of this inaction." The refusal to be made "mad" seems to have been a matter of principle with him. The rough experiences in billets in the neighborhood of Armentières and Lille, and later in Belgium might have shaken such a philosophy of life, but in his diary of March 25, he wrote: "Am beginning to like this game. I always have a happy faculty for liking things as they are and wishing them to continue." The journal may speak still more fully for him:

April 4th. Easter Sunday. Father's Birthday. Cold and windy with a sprinkling of rain in the morning. Church parade at 10.00 A. M. with Holy Communion. It was a very impressive service. I won't forget it soon. The communion rail was made of scaling ladders which the engineers had devised and make for getting over barbed wire entanglements in an assault. A large number of the men took communion, considerably over 100. I took the communion also. The last time was in Salisbury Cathedral about two months ago.

April 14. About 5.00 P. M. I got a wheel from Hdqrs, and started over the sticky up-hill road to Cassel. It is 8 kilometres, but I got there before six. The road winds about on its way up the hill, and as one rises the level surrounding country unfolds itself like a map. It is the first time I ever saw a level country from a height, and in this thickly populated and high-

ly developed country it is a very striking sight. On the way up I passed an auto coming down the broad level pavé, and in it was General Foch reading his daily papers. To enter the town one has to pass through an old, covered gateway. Inside all the ground is paved. There was the usual square with the usual collection of motor transports. The town is old and quaint, streets at different levels and twisting about. Some very venerable looking buildings. I pushed my bike up to the highest point where there is a little park, an old château, and a wireless station. Here I was agreeably and intensely surprised. The only other soldier up there was Broken-shire, Harvard '17. I hadn't seen him since we left England. It was very strange and pleasing to me. We sat in one of the stone bastions, very like those at Fresh Pond in Cambridge which I remember so well, overlooking the level plain 300 feet below with its great straight roads losing themselves like endless white ribbons in the mist and gathering darkness—the road to Dunkerque and the sea and the road to Ypres and the British wedge, from which direction the occasional report of an extra heavy gun was heard indistinctly. Here we talked of Harvard and Cambridge, and the places and the girls we had known. It was a pleasing and impressive sight in the setting sun and a very pleasant experience, and I was very sorry to leave it to him.

The letters and diary continue almost to the time of Day's death. On April 19, his twenty-fourth birthday, he writes to his family of a "bathing parade" at a pond in the grounds of an Antwerp merchant's château: "We had a dandy swim and ran about the grounds and summer houses and caves and bridges in our bare feet like a company of fairies. I had a gorgeous time." On the 21st he wrote: "They're playing the game hard up here just now." The men were billeted in barns ready to move at short notice, with lively bombardments very close at hand. "It is my turn", the letter ended, "as company orderly officer today and it is tea-time, so I will have to close."

The short letter of the next day, April 22, ended with these words:

Just now they are "going right to it." There is a horse waiting for me outside and I am going where I can see more of the row. I am enclosing a handkerchief for Mother and some lace for Mabel [his sister]. I got them down in the village, saw them making the lace.

This letter he never posted. It was found, July 8, 1915, amongst some old papers by a fellow officer and forwarded to the address of "The Day Family" in King-

ston. On the very day after it was written, April 23, he was killed in action near St. Julien, at the Battle of Langemarck in Belgium in the Second Battle of Ypres, infamous in history for the first use of asphyxiating gas by the German army, memorable for the valor of the Canadian troops of which Lieutenant Day was so typical an officer.

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SQUARE NAMED FOR 1917 MAN

"Eugene Galligan Square" is to be the name of the square formed by the intersection of Warren Street, Harrison Avenue and Warren Place, Roxbury, Mass., in honor of Lieut. Eugene Galligan, '17, who was killed in action, near Revillon, France, Sept. 9, 1918. Galligan was born in a house facing this square, and lived there most of his life. His class at the Roxbury Latin School has established in his honor a scholarship to be known as the "Eugene Galligan Prize." Galligan was killed by a shell while he, as acting captain, was leading his company of the 308th Infantry in an attack near Revillon.

OFFICER MATERIAL SCHOOL CLOSES

One hundred and sixteen cadets of the Officer Material School at Cambridge finished their course and received their commissions in the Naval Reserve on Thursday, April 17. This was the seventh and last class to be trained at the school. Graduation exercises were held in Sanders Theatre; the speakers were President Lowell, Rear Admiral S. S. Wood, commander of the First Naval District, and Captain P. W. Hourigan, commandant of the school.

At its height the Officer Material School numbered between 200 and 300 students, and approximately 1000 ensigns were commissioned therefrom. In its last days, the school occupied Wadsworth House as headquarters, and Matthews Hall as barracks.

TO ORGANIZE A UNIVERSITY FORUM

A University Forum will be organized after May 1, when the present series of Discussion Groups at Phillips Brooks House close. Over 250 students enrolled in the ten Discussion Groups that were organized at Phillips Brooks House early in the spring, under the leadership of members of the Faculty, and the attendance at meetings was consistently large. The Forum, continuing the same work, will meet weekly in Phillips Brooks House beginning Wednesday evening, May 7, when Professor G. G. Wilson will speak on "The League of Nations."

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbreviations—A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air Service, Production. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R. F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Harvard Dead.

Army and Navy,	-	-	302
Auxiliary,	-	-	24
Total,,	-	-	326

Deaths in Service.

'15—STANLEY CONKLIN SWIFT, Gr. '15-16, a private, Inf., died from wounds, Oct. 4, 1918, in France. Swift went to Camp Devens, Mass., March 29, 1918, to become a member of the National Army. Late in April he was attached to Co. I, 302d Inf., but was sent to Camp Mills, N. Y., about May 1, and assigned to Co. F, 59th Inf. (regular), 4th Div. On May 5 the unit went across, rested a few days in England, and proceeded to France. About June 1, Swift was transferred to Co. D, 59th Inf., and in the middle of July went to the front. He was wounded in the hand and thigh, July 19, was in the hospital over five weeks, and then in a replacement camp. He returned again to the front and was later reported missing. The official telegram reports that he died from wounds. Swift had been recommended for promotion to corporal in July, just before he was wounded.

'17—SAMUEL JOSEPH ARTHUR KELLEY, 1st lieutenant, Co. M, 22d Inf., died Feb. 13, 1919, at Post Hospital, Governor's Island, N. Y. Kelley went to the Plattsburg training camp, Aug. 23, 1917, and was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, regular army, on Nov. 15. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant in May, 1918.

Additions and Corrections.

'07—JOSEPH LOUIS SWARTS, 1st lieutenant, M. C., whose death from pneumonia was reported in the BULLETIN of March 6, was a member of Base Hospital No. 157 at the time he was taken ill. The unit was about to sail for France, when the armistice was signed.

'15—BRAYTON NICHOLS, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), whose death was previously reported,

was killed in an aeroplane accident, April 2, in Germany. He had been with the Army of Occupation at Treves since last November. Lt. Nichols trained at the Aviation Ground School, M. I. T., Cambridge, at Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., and at Kelly Field, Fort Worth, Tex. After going overseas last September, he trained for a time at the 7th Aviation Instruction Centre, Clermont-Ferrand, and was attached to the 166th Aero. Sq., Oct. 1.

'17—LLOYD GEARY EVANS REILLY, whose death in action, Oct. 31, 1918, was previously reported, was killed in his airplane over Romagne sous Montfaucon, Argonne Forest, France. Lt. Reilly had been cited for bravery on Sept. 11.

S.B. '17—JOHN COWPERTHWAIT TYLER, whose death was previously reported, was flight leader of the 11th Aero Sq., 1st day bombardment group, at the time he was killed, near Conflans, last September.

In Military or Naval Service.

LL.B. '87—William C. Eustis was a captain and interpreter on the staff of General Pershing, A. E. F.

'88—Franklin G. Balch, lieutenant colonel, M. C., has returned to the United States after serving with Base Hospital No. 55, A. E. F., as chief of surgery and commanding officer.

'94—Charles N. Barney, M.D. '95, lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., retired, is in command of the Denver, Colo., Recruiting Dist.

'95—A. Carleton Potter, M.D. '99, captain, M.C., has been honorably discharged.

Med. '92-95—Thompson M. Horner has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, Q. M. C., Remount Service. He has been executive officer at Animal Embarkation Depot No. 301, Newport News, Va.

'96—Orlando D. Hammond, major, Q. M. C., is officer in charge of the Army Supply Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'97—Francis M. Weld, major, 308th Inf., 77th Div., A. E. F., has returned to the United States, and has completely recovered from the effects of a wound received near Buzancy last November.

'98—Charles N. Fiske, M.D. '00, captain, U. S. N. (Medical Corps) who served throughout the period of hostilities with the Cruiser and Transport Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, has been assigned to duty as medical aide to the Commandant, 12th Naval Dist., San Francisco, Cal.

'99—S. Frederic Mills has been honorably discharged as a captain, C. W. S.

'00—Horace K. Boutwell, M.D. '04, who has been for the past three months on duty at the Tuberculosis Clearing Station, Camp Grant, Ill., has been honorably discharged as a captain, M. C.

'00—Philip P. Chase, LL.B. '03, has been released from active duty as a lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F. He was inspector of training for the 1st Naval Dist., Hdqrs., Boston.

'01—George C. Clark, Jr., who went to France as a captain and regimental adjutant, 324th Inf., 81st Div., has been promoted to major and has received the *Croix de Guerre*. He has also been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

'01—Gilbert F. Davis, LL.B. '14, attended the F. A. Central O. T. Sch., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'01—Augustus H. Eustis has been honorably discharged from the service. He was warrant boatswain, U. S. N. R. F., serving on the U. S. S. "Absaroka" as watch officer and assistant to the navigator.

'01—Walter L. Hearn, M.D. '02, who has been stationed at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., as captain, M. C., has been honorably discharged.

'01—Roger D. Swaim has been promoted to major, F. A., overseas. He went across in September, 1917, with Btry. D, 102d Regt., 26th Div. and was later sent on detached service to the Artillery School, Meuçon, as an instructor.

'02—Harry C. Dudley has recently returned from France where he was a captain in the Dept. of the Chief Engineer of the 1st Army, on staff duties in the field, during the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives. He was with the 36th Engineers before last September.

'03—Torr W. Harmer, M.D. '07, has been promoted to major, M. C., Base Hosp. No. 116, A. E. F.

'04—Lester S. Hill, Jr., is a captain in the Judge Advocate General's Office, Washington, D. C.

'04—Henry C. Nickerson, lieutenant colonel, 127th F. A., returned to the United States and has been honorably discharged. He went overseas in January, 1918, as major, 148th F. A., serving with that regiment until October, when he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and transferred to the 127th F. A.

'05—Charles W. Dall, major of Inf., was wounded slightly while serving with the A. E. F.

'05—Leonard C. Hammond, who sailed overseas in December, 1917, as a 1st lieutenant, Inf., has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged. Although holding his original commission in the Infantry, his duty in France was in the Air Service branch, and last November he was promoted to captain, A. S. (Aero.). Capt. Hammond has received the Distinguished Service Cross with two citations, and is officially credited with six enemy planes.

'05—Walter W. Manton, M.D. '11, captain, M.

C., was wounded slightly while on duty with the A. E. F.

'05—Richmond D. Moot is a 1st lieutenant, 345th F. A., 90th Div., A. E. F. This division forms a part of the Army of Occupation.

'05—Daniel T. O'Connell has been honorably discharged as a captain, Army Service Corps.

LL.B. '05—Dorrance Reynolda, major, Inf., who was wounded at Chatel Chehery last October, while serving with the 112th Regt., 28th Div., has recovered. He is on duty with the Intelligence Sec., Gen. Staff; Gen. Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'06—Theodore F. Jones, lieutenant, (s.g.), U. S. N. R. F., Naval Intelligence Dept., has been placed on the inactive list.

'07—Timothy F. Downey, who was a 2d lieutenant, C. W. S., was honorably discharged after the signing of the armistice.

'07—Sydney M. Harrison, LL.B. '10, captain in the A. E. F., is reported to have been wounded severely.

'07—Maurice A. Norton has been commissioned a lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.)

'07—David C. Noyes has been honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant, O. C.

'07—Tom W. Saul has returned to the United States as a captain, T. C. He was promoted last November. Saul went overseas in August, 1917, with the 18th Engineers (Ry.). He received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in the St. Mihiel offensive, and was later wounded in the Argonne-Meuse offensive.

LL.B. '07—William C. McNitt has been appointed general counsel, Emergency Fleet Corp., with offices in Philadelphia, Pa.

M.D. '08—Lucius Albert Salisbury was wounded severely while a major in the A. E. F.

'09—C. Torrey Allen, chief yeoman, U. S. N. R. F., formerly on duty at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., has gone overseas in transport service on the "Santa Clara."

'09—Warren H. Emens, who was wounded while serving as a 1st lieutenant, 309th Inf., 78th Div., in the Argonne Forest last October, returned to his regiment in December.

'09—Harold I. Gosline, M.D. '14, has been promoted to major, M. C. He is stationed in the 3d Army Laboratory, Coblenz, Germany.

'09—Allen S. Olmsted, 2d, sergeant, R. T. C., A. E. F., has been detailed to attend the School of Law, University of Paris.

'09—Fenton Taylor, captain, M. C., has been stationed at Debarkation Hospital No. 3, Alençon, since the signing of the armistice. He was attached to the 1st Leicestershire Regt., B. E. F., until wounded in March, 1918. Capt. Taylor is one of the sixty-six American medical officers to have been decorated by the British for bravery under fire and distinguished service. He went overseas in 1916 with the Presbyterian Hospital Unit.

'10—Austin W. Cheever, M.D. '14, who was assistant surgeon at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., has been relieved from active duty as a lieutenant (j.g.) U. S. N. R. F.

'10—Morris F. La Croix, major, C. E., A. E. F., is on duty with the American Peace Commission.

'10—Paul R. Lieder has been placed on the inactive list as an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'10—Frank W. Marvin, M.D. '16, has returned to the United States after serving with the M. C., Orthopedic Div., A. E. F., and is in charge of the officers' ward, General Hosp. No. 10, Boston.

'10—Charles D. Osborne, 2d lieutenant, 307th M. G. Bn., has returned to the United States after ten months' service with the A. E. F. He is a patient at General Hosp. No. 10, Boston.

'10—Richard M. Page, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Pro.), was property officer at the plant of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corp., New Brunswick, N. J., before his honorable discharge.

'10—William B. Parsons, Jr., who was a captain, M. C., Mobile Hosp. No. 2, A. E. F., recently returned to the United States and has been honorably discharged.

'10—George M. Pinney, Jr., serving with S. S. U. 511, U. S. A. A. C., has received the *Croix de Guerre* for bravery on Oct. 22, 1918.

'10—Thomas I. H. Powell is a lieutenant, U. S. N.

'10—John Robinson, Jr., U. S. N. R. F., is still overseas on Submarine Chaser No. 137.

A. M. '10—Philip L. Given has been honorably discharged as a sergeant, M.D., Div. of Psychology.

Gr. '10-11—Harold G. Merriam has been sent to London as a member of a committee of three to make arrangements for United States soldiers and sailors to study in English universities.

'11—William DeFord Beal has been honorably discharged as a captain, C. W. S.

'11—William P. Browne, U. S. N. R. F., is supply officer on the U. S. S. "Tivives."

'11—John J. McGuire, lieutenant, serving with the A. E. F., was wounded slightly in action.

'11—Otis T. Russell has been released from active duty with the U. S. N. R. F.

'12—James B. Munn, major, Inf., A. E. F., was transferred from the 301st Regt. to the Office of the Chief of Staff, Paris, soon after the armistice was signed, for special work on the Peace Conference.

'12—William H. Parks was a cadet, A. S. (Aero.), when the armistice was signed.

D.M.D. '12—Ivan R. Cottrell, who was a 1st lieutenant, D. C., was honorably discharged in January.

Law '09-11—Henry W. Shay has been honorably discharged as a private, 1st class, Ordnance Det., Central O. T. Sch., Camp Lee, Va.

'13—John B. Judkins has been promoted to captain and is stationed with Hdqrs., 4th Div., Army of Occupation.

M.D. '13—Izak Alcazar, who went overseas last fall to do relief work in Palestine, is now a major, R. A. M. C., B. E. F.

'14—Walter M. Bach is a chief yeoman, U. S. N. R. F., on duty at the Naval Air Station, Cape May, N. J.

'14—William H. Chatfield, who was a captain, 309th Inf., 78th Div., has returned to the United States after about eight months of foreign service, and has been honorably discharged.

'14—John H. O'Neil has been honorably discharged as a sergeant, M. I. D.

'14—Albert F. Pickernell was honorably discharged as sergeant-major, Personnel Office, Development Bn. No. 1, Camp Humphreys, Va., after the signing of the armistice.

'14—Harry H. Ripley, Jr., ensign, U. S. N. R. F. (Pay Corps), has been released from active duty.

'14—Jean Sisson, LL.B. '17, lieutenant, A. E. F., is reported to have been wounded slightly.

LL.B. '14—Kingdon T. Siddall, captain, Inf., A. E. F., was slightly wounded in action.

M.D. '14—Israel Lurier, 1st lieutenant, M. C., was wounded, degree undetermined, while on foreign service.

'15—Henry P. Briggs, captain, Inf., has returned from foreign service.

'15—J. Coleman Jennings, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been aide-de-camp to Gen. Harts, A. E. F., since August, 1918.

'15—Robert M. Lord, M.D. '18, 1st lieutenant, M. C., is stationed at Base Hosp. No. 69, Savenay, France.

LL.B. '15—Charles F. Adams, corporal, 17th Service Co., S. C., Washington, D. C., has been honorably discharged.

M.D. '15—Cassell C. Tucker, captain, M. C., who was attached to the 65th Field Ambulance, B. E. F. in 1917, has been awarded the British Military Cross by King George. Capt. Tucker was several times wounded in action, and the decoration was conferred for heroism under fire.

D.M.D. '15—Samuel W. Garfin was a member of the Boston University S. A. T. C.

'16—John R. Coffin, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), who was a member of the 104th Aero. Sq., A. E. F., has returned to the United States.

'16—Mason S. Ehrenfried has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the O. R. C.

'16—Clement E. Kennedy has been promoted to 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), 9th Aero Sq., A. E. F. The 9th Aero Sq. has been with the Army of Occupation since Nov. 18, 1918.

'16—John W. Middendorf, Jr., 1st lieutenant, has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged.

'16—Thomas R. Pennypacker, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., who served overseas on the U. S. S. "Arkansas", has been released from active duty.

Spec. '16-17—William W. Putnam was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

M.D. '16—Hiram H. Amiral, 1st lieutenant, M. C., was assistant physician in Base Hospital No. 7, which was stationed at Tours, France. He went overseas in July, 1918. The unit returned last month.

'17—Allen Potter, 1st lieutenant, San. C., who was invalided to the United States several weeks ago, has been recuperating at General Hosp. No. 10, Parker Hill, Boston.

'17—Blodgett Sage, lieutenant, U. S. A., has been honorably discharged from active service, and placed on the reserve list.

'17—Abbot Treadwell, Jr., 2d lieutenant, 23d Inf., 2d Div., A. E. F., has been awarded the *Croix de Guerre* "for gallant action in the face of the enemy from Oct. 3d to 9th, 1918" on the Champagne front.

Spec. '17-18—Robert L. Cook, private, M.D., is still on foreign service with Base Hosp. No. 116, A. E. F.

M.D. '17—Theodore H. Aschmann, 1st lieutenant, M. C., was assistant surgeon in Base Hosp.

No. 7, which was mobilized at Camp Devens, Mass., and went overseas in July, 1918. The unit returned in March, 1919.

M.D. '17—Joseph K. Surls, 1st lieutenant, M. C., was wounded slightly in service with the A. E. F.

M.L.A. '17—A. Hadden Alexander, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has returned to the United States. He served with the 96th Aero. Sq., until wounded in September and was then assigned to Gen. Pershing's special board of investigation.

Law '14-15—John T. Fisher, captain, A. E. F., is reported to have been wounded severely.

'18—G. Russell Cogswell, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A. A. C., who was commander of Sec. 9—629 serving with the French Army, has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged. He received the *Croix de Guerre* with a divisional citation in February, 1918, and an army citation last October.

'18—Murray Taylor, now major, was twice cited while a captain in the 106th Inf., 27th Div. "For fearlessness, energy, good judgment, and determination manifested during all battles and engagements of his regiment. On the morning of Oct. 17, 1918, units of the 106th Infantry, having become detached from the regiment in a heavy fog and smoke barrage, this officer succeeded in locating and placing in their proper positions the units mentioned, all of which was done under extremely heavy shell fire and machine gun fire." "For zeal and skill as an instructor during the training period in the United States and in Belgium and France. The excellence and forcefulness of this officer's work, particularly as a bayonet instructor, contributed materially to the aggressive spirit and skilled confidence with the bayonet of the many non-commissioned officers who came under his instruction." Maj. Taylor returned to the United States recently.

Eng. '14-16—Lansing McVickar, 1st lieutenant, has recovered from wounds received in action, and is on duty again with the 1st Div., at Coblenz, Germany.

M.D. '18—James T. Brennan has been stationed for some time at Washington, D. C., as a lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N. R. F.

'19—Harry K. Adams, captain, Inf., is on duty with the Committee on Education and Special Training.

'19—Frederick C. Fishback, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been honorably discharged as an instructor, Erskine College, S. C., S. A. T. C.

'19—Jerome A. Johnson, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been placed on the inactive list.

'19—W. Hamilton Lillie, who was a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged. He went overseas in 1916 with Sec. 10 of the American Ambulance, serving in the Balkans and on the western front.

'19—Warwick Potter, 1st lieutenant, 167th Inf., 42d Div., is with his regiment on the Rhine. He was wounded last July near Château Thierry and again after returning to the front at Argonne.

'19—Howard C. Smith, 1st lieutenant, 213th Aero. Sq., 3d Pursuit Group, A. E. F., has completely recovered from wounds received in action, and has returned to duty.

Law '16-17—George K. Hendrick, 1st lieutenant, 311th Inf., 78th Div., A. E. F., was wounded slightly in action.

Law '16-17—Hugh M. Hiller, lieutenant in Co. H, 167th Inf., 42d Div., is reported to have been wounded severely in action.

Law '16-17—Telford B. Null, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R.-F. C., is dirigible commander at the Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla.

Law '16-17—Wilbur O. Pendarvis, 1st lieutenant, C. A. C., has been in France with the 72d Artillery since August, 1918.

Law '16-17—Lamar Tooze, 1st lieutenant, Inf., is still overseas with the 364th Regt., 91st Div. He is intelligence officer and acting captain.

'20—Henry D. Bigelow, sergeant, 101st Engineers, 26th Div., has returned to the United States.

'20—Marston Heard was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C., last December at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

'20—Lewis K. Marshall has been promoted to lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R.-F. C. He is still on active duty in France.

'20—Edwin H. Morse, who was wounded in action on the Vesle River, while serving as a 2d lieutenant, 308th Inf., 77th Div., during the 2d Battle of the Marne, has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged.

'20—John Perrin, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R.-F. C., who saw a year's service overseas, has been placed on inactive duty.

'21—John Gaston has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, 5th Regt., 18th Co. His regiment is a part of the Army of Occupation near Coblenz, Germany.

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'86—Otis A. Mygatt has been engaged in war relief work in Paris since early in August, 1914. Through his efforts, millions of dollars were raised to aid French orphans. In December, 1915, Mr. Mygatt founded in New York a society for relief work which was called the American Ouvroir Funds. He was also active in the organization of the American Society for Relief of French War Orphans.

'98—Henry Adams, 2d, is serving with the Am. R. C. in France.

'02—Joseph C. Grew has been appointed secretary general of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. He is also the American Representative on the International Secretariat of the Peace Conference.

'04—Thomas P. Beal, Jr., has resigned from the Emergency Fleet Corp., at Philadelphia.

M.D. '04—Herman P. Marshall is a member of the Medical Advisory Board, Spokane, Wash.

'07—Leland Harrison has been appointed diplomatic secretary of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, with the rank of Counselor of Embassy. He has also been appointed 2d American representative on the International Secretariat of the Peace Conference.

'90—George Rublee is in France as American delegate to the Allied Maritime Transport Council, with which he has been associated since July, 1918.

INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AT HARVARD

By CECIL K. DRINKER, M.D.

WITHIN the past ten years increasing interest in preventive medicine and conviction as to its value have led to the introduction into medical schools of more and more work enforcing the preventive point of view. In accordance with this modern tendency in medicine, Harvard University, associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, established in 1913 the first school of public health in the United States. This school gave training to prospective state and municipal health officers as well as to others interested in the general subject of preventive medicine and hygiene. There was some material in these courses directly applicable to the health problems of industry, but owing to lack of both time and facilities, the field of industrial health, one of peculiar importance in New England, remained without special attention until the spring of 1918. At this time, thanks to the foresight and energy of Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, a fund of \$125,000 was collected from New England manufacturers to be spent upon the teaching of students and the investigation of problems in industrial health. Too much credit cannot be given to the manufacturing establishments which have backed the University in this novel project.

Administration of the fund was placed in the hands of a committee organized as follows: Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, member of the Board of Overseers, chairman; Dr. David L. Edsall, Dean of the Medical School, and Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene; Dr. Reid Hunt, Professor of Pharmacology; Dr. Cecil K. Drinker, Associate Professor of Applied Physiology, secretary.

After consideration, this committee was supplemented by an advisory board of manufacturers: S. Harold Greene, President, Lockwood, Greene & Co.; Frank J. Hale, General Agent, Saco-Lowell Shops; William E. McKay, President, New England Manufacturing Co.

The entire responsibility for organization of courses and administration was placed in the hands of these committees.

A preliminary announcement was issued during the session of 1918-1919, although, owing to war conditions, the facilities for adequate teaching were necessarily far from perfect. As a result of the experience so gained, the work has recently been affiliated with the School of Public Health, retaining, however, complete independence in management, and a comprehensive program of studies has been prepared for the session of 1919-1920.

Only two types of students will be given full admission to the work in industrial hygiene. First, those possessing a medical degree from a recognized medical school, and second, individuals whose preliminary training is of such order as to enable them to matriculate for a Ph.D. degree in hygiene. Students of this second class will be rare and their final training will obviously be of such nature as to fit them for investigation and teaching in some one of the scientific aspects of hygiene.

Holders of the medical degree will be given an eight months' course, the first four months of which will be spent in work at the Medical School. Lectures and demonstrations in the applied physiology of industry will cover such subjects as fatigue, tests of working capacity, and general questions of physical efficiency as it may be affected by the strains of modern industrial life. The industrial poisons will be covered by means of lectures, assigned reading, and visits to industrial establishments for purposes of demonstrating specific industrial hazards and their means of prevention. There will be an extensive course in industrial vital statistics, essentially practical in nature and designed to show the factory physician how to analyze and display accumulated data. It is extremely essential to include such a course, since, at the present, one of the greatest needs in the entire field is statistical information as to whether this or that preventive measure really succeeds. Other courses will cover industrial sanitation, preventive medicine and hygiene (a general course in the control of infectious diseases, inspection of food, milk, etc.), in-

dustrial health administration, industrial surgery, employment management, workmen's compensation and the legal aspects of industrial disease, nutrition, reconstruction surgery, and industrial medicine.

The practical nature of the work is well illustrated in the last-named course. The students assist for three full mornings a week during the first term in the occupational clinic of the Massachusetts General Hospital, where they see a great variety of industrial conditions. They are required to supplement this experience by reading and by attendance at the seminar on industrial medicine conducted bi-weekly by Dr. Edsall for discussion of current topics in industrial medicine.

During the second four months all students properly qualified through good standing in their work of the first term will be given practical assignments as assistant physicians in the medical departments of industries in the neighborhood of Boston, gaining in this way practical acquaintance with the medical, surgical, sanitary, educational, and welfare activities of the plants in question. Among the opportunities available for such work the Norton Co., of Worcester, the Hood Rubber Co., of Watertown, and the General Electric Co., of Lynn, may be mentioned. In all cases students working in these plants must comply with regulations in regard to attendance, conduct, etc., formulated by the companies in question.

In addition to the direct question of instruction for plant physicians, the clinical and laboratory facilities of this new enterprise are available for research work. The committee has had reason for surprise not only in the large number of inquiries received in regard to admission for the courses offered, but also in the large number of requests for information relative to distinct problems in industrial medicine. In some cases these last may be answered directly; in many others research is required. There is no doubt that were the available laboratory facilities doubled or tripled they would be overworked in a very short time. Problems in poisoning, special questions of fatigue, classification on the basis of physical and mental efficiency, as well as matters relating entirely to organization are among the questions which have been brought to attention.

Among new appointments for this work that of Dr. Alice Hamilton to the position of Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine is most worthy of note. Dr. Hamilton is the first woman holding a professorial position in Harvard University. After a period of thorough training as a pathologist, her attention was turned toward problems of industrial medicine, and as a special investigator for the Federal Department of Labor she has made many note-



Alice Hamilton, M.D.

worthy contributions to the subject. Dr. Hamilton will conduct the course offered in industrial poisoning and will assist in the occupational clinic at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

One of the most conspicuous deficiencies which the field of industrial hygiene presented was an entire lack of any centralizing influence in the literature appearing upon the subject. During the summer of 1918, again owing to the energy of Dr. Shattuck, a special fund was obtained with which to establish a *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*. The first number of this new periodical will appear in May, 1919, and it will be issued monthly thereafter. The editorial board is as follows:

Editors: David L. Edsall, M.D., S.D.

(United States), A. F. Stanley Kent, D.Sc. (Great Britain).

Honorary Consulting Editor: Thomas M. Legge, M.D., D.P.H., (Great Britain).

Associate Editors: W. Irving Clark, Jr., M.D., Alice Hamilton, M.D., Emery R. Hayhurst, M.D., Yandell Henderson, Ph.D., William H. Howell, Ph.D., M.D., Frederic S. Lee, Ph.D., Harry E. Mock, M.D., J. W. Schereschewsky, M.D., C. E. A. Winslow, Dr.P.H.

Managing Editors: Cecil K. Drinker, M.D., Katherine R. Drinker, M.D.

It is at once obvious that the field covered must be extremely wide, treating of subjects vitally interesting to medical men, industrial engineers, sanitation engineers, sociologists, welfare workers, and educators. Articles of current interest upon industrial medicine, surgery, and general health service will be published. In many cases these will serve to bring the field in question up to date. In other cases they will report investigations which will contribute entirely new information. In addition, the journal will maintain a large abstract department, covering both foreign and American medical, surgical, technical, trade and professional journals. Through the department, which will be created to carry this abstracting, a classified list of literature will be developed which should prove an invaluable source of information to subscribers.

The establishment of these courses, the furtherance of research in this field of preventive medicine, and the founding of this new journal are steps of the greatest significance when one appreciates fully the tendency they express. The world has realized that medical effort must do more than put together broken fragments. It must get down into the working lives of the people and do its utmost toward the production of more efficient individuals. The attainment of such an object involves many problems of the most abstract character. It is not gained through advertisement and popularization, but through the steady, conscientious effort which characterizes all the graduate departments of the University. Those who are interested in the entrance of the University into a wise and timely field of endeavor cannot fail of pleasure in following industrial hygiene through its experimental years.

NEW EDITION OF THE DIRECTORY

The Harvard Alumni Association announces that a new edition of the "Harvard University Directory" will be published next fall. It will contain in alphabetical, but not in geographical, order the names of all the 38,000 living Harvard men—former students, both degree-holders and non-degree holders—together with their addresses and occupations, where known, and their years of enrolment and their degrees at Harvard.

The Directory will be sold only to subscribers. It will cost \$2.50. Subscriptions should be sent at once to the Harvard University Directory, Cambridge, Mass.

All former students at the University, whether or not they wish to subscribe to the Directory, are urged to fill out and send to the office of the Directory the blank which will be used as the basis of their record in the volume. If any who have not received a blank will send word to the office, one will be forwarded immediately.

The Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association have voted also to publish the Harvard War Records. All former students at the University who have not already sent their complete records of service are asked to forward at once to the Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass., a statement of their service either in the Army or Navy of the United States or any of the nations associated with it in the conduct of the war, or in any kind of auxiliary service. A blank will be sent, on request, to any who have not already received one.

WESTERN IDEAS NEEDED

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It is an old story, of course, that the nominations for the Board of Overseers should represent overwhelmingly New England and New York men. The present nominations, however, seem to be particularly of this character, as it appears that only one of the nineteen nominees lives west of Syracuse, N. Y.

It is farthest from the thought of the writer in any way to disparage the distinguished character of the gentlemen; all of them are credits to Harvard. But it is certainly the feeling of a large number of

Harvard men in the West, that the University would benefit by a further admixture of Western ideas. The bugaboo of attendance at meetings would readily be met by the selection of men who would agree to be present.

The BULLETIN has already expressed views similar to these in its editorial of April 3, but feeling so strongly that the interests of the University must be guarded against provincialism, I am offering these thoughts.

SEWARD C. SIMONS, '11.

San Francisco,
April 16, 1919.

INEPTITUDE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In your article in the BULLETIN of April 4, under the caption "Did he Graduate or Was he Graduated?", the final sentence is this: "If in later years we use the passive mood to designate his passive attitude, can we be fairly charged with grammatical ineptitude?"

It seems to me that you can be "fairly charged with grammatical ineptitude" upon other grounds if not upon this, for several times in the course of this article you speak of the active "mood" and the passive "mood." Now, when I went to school and studied grammar, we were taught to call the "moods" of the verb indicative, subjunctive, etc., while the terms active and passive were applied to the "voices" only. When was the change made, I wonder?

Again, in another sentence you say: "Perhaps we use the passive mood in speaking of the way in which our undergraduates make their exit from college, because that is their real mood." Here the same word is evidently used in two different senses in the same sentence, first as a grammatical term to denote a verb-form and next to denote a state of mind. This strikes me as a case of something very like linguistic ineptitude.

Perhaps this is all pedantry, but it does seem to me that the editors of such a publication as the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN ought to hold themselves to a stricter use of language than this.

A. C. RICHARDSON, '73.

Williamsville, N. Y.,
April 11, 1919.

HARVARD HILL AT MOUNT AUBURN

Few Harvard men know of the existence in Mount Auburn Cemetery of a lot called Harvard Hill, purchased in 1835 by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, and enlarged in 1836. Twenty Harvard men—Faculty members, graduates, and several who died before their graduation—are interred there. The lot contains 5,226 square feet, and is well up towards the Mount Auburn Tower. Only the College has authority to allow burials in Harvard Hill. Records at the cemetery show that interments there have never been frequent; three was the greatest number in a year, and fifteen years once elapsed without any. The most recent was that of Ray Madding McConnell, Ph.D., '08, on June 27, 1911.

In 1909 the Cemetery received \$275, the income of which was to be applied to the repair of the lot. The sum is wholly inadequate to the needs, but it has been used as far as it will go. Harvard Hill receives perpetual care, however, "on general principles", according to the Cemetery superintendent. Judge Charles Almy, '72, President of Mount Auburn Cemetery, reports that "at the usual rates, to provide for the care and renewal of the turf on the lot, about \$3,500 will be required." That amount is sufficient to put Harvard Hill in thoroughly good condition, and maintain it.

Inscriptions on some of the earlier tombstones indicate the considerable attainment of young college men, particularly when the lot was first established. A huge granite casket on the crest of Harvard Hill, to the memory of the first man buried there, bears the following legend:

Here lies the body of

JOHN HOOKER ASHMUN.

Royall Professor of Law in Harvard University, who was born July 3d, 1800, & died April 1st, 1833. In Him the Science of Law appeared native & intuitive; He went behind precedents to principals; and Books were his helpers, never his masters. There was the Beauty of uprightness in his character. Throughout the slow process of Disease which consumed his life, He kept unimpaired his kindness of temper, and superiority of intellect; He did more, sick, than others in health; He was fit to teach at an age when common men are beginning to learn; and his few years bore the fruits of long life. A lover of Truth, an obeyer of Duty, a sincere Friend &

a wise Instructor, His pupils raise this stone to his memory.

Frederick William Hoffman, of Baltimore, who died after a period of illness, Nov. 30, 1833, at Lyons, France, was only 17 years of age when his studies in College were interrupted. A monument to his memory was raised on Harvard Hill, but his body was interred in Baltimore. Samuel T. Hildreth, '37, was an instructor in elocution in the College from 1838 to 1839, and was only 21 years old when he was buried on Harvard Hill, Feb. 13, 1839.

Other men buried there were Henry Lyman Patten, '58, who, while major of the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, was wounded at Richmond in August, 1864, and died the following month. Count Louis François de Pourtales, of Neuchâtel, received an honorary degree of A.M. in 1880. He was buried on Harvard Hill, Aug. 11 of the same year. Evangelinus Apostolides Sophocles, Assistant Professor of Greek, 1859-1860, University Professor of Ancient, Byzantine, and Modern Greek, 1860-1883, was buried there, and Ferdinand Bôcher, Professor of Modern Languages, 1870-1907. Christopher C. Langdell, Dean of the Law School from 1870 to 1895, and Dane Professor of Law, was buried on Harvard Hill, July 9, 1906. On the northeast corner of the lot is the grave of John Milton Kullmer, '00, who died in Cambridge, Nov. 16, 1898, and "lies facing Harvard College that he loved", as the stone inscription reads.

UNDERGRADUATES IN MAJOR SPORTS

Statistics recently compiled by the *Crimson* show that there are 345 candidates training for major sports in the College this spring; 177 for the crews, 71 for baseball, 67 for track, and 30 for football. In addition to this number, there are 168 freshman candidates for freshman crews and teams, and scores of undergraduates engaged in minor sports. Including the freshmen, more than 29 per cent. of the undergraduates are active in major sports. If men engaged in the minor sports were also included, the percentage of undergraduates who are having regular, athletic exercise this year would be well up in the thirties.

The crews attract the greatest number of men this spring, at Harvard, and also at Princeton, but at Yale baseball stands first, followed, in order, by the track team and the crews.

HARVARD CREWS BEATEN

The Harvard crews, university and freshman, were soundly beaten by the Naval Academy eights in the races at Annapolis last Saturday. Both Harvard eights succeeded in finishing ahead of the Princeton crews, which had joined in making each race a three-cornered event, but Annapolis had such a large lead over Harvard that the latter took little satisfaction in winning second place.

Both the university and freshman races were rowed over a course of a mile and seven-eighths on the Severn. Annapolis won the freshman race, which came first, by about five lengths, and the university race by at least eight lengths. The times were as follows:

Freshman—Annapolis, 11 min., 24 secs.; Harvard, 11 min., 49 secs.; Princeton, 11 min., 54 secs.

University—Annapolis, 10 min., 51 secs.; Harvard, 11 min., 31 secs.; Princeton, 11 min., 41 secs.

Such decisive defeats in short-distance races have seldom, if ever before, been recorded in the annals of college rowing in this country. The superiority of the Naval Academy crews was overwhelming; their oarsmen were bigger and stronger, they rowed more strokes to the minute than their opponents, and rowed them effectively, and they went so far ahead in the first half-mile that the other crews, completely rowed out by the struggle up to this point, could do nothing but follow in the wake of the leaders. The races were rowed against both tide and wind; those conditions doubtless favored the strong Annapolis crews, but neither Princeton nor Harvard could have won under any circumstances.

The Harvard eights were made up as follows:

UNIVERSITY.

Bow, Captain F. B. Whitman, '19; 2, C. F. Batchelder, '20; 3, J. F. Linder, '19; 4, D. H. Morris, '21; 5, R. M. Sedgwick, '21; 6, F. B. Lothrop, '21; 7, N. Brazer, ocC.; stroke, D. Leighton, '20; cox., E. L. Peirson, '21.

FRESHMAN.

Bow, G. M. Appleton; 2, S. A. Duncan; 3, W. Whitman; 4, R. K. Kane; 5, L. Terry; 6, Captain L. B. McCagg; 7, C. Garland; stroke, M. Bradlee; cox., D. D. Miller.

NINE BEATEN AGAIN

Springfield Y. M. C. A. College defeated Harvard 7 to 1, on Soldiers Field last Saturday in the only baseball game of the week. The visiting team was far superior to the Harvard nine; the latter was weak in the field and at the bat. Harvard made four hits and eight errors, while Springfield had eight hits and two errors. The visitors made five runs in the seventh inning. Hardell and Bigelow pitched for Harvard.

1901 SPRING REUNION

Proclamation of Reunion, June 16, 17, and 18, 1919.

Seventy-six of our men, according to information in the hands of the Secretary, served in the Army and Navy of the United States or its Allies, twelve others of our men saw service in Europe in auxiliary organizations, and one of our men gave his life in the performance of his duties.

Practically all the overseas men will be home by June.

It is fitting that we, as ONE, should greet those who are returning to us, and should rejoice together in their safe return.

It is fitting that we, as ONE, should gather to pledge the class to do its part in whatever the future may bring, as it has so well responded to the calls of the past.

Let us, therefore, reunite on June 16, 17, and 18, 1919, and gather renewed strength to carry on.

We shall assemble on Monday, June 16, 1919, and depart to the country at once, where we can yarn, and play, and forget the past two years.

On the 18th we return for the ball game and dinner that evening.

The next day we attend Commencement and visit our old haunts.

And for those who wish to go, complete arrangements for the boat race will be made.

A detailed notice will follow as soon as arrangements can be made.

1901 never urges its men to come.

1901 knows that its men will come.

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, JR.,
Secretary.

HARVARD CLUB OF CINCINNATI

The report of Murray Seasongood, '00, president of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati, covering the period from Nov. 10, 1917, to April 11, 1919, shows that the organization was awake during that time in spite of the war. The Board of Directors had occasional meetings, a war rec-

ords committee was appointed and served until a similar committee was created by the Associated Harvard Clubs, the scholarship committee went on as usual, and detours were given to the graduates of the local high schools who had the highest general averages in their studies.

Seasongood makes in his report several recommendations for increasing the activity and usefulness of the club.

HARVARD CLUB OF ROCHESTER

The Harvard Club of Rochester, N. Y., will have its annual dinner and election of officers at the University Club in that city on the evening of May 2. Professor A. B. Hart will speak on "Harvard in War and in Peace", and Rev. John S. Wolff, '02, director of men's work at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Rochester, also will speak.

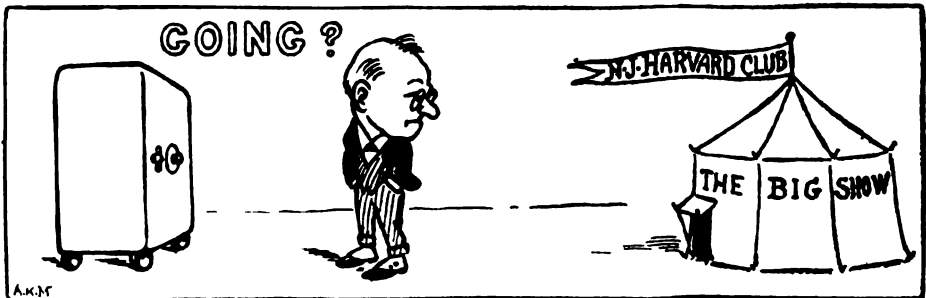
SERVICES IN APPLETON CHAPEL

Good Friday and Easter services were conducted in Appleton Chapel by Rev. John Kelman, D.D., minister of St. George's Presbyterian Church, Edinburgh. The Good Friday service took the place of the regular morning prayers, and was preceded by a 15-minute organ program. On Easter Sunday the service was especially arranged with appropriate choir music.

Rev. Francis J. McConnell, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Denver, Colo., will preach in Appleton Chapel on Sunday, April 27, and will conduct daily morning prayers throughout the following week.

COLLEGE STRONG MAN

J. F. Linder, '19, of the university crew, has the distinction of being the strongest undergraduate this year, with a record of 1164 points in Dr. Sargent's strength test. The highest record ever made is 1593.8, by G. A. Davis, '16. C. E. Wright, '18, G. A. Percy, '18, and O. G. Kirkpatrick, '17, are the only others who have passed the 1400 mark.



Be Sure to Reserve April 28, 1919!
Victory Dinner. Harvard Club of New Jersey

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'81—William R. Thayer was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society at its semi-annual meeting on April 9.

'91—Walter G. Beach is Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

'92—Samuel Adams is president of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago.

'94—William H. Morse is a bond salesman with the National City Co., New York City.

'97—Herman M. Adler is criminologist for the State of Illinois.

'98—William H. Hawkins is president of the Vegetable Oil Co., New Orleans, La.

S.T.B. '98—Cowden Laughlin is a master at the Shattuck Military School, Faribault, Minn.

'01—Vanderveer Curtis is working on the marketing of perishable foods for the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, D. C.

'01—Richard Dexter, M.D. '05, who was a lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., was discharged from the service Jan. 29, and has resumed the practice of medicine in Cleveland, O.

'01—William T. Foster, President of Reed College, Portland, Ore., will give lectures on "Educational Administration" at the Harvard Summer School.

'01—A son, Richard March Hoe Harper, Jr., was born, in February, to Richard M. H. Harper and Mabel (Bacon) Harper.

A.M. '01—Horace C. Porter, Ph.D. '03, is a consulting and engineering chemist in the Chemical Service Laboratories, Inc., Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.

'02—Bernard Cunniff is vice-president of the American Magnesium Corporation, Rumford, Me.

'02—Joseph L. Frothingham is general manager and treasurer of the B. B. Features, Inc., and the Winsome Stars Corporation, Los Angeles, Cal.

'02—Paul Harvey is the international representative of the *Christian Science Monitor*, and is in charge of the New York advertising office of that paper.

'03—Curt H. G. Heinfeldt is attorney for Wilson & Co., meat-packers, Chicago.

'04—Major Charles C. Lane contributed to a recent number of the *American Army Gazette* a history of the Fifteenth Division, U. S. A. Major Lane was a Divisional staff officer of that division, which was recruited largely from Texas and Oklahoma.

'04—William O. Packard is in the bond department of the Equitable Trust Co., 37 Wall St., New York City.

'04—Charles K. Rockwell is with the Baldwin Locomotive Co.

'04—Lorne A. Scott is with the Hardman Rubber Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J.

'05—Edward E. Brown, LL.B. '08, is treasurer of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago.

'05—Charles F. Rowley, LL.B. '07, is a member of the law firm of Davis, Peabody & Brown, 70 State St., Boston.

'07—John A. Ritchie is with White, Weld & Co., bankers and dealers in investment securities, 14 Wall St., New York City.

'08—Candler Cobb is Assistant United States District Attorney, New York City.

'08—Noël T. Wellman is superintendent of the Delaware plant of the General Chemical Co., manufacturers of heavy chemicals.

LL.B. '09—Albert L. Hopkins is an attorney in the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, D. C.

'10—Frank C. Jones is with the Okonite Co., Passaic, N. J., manufacturers of insulated wire and cables.

'10—Clarence C. Little is a research associate in genetics at the station for experimental evolution, Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, N. Y. This station is a department of the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

'11—Donald A. Chase is with Bird & Son, Inc., paper manufacturers, East Walpole, Mass.

'11—The engagement of Franklin King and Miss Margaret Gifford, of New York City, is announced. King, who is a lieutenant, U. S. N., has recently returned from service in European waters.

A.M. '11—J. Lucien Morris is Assistant Professor of Biochemistry and head of the Biochemistry Department of the School of Medicine, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.

'12—A son, Arthur Jacob Goldsmith, Jr., was born, April 14, to Arthur J. Goldsmith and Stella (Metzger) Goldsmith.

'12—The engagement of John R. Pratt to Miss Catherine Harrison Squibb, of Bernardsville, N. J., is announced. Pratt is a lieutenant, U. S. N. and is personal aide to Rear Admiral Benson at the Peace Conference at Paris.

A.M. '12—G. Carlton Robinson is Associate Professor of Education at the State College, Pullman, Wash.

A.M. '12—H. Adelbert White is Professor of Rhetoric at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.

Gr. '12-13—Dwight E. Watkins is Assistant Professor of Public Speaking at the University of California, Berkeley.

Ph.D. '13—Howard M. Trueblood is in the en-

gineering department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York City.

LL.B. '13—Charles U. Hatch is with the Aetna Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.

'14—Frederick S. Kingsbury has been released from active service as an ensign in the Navy and has resumed his studies at the Harvard School of Architecture.

LL.B. '14—Charles E. Dunbar, who was a 1st lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., has been honorably discharged and has resumed the practice of law with the firm of Howe, Fenner, Spencer & Cocke, New Orleans.

'15—Robert R. Cawley is studying English at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

'15—Gardiner Coogan is a student at the Harvard Law School.

'15—Roderick Tower is with Potter, Choate & Prentice, 5 Nassau St., New York City.

D.M.D. '15—Samuel W. Garfin is practising dentistry at 26 Davis St., Boston, and is also studying medicine at the Boston University School of Medicine.

'16—William L. Robinson returned from service in France April 4, and is now a check clerk with the France and Canada Steamship Corporation, Ltd., Mystic Wharf, Charlestown, Mass.

Gr. '16-17—Harold L. Williamson is 2d secretary of the American Legation, Havana, Cuba.

'17—John S. Harlow, Jr., is studying at the Harvard Medical School.

'18—Clarence H. Dagnall is a student engineer with the General Electric Co.

'18—The engagement of Casimir de Rham and Miss Lucy Patterson, of New York City, has been announced. Lieut. de Rham is still in the Army, and recently returned from overseas.

'18—V. Heber Sergeant who has been in France with U. S. Army Mobile Hospital Unit 100, has received his discharge, and has returned to his home at Isleta, O.

'19—Jerome A. Johnson is with the Packard Motor Car Co., New York City.

NECROLOGY

Law '55-57—ROBERT NEWTON BASKIN. Died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 27, 1918.—He was once Mayor of Salt Lake City, and a Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. At the time of his death he was president-emeritus of the Harvard Club of Utah, of which he was the oldest member.

'93—FRANK HOWARD RANSOM, JR., M.D. (Univ. of Buffalo) '00. Died at Buffalo, N. Y., April 2.—After receiving his medical degree he went abroad for further study. On his return he took up general practice in Buffalo, and became a consulting physician to the Buffalo General Hospital. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Annette Rychon.

M.D. '93—FRANCIS JOSEPH GIBLIN. Died at Dorchester, April 13.—He was for a time house officer at the Carney Hospital, South Boston, and later held a similar position in the Coombe Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. On his return to this country he became head of St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Dorchester. Mrs. Giblin, who was Miss Margaret Hearn, and a son, survive him.

'03—CHARLES HIBBARD FRENCH. Died at Caldwell, N. J., March 24.—For two years after graduation he was principal of the high school at West Orange, N. J. He then became private secretary to Roland C. Nickerson, with whom he remained until Mr. Nickerson's death in 1906. French was then employed by the New York branch of the American Radiator Co., and was later with Ginn & Co., publishers, whom he represented in New Jersey.

'10—HENRY GOLDEN. Died at Taunton, Mass., Sept. 24, 1918.—He had been in business in Taunton ever since his graduation.

LL.B. '10—LEWIS MITCHELL WILSON. Died at Macedon, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1918.—He was a practising lawyer in Rochester. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Pearl Lander, and two children.

A.M. '14—CHARLES FRANCIS HAWKINS. Died at Warwick, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1918.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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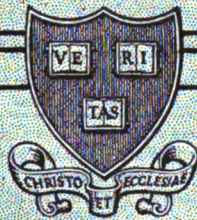
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

May 1, 1919

Number 30

THROUGH SERBIA BY CAMION
A JOURNAL LETTER FROM
EDWIN G. MERRILL, '95

PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED, BOSTON, MASS.

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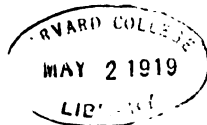
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1919.

NUMBER 30.

News and Views

If you see it The New York *Sun*, after in the *Sun*, is taking Professor Bliss Perry it so? to task not long ago for "his opinion that the present deplorable state of English as he finds it is due in part to 'newspaper reporters who rudely coin words when writing in a somnolent state in the small hours of the morning'", proceeded to shine with characteristic beams, and said:

With no intention of being rude a reporter might confidently believe that he would be understood were he to venture to advise Dr. Perry to cut out this rough stuff from his highbrow spiels; lay off from knocking; get himself wise to the jumps reporter-made words have, their dips, curves and speed; to be a regular fellow among critics; always to be hep that the guy who puts a word into the language and makes it used is less likely to get the hook from the gang than is the nut who keeps in the language a word which is never used in life.

Knowing that the *Sun* shines with equal brightness on the just and the unjust, the BULLETIN has yielded to an impulse to discover, in the present instance, which of these two classes includes Professor Perry. What came to light was that the actual words he used in the address with which the *Sun* made merry were the following:

Thirty years ago a widely read book entitled "English Style in Public Discourse", thus characterized American journalists: "Journalists are a class of writers of recent origin. They include in their guild very many rudely educated men. They write much in haste; they write by shorthand; they write often in a somnolent state, in the small hours of the morning. The consequence

is that they coin words recklessly." They do, indeed! Yet what efficient service to style is rendered today by the columns of "B. L. T." and "F. P. A.", impartially alert as they are in exposing the infelicities of rural journalism and the banalities of the great!

It appears, then, that the remarks attributed to Professor Perry were not his own, but were quoted by him, and quoted for virtual contradiction.

* * *

Harvard to Resume Military Training.

The plans for a resumption of military training at Harvard, as outlined in the last issue of the BULLETIN, have been approved by the Faculty and will go into effect next autumn. No instruction is being given in military science this spring because it was deemed best to spend time in maturing a scheme whereby the whole matter of military training might be placed upon a solid basis with the various courses properly dovetailed into the University's general program of instruction. This has now been accomplished, and there is every reason to look for excellent results from the new relation between civilian and military studies which the present plan establishes.

One difficulty in the past has been the relatively small amount of work prescribed by the War Department as the basis of a college course in military science. With an infantry unit this has been far below the customary Harvard requirements for a full course. Naturally there has been some hesitation about permitting students to

count toward a degree courses which did not represent any appreciable amount of scholastic attainment. While the war was being fought the Faculty showed a patriotic readiness to give way on this point, and the courses on military science were given credit toward a degree; but now that the emergency has passed, there is no reason why courses of military instruction should not be tuned up to the same standard as other courses in the curriculum. And this, with the full approval of the War Department, is what will be done next autumn.

For the present the University will have an artillery unit only. Students who enroll in this unit will be required to take certain courses (mathematics, physics, etc.) from the regular curriculum. In addition, they will devote three hours per week in each academic year to special courses in military science. No drills or other military formations will be required during term-time, as all practical instruction of this nature will be given at summer camps. The student who satisfactorily completes the requirements will be permitted to count four courses in military science toward the degree of A.B., and on graduation will be recommended for a commission as second lieutenant in the Field Artillery Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army.

The new arrangements have a marked advantage over those maintained during 1917-18. They eliminate the serious interference with regular college work which necessarily results when even a relatively small amount of drill is prescribed in term-time. Moreover, they give the courses in military science a position of dignity and permanence as an integral part of the University curriculum. A great deal of credit is due to Col. Goetz for his skill and good judgment in mapping out a plan of military training which fully meets the War Department's needs and at the same time utilizes the University's facilities in the best possible way.

Oxford and Harvard. While Greek and Latin as elements of general education are

falling by the side of the broadening path that leads into our colleges, while Harvard men are eagerly asking one another what their own university should do to meet the demands of a rapidly changing civilization, a voice from Oxford arrests attention. It is the voice of E. P. Warren, '83, who proceeded to Oxford from Harvard, and has lived in England ever since, pursuing his studies of classical archaeology. It is heard through a pamphlet, "Classical and American Education", which brings with it a clear realization that the strongholds of the old order of education in England have been invaded by the same desire for change that has pervaded American universities. Out of an abundant familiarity, and somewhat wistfully, Mr. Warren sets forth the Oxford ideal, as he has known it, and now sees it gravely endangered. By way of contrast he pictures also the intensely practical Harvard which he knew in the eighties—while it was still less practical than it has since become, for "there lingered a literary tradition", and, among other phenomena of the time, Longfellow still "appeared, like a harvest moon, at Symphony concerts It was the end of the old Boston, as now we are perhaps seeing the end of the old Oxford."

Fervid reformers, whether in England or in America, will not take much comfort from Mr. Warren's suggestion of a possible alternative to what has been: "If there is to be a national university for all sorts and conditions of men, let us give something like the Harvard education—even at the cost of an expenditure correspondent to the necessity. . . . Our latter-day art is to throw open sacred places that all may enter in. The hedge is broken down and all they that go by pluck off the grapes."

The proposal to bring Oxford, at the extreme limit of drastic change, into some

resemblance to Harvard may cause the apostles of change who would set up an entirely new Harvard to rub their eyes. They will find also in Mr. Warren's pamphlet a quotation from Mr. Lowes Dickinson, who, when "he fell among Canadians", was implored not to reform the English universities. "For heaven's sake", said the Canadians, "keep them as they are! You don't know what you've got, and what you might lose! We know! We've had to do without it!"

All of which, we venture to submit, affords matter for serious reflection when specific questions of the education best adapted to the coming day have to be answered. Such questions are bound to present themselves in the near future, however we may seem for the present to be falling back into most of the ways of recent years. A definite program involving both the preservation and the development of what is best in the Harvard processes of education will be called for, much as the "war-aims" of the nations at war in Europe became an object of demand.

* * *

A Message to Educators from a Manager of Industry. It was a clear-cut and profoundly suggestive message to the members of the Harvard Teachers Association, and through them not only to all educators but to statesmen and the public as well, that was delivered at the meeting of the Association on April 12 by Frederic C. Hood, '86, president of the Hood Rubber Company, of Watertown, Massachusetts, and president also of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. The following extracts, which give the salient points of Mr. Hood's address, are worthy of close study:

The success or failure of any industry lies with the management. The organization of management, a realization of the obligations of management, and selection of the personnel of management are vital to the success of industry.

of commerce, of government, and of education. The problems of management of industry fall into two natural divisions—business management and shop management. And shop management also falls into two natural divisions—the problem of materials and the problem of persons. May I point out carefully that industrial management of things material is applied science, and that industrial management of things human is applied religion.

May I point out in their correct meanings that capital in industry is represented by the things material, and labor in industry by the things human, and that in their strict meanings there can be no partnership and no quarrel between capital and labor in industry, any more than there can be a partnership or quarrel between a machine and the person operating it. These two words "Capital" and "Labor" are incorrectly and carelessly used to refer to capitalists and laborers. As there are very few capitalists who do not labor, and very few laborers who are not capitalists, and as, therefore, most capitalists are laborers, and most laborers are capitalists, they are one and the same thing as a class. So-called "Capital and Labor" problems are not the problems of industry at all. The great problem is management, the organization of management, the selection of the right personnel for management, and the teaching of self-management.

Intelligent industrial managers realize that teaching, not bossing, is their great responsibility. The immediate question before industrial management is "Can we qualify as the leaders and spokesmen of our employees, or must our employees look elsewhere for leadership?" We do not deceive ourselves into thinking that all of our employees have self-starters, or that all our employees are sound thinkers, because many can read and write only poorly, while some are non-thinkers, and some are unsound thinkers. But the great majority of wage-earners are sound of heart and honest of intentions. They are not different from us. They have a heart and a soul.

In the field of education, we look for leadership to you who make education your profession. We want to support you in building up sound deliberative management and sound executive management of things educational. We believe that the teaching of sound economics based on proved facts is the safety of our industrial institutions and that our whole life and civilization depends on such teaching by the members of your profession.

THROUGH SERBIA BY CAMION

A JOURNAL LETTER BY EDWIN G. MERRILL, '95.

THE following journal was written by Mr. Merrill while he was in Serbia as the representative of the United States Food Administration on the American Red Cross Mission. The narrative covers a period of two weeks, ending with New Years day, 1919:

Begun at Demir-Kapu, (Iron Gate), Serbia,
Dec. 17, 1918.

We left Salonica on a wonderful, moonlight night just before midnight. Captain Chaponitch succeeded in getting us each a whole wooden bench in a corridor car marked with a Red Cross; so we rolled out our blankets and slept more or less. It was very cold, but the dawn brought the sun again, and our first day in Serbia has been most interesting, though the travel is at a snail's pace. We spent nearly four hours at Strumitza, just across the border from the Bulgarian town of the same name. Dr. Dublin and I went up the hill to look over into Bulgaria. On the top we found a long line of trenches, with some gas masks, cartridge boxes, unexploded shells, and lots of evidence of the war. The village had been totally destroyed by Germans and Bulgarians in their retreat, together with a long line of railway cars, whose skeletons still stood on the track. There were graveyards with soldiers of all nations buried there. It is the first real glimpse of the battle front I've had. I picked up a clip of unused cartridges. Perhaps Dudley will like to have it for his collection.

The railroad bridge was destroyed, and has only just been rebuilt. Our train was one of the first over it.

The scenery along the Vardar after we left there was beautiful. We came through a canyon, like one in Colorado, the "Iron Gate." Just there the wagon road goes through a tunnel, one end of which was marked "Mackensen Tunnel", and the other

"Kaiser Wilhelm II
und seine Preussischen Soldaten
1916"

or something of the sort—I couldn't read the whole of it.

Now we are waiting quite a while at Demir-Kapu. We shall not reach Uskub till sometime this evening. We shall stay there with Major Frothingham of the Red Cross, I hope. After that we shall probably be quartered with the first families of Serbia. If this weather only holds, we shall have a wonderful trip. Today

the sun is warm as spring, though the air is growing colder as we ascend the valley of the Vardar. Our glimpses of Bulgarian prisoners were not such as to arouse much interest in them. We passed a train of refugees, in freight cars, on roofs, everywhere—coming from Bulgaria where they had been interned.

Uskub, (Skoplie) Dec. 18, 1918.

We reached here about 8 o'clock, and went to the restaurant for a good supper. Then some of us came to the old Turkish house which Frothingham has rented. It was some sort of Bulgarian headquarters during the occupation. This is the most outlandish place I have ever been in—an old Turkish town, only added to Serbia as a result of the Balkan wars. We went to see some refugees from Bulgaria in an old inn—with oxen in the dirty courtyard, and rooms around a gallery above. We called on the Prefect and on the Mayor, and learned about conditions. Apparently food is not lacking, except things like sugar, coffee, etc., but there is a terrible lack of clothing. I never saw so many walking rag-bags in my life as the men on the streets, especially the porters, who carry enormous loads on their backs.

Coming up on the train yesterday we passed Gardjko, where the Germans had a great supply base. They destroyed millions of dollars of stuff there when they left. It was an abomination of desolation. All along were German railway cars—or rather their skeletons. The only comforting thing about it was to see the thousands of shells which had been destroyed by fire, instead of destroying other things, including human life.

We start tomorrow by motor for Kumanovo, only about two hours and a half away, and we hope to get to Vranja the next day.

Dec. 19, 1918.

It's Slava day today—or something like that—to celebrate the Serbians' adoption of the Christian religion hundreds of years ago. It rained in the night, and that dirty Turkish town *with* mud, in spite of bright, warm sunshine, is something to see. I walked quite a distance through it and saw all sorts of people in gala costume. There were two Turkish women in silks, almost wholly veiled, who might have been worth looking at if their veils had been lifted—but they were more likely just like the rest—ugly to the *n*-th power! We leave here at 1 o'clock.

Vranja, Dec. 20, 1918.

We are certainly being entertained by the Serbians—as guests of the nation. At Kumanovo, only about two hours from Skoplie by mo-

tor, we were quartered in the best homes—Folks and I in the house of the Prefect. Slava Day, it seems, is celebrated on Saint's Day of each particular family. Yesterday was St. Nicholas Day, and many families had originally been made Christians on his day. The Prefect was celebrating it with a large party. He gave us some of the cake blessed by the Priest—made of wheat and sugar—a little like shredded wheat mixed up in candy. Then they brought in a liqueur, a little like anisette, with sweet cake. Then, just as we went out to dinner, a spoonful of quince preserves and a glass of water. The idea of the last was that when one leaves the house, the words from his mouth will be sweet from the confiture, and that his language will flow freely, like the water.

We all dined together at a restaurant: soup, two courses of chicken and some cake, all well cooked, with fried potatoes and salad. We were the guests of the Mayor and the Prefect. The French officer in command there was also a guest. The bed was wonderful to look at—but pretty comfortable and absolutely clean.

We were called soon after six this morning, and we spent eight and a half hours in a camion with our luggage, making 60 kilometers to Vranja. The road was like some of Bedford's worst dirt roads in the spring. It rained most of the day, and the wonder is that the camion got through at all. You wouldn't like travel of this kind. We hope to get through with *only* five days more of it, but they say we've seen our best roads.

We are now in old Serbia, and the city has a very different appearance from the queer Macedonian cities—more generally civilized looking—more like a town in Italy, or even in France. I am quartered by myself tonight in a very clean room, with a fire and with a bowl I can use. This morning a soldier came in to bathe me. He poured water over my hands, and I washed my face, but the bowl was merely to catch the water. When we left the house this morning, the Prefect's wife again gave us a spoonful of confiture and a glass of water. Then we went again to the restaurant for breakfast.

Captain Chaponitch, the Serbian officer who came with us from Athens, is certainly making his arrangements splendidly, and his people are most hospitable so far. It is the first time he has been in Serbia in three years, and it is fine to see his enthusiasm for it. He was afraid he might find the Serbian "esprit" crushed, but he hasn't—the country is free and the people are happy in spite of problems.

The country between here and Skoplie is largely a treeless plain—much of it under cultivation, and a good many flocks of sheep on it. Cattle are scarce since the Bulgars left, but the peasants kept a good many sheep, and perhaps 70 per cent. of their harvests. So the food con-

ditions are not serious, except in spots which are difficult to reach, and the peasants are accustomed to a pretty hard life at best. But the influenza has been playing havoc with them. At Kumanovo they told me they had had about 1,000 deaths in two weeks in that district, which contains only about 125,000 people. They have no sanitation, almost no doctors—it's generally a question of survival of the fittest!

Our railroad trip to Skoplie was about as far as from New York to Albany, or perhaps Schenectady. It took us 20 hours or more. Our motor trip yesterday was about as far as New York to Merlebrook—about 40 miles. Out of eight and one half hours in the camion we were moving all but two hours at most!

Lescowatz, Dec. 22, 1918.

Dec. 21 will not go down on my memory tablets as the shortest day of 1918, although I'm inclined to think it had by all odds the longest night! The day was so full of a number of things that it wasn't until 3 o'clock this afternoon I realized it was Sunday—a beautiful warm Sunday at that, much like our late October. We may get snow any day, but so far the weather has been very mild.

When I dressed yesterday morning it looked as if the shortest day had been further shortened. The fog was thick, and at 8 o'clock there was only a dull daylight. We met at the Prefecture to start with our camion, but it did not show up. Finally we found it about a block away, invisible in the fog. We were further delayed by stopping at the Scottish Women's hospital for breakfast. They gave us porridge, smoked fish, tea, toast and jam, which made a good beginning of a hard day. We left Vranja about 10 o'clock and moved down the Morava Valley, over a fearful road—mud unbelievable to those who haven't spent a winter at Augusta, Georgia—but through a beautiful gorge with high, snow-capped mountains nearby. Toward noon the sun burned through the fog, and we stopped for a picnic lunch in a most picturesque winding part of the gorge. The air was cool but the sun was warm; and bread, sardines, wine and chocolate made a most satisfying meal—not as luxurious as our family picnics—but a pleasant break in the day.

Then the road got worse, and each hill took longer and longer, and the sun slipped lower and lower behind the hills. Just at dusk we came to a place the Tommies call "Pretty Jane", probably spelt "Prdjne", or something like that—a village of 30 houses or so, and the British soldiers on our camion suggested stopping for the night. We decided we'd have to sleep in the camion anyway, so we asked them to push on, with a faint hope of reaching Grdjiliza, our destination. But a little further on a long line of French lorries was stalled for the night,

so we stalled too. Our truck was a Peerless, 3-ton, in the British army service—we were eight men and about half a ton of baggage—and we slept in the camion—that is, some of us slept some! One man just after we had installed ourselves on the floor with blanket rolls under us, said he had to sleep all night on one side. As he was in the middle, it meant that none of us could turn over all night, for I don't think that we had over eighteen inches apiece. I slept a few hours, but after 3 A. M., I had only one nap—and morning's at 8—not at 7, nowadays. About 7.30 we got out for a picnic breakfast—a soldier made us some hot tea which cheered us up a bit after two cold meals yesterday, and we watched the moon set and the sun rise, washing our faces in a little brook below the road. We didn't get started, though, until about 10, as the cars ahead held us back. After a few kilometers we stopped again, as our truck had no tire at all on one wheel and it would not catch in the mud with its iron rim. We walked a couple of miles into Grdjlitza, which, in spite of its name was located among hills much like the Westchester hills. The sun came out warm and we had another picnic lunch while waiting for the camion. There was a camp of German prisoners there, and a camp of refugees. All the way along we had been following in the wake of the retreating Bulgars and Germans, and the thorough way in which they had destroyed the railroad bridges and terminals made us realize the terrific burdens the war has put on the present generation to rebuild these slow growths of the past years. Everywhere, they tell us, the enemy stole everything movable—stole and destroyed—and in each of these towns the Bulgars systematically killed all the leading men—priests, school teachers, judges, and destroyed all civic records of every kind. They are keeping thousands of Bulgar and German prisoners working on the roads under armed guards, but the camions more than undo the work the prisoners do. It doesn't look like an economic form of labor, to say the least.

This afternoon we came on to Lescowatz—the plain broadened out a great deal, and we saw the snow-capped mountains more clearly. We are quartered—Folks and I—in a distinctly grand house, with two single beds in one room, instead of in two rooms. The roofs are most picturesque. The chief street is nearly all of one-story houses, with heavy tile roofs which give a suggestion of Japan in their outlines.

Nish, Dec. 24, 1918.

We spent Monday at Lescowatz, and all of Tuesday forenoon, coming on to Nish for this Christmas eve. Lescowatz was an interesting place—with colonies of refugees living in abandoned houses and stables—picturesque squalor, but in utter misery in many cases. Yet the

children usually looked well fed and happy—usually, but not always. I went in the afternoon to see a factory which had employed nearly 600 people. The Bulgars had wrecked or stolen all the machinery, and it will be nearly three years before it can be put in shape, if the owner can get capital. The firm owning this factory had a number of others. Their losses were estimated at 65,000,000 francs! The owner was a man of 55 or more. I think it gave him a melancholy pleasure to show us what the war had done to him. But he was broken and discouraged at the idea of beginning all over again, if indeed he could get capital to start.

Dec. 25, 1918.

I've written you a Christmas letter that isn't just a story of my travels, but there are some odd things that happened today that are worth telling—

The Sous Prefect of Nish, a young Serb officer who was wounded early in the war, showed us around this morning, and took us first to the cemetery. Certainly the races of the world were mingled there—Germans and Austrians with elaborate and carefully numbered cement crosses, and a hideous monument of cement; Russian and Roumanian prisoners who had been brought here to work for them; Bulgars and French and Serbs and Italians. In the older parts of the cemetery the monuments had photographs of the deceased set in them: some had died in the Balkan wars. In many cases the Bulgars had removed the pictures and erased or chiseled out all inscriptions which referred to them as the enemy!

Then we went through the poorer parts of the city, and while health conditions are bad here from any modern sanitary point of view, the people looked better on the whole than similar groups in the tenement districts of New York.

Then we went to the citadel. There they showed us evidence of Bulgar atrocities. They showed us a gallows where a number of prominent people were hanged; ancient dungeons without air or light, where they kept Serb prisoners. And then took us to a place in the corner of the moat where they stood up people to be shot at frequent intervals. They told us two hundred people were buried in one grave. They called two soldiers with pick and shovel, and told them to dig them up and show us!! This did not appeal to me as a pleasant sight for Christmas morning and I begged them to stop. They finally did stop before they had uncovered anything.

Altogether I think this Christmas day will be something to remember, but I'd rather have one with you and the family—just as nearly like lots of other happy Christmases with you as possible—than to have strange memories of this Christmas day!

Dec. 28, 1918.

We've had three more days in a camion, and

we may still be two or more days from Belgrade. The day after Christmas we had a fine run—80 or 90 kilometers over fair roads. We stopped at Paracin for the night, in a house which had been German headquarters for three years. One of the Kaiser's sons stopped there. When they left this autumn they shelled the town and damaged the house considerably. There was everywhere evidence of it. The woman who lived there was apparently very well-to-do, and most hospitable. Three of us lodged there. All of us were greeted with confiture and water with Konjak and with coffee when we arrived in the afternoon, and at night, the whole party, including an attractive young English officer—Schierewater from Liverpool, who is in charge of our camion—were entertained at a sumptuous dinner, more like an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner in New England than anything I've seen. Cheese and bread, soup, then pork chops and potatoes, than a whole sucking pig and salad. Then four kinds of sweet cake, each of us being expected to eat each and all kinds, with chicken for those who wanted it, but the chicken wasn't in place of either pork course.

Azanya, Sunday, Dec. 29, 1918.

There followed two gray days with some rain, and on Saturday morning a little snow flurry. From Paracin we had very bad roads and at nightfall we were at a village full of French soldiers. We found a billet in a couple of farm houses—very small ones—one room with a dirt floor, clean and dry, for five of us; and one for four. There were three beds for nine men, so most of us slept on the floor. For dinner we went into a room with a fire, where all the family were to spend the night. We had some things heated up, and had a pretty good meal—and afterwards we sang American songs, and the peasants sang Serbian songs. It was very different from the evening at Paracin, but worth remembering. One of the girls who sang had a very sweet face, and when we left in the morning she had little bouquets for us all. But the night was long.

Saturday we made a pretty good run to Palanka. There we ran into a regular "Service Club", run by Serbian women for soldiers. They gave us tea and a very nice dinner, with some Serbian officers. A few little speeches and songs and a Serb orchestra, and a dance or two, made the evening a pleasant one. And I had a comfortable bed.

Today has been one of the most beautiful days I've seen since I left you. We've had an all-day picnic—without overcoats most of the day. But we made only 9 kilometers. I never knew there was mud like that. We broke both driving chains, and repairing them on the road was slow work. We had three teams of oxen help our motor along for half a mile or so; and we finally

decided to spend the night at a farmhouse. We had a big, empty room—everything stolen by the Germans—again a dry, fairly clean dirt floor—and all nine of us expect to sleep on blanket rolls here tonight. We sat outside in the starlight till nearly 6 o'clock, but it began to feel a little cold and we came in. With a carbide motor lamp, we have more light than is usual in our evenings. It's a long, long trail to Semendria, but we are only 15 miles away. I think we ought to make it with bullock carts tomorrow if the motor should go wrong. From there we go by steamer on the Danube to Belgrade.

Semendria, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1918.

We have certainly been blessed so far as weather is concerned, even if we have had to camp out occasionally in unexpected places. There was a light frost Sunday night, but Monday was warmer and clearer than Sunday. Our "Albion" camion began to go wrong in the mud a few minutes after we started, but a French Packard truck, with no top and a group of Serbian soldiers, and a French Ford came along just then, and with their help we got to Semendria for lunch. The road was awful, but the sun was like summer. In the open truck I wore neither coat nor sweater. Isn't it a Godsend to this country, where the people have almost no clothing or shoes, and in many places no fuel, to have this mild weather extend through December? Everywhere people are plowing. Ordinarily that would have been stopped long ago.

This town has been badly wrecked by the Germans and Austrians. They had a big depot for supplies and ammunition, and when they left 60 days ago, they destroyed it, with many of the town's best buildings. The church is entirely wrecked. They took the copper from the roof and the bells, and shelled it so it is only a skeleton of what it was—but the crucifix on the roodscreen is still standing.

We hope to leave here this noon by boat for Belgrade. The Danube here, flowing through a broad, flat plain, is strikingly suggestive of the Mississippi. There is an interesting old citadel here, built in 1437 by a Serb prince, just before the Turks acquired absolute domination of their country. Its great tower rises above the river in a most picturesque way.

I am billeted in the house of a prosperous merchant. The daughter of the house has just brought me an excellent breakfast—tea, warm bread, cream cheese and real honey—the only honey I've had, except in Athens, since I left Joe Cotton's house in London. The sun shone into my bedroom as I ate—from the same direction as it shines into our dining room at Merlebrook. I'm wondering if you are breakfasting there this morning, and if you too, are having a mild, pleasant December, to make up for last year's.

Belgrade, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1919.

We had a good lunch on the steamer just as it was leaving Semendria, and it took us six hours to reach Belgrade, towing some heavy barges. The first half of the trip was lovely in the warm sunshine, though the Danube was not as romantic as I had imagined it. The last half of the trip was in the dark, and it took us some time after we arrived to find lodgings and dinner. But we didn't get to see the New Year in.

Belgrade does not show as many evidences of bombardment as one would expect—but the Germans have done lots of damage, and stolen everything movable, almost. They took 60 trainloads of furniture away before they left, including, rumor has it, 600 pianos. One German officer and his wife had been quartered for many months with a Serbian woman. On the day they were to leave, she heard a noise in the dining room, and found the officer's wife pack-

ing up all the silver and linen. She remonstrated, and the German woman said: "We have conquered your country; I need this more than you"—and took it all.

All the way through Serbia there have been signs of war—broken bridges, broken railroad tracks, trenches and shell holes—but it is surprising how quickly the scars in the fields have healed. There is nothing like "no man's land" in France, for the armies went through Serbia fast—the last time only a couple of months ago—but the destruction of factories and railroads and the cruelties of the Bulgars in the towns they occupied for three years will not be forgotten for a long time. It has certainly been a privilege to follow in the wake of the war through this country where the war began—a country that seemed destined to be wiped out entirely—even though travel by unusual ways has been slow and uncomfortable.

WAR RECORDS OF THE CLASS OF 1894

The following compilation of the war records of the members of the class of 1894 was prepared from the material in the Harvard War Records Office. The information already received there is probably by no means complete, and it is hoped that the publication of these items will lead members of the class to send any facts which may be missing.

CHARLES F. M. MALLEY, LL.B. '95. Died of wounds and pneumonia, Nov. 17, 1918, at Etaples, France. He enlisted as a private in the McLean Kilties of America, Canadian Army, Sept. 15, 1917. In October, 1917, he was assigned to the 236th Overseas Battalion, C. E. F. Later he was assigned to the Canadian Royal Highlanders, and then to the 20th Reserves. His last assignment was to the 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry.

Walter C. Bailey, M.D. '98, secretary of the Medical Advisory Committee, American Red Cross, director of the Bureau of Medical Service of Foreign Commissions, head of the Rockefeller Commission on Tuberculosis in Poland and as a member of the Rockefeller Commission in France.

Henry G. Barbey served in France as chief of the Engineering Section, Bureau of Construction, American Red Cross, and also as an inspector on the staff of Major Murphy, American Red Cross.

Harry A. Barnes, M.D. '96, captain, M.C., stationed in the office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C. He has been honorably discharged.

Charles N. Barney, M.D. '95, lieutenant colonel (retired) U. S. A., in command of the Army Recruiting Service, Denver, Col.

Seavey Battelle, private in the Home Guard, Rye, N. Y.

Gardner Beals, LL.B. '97, private in the Home Guard, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Charles H. Beckwith, Law '94-95, chairman of the Executive Committee, Public Safety Committee, Springfield, Mass.

Alfred Bettman, A.M. '98, LL.B. '98, assistant to the Attorney General in matters relating to the national security and defense, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Spencer Borden, Jr., lieutenant colonel, 17th Regt., Mass. State Guard, chairman of the Fall River (Mass.) Liberty Loan Committee, chairman of the Bristol County (Mass.) War Savings Stamp Committee, and a member of the Finance Committee, Mass. Public Safety Committee.

John C. Breckinridge, LL.B. '95, was an ambulance driver for the American Field Service, from April, 1917, to July, 1917. He was then commissioned a captain, Q. M. C., and stationed successively at Paris, the American Embassy at London and the U. S. Troops Headquarters. Eng-

land. In March, 1918, he was ordered to France in the Motor Transport Service, Service of Supply.

Walter Brooks, appeal agent, Provost Marshal General, Division 21, Detroit, Mich.

William R. Buckminster, LL.B. '95, 1st lieutenant and gas officer, regimental staff, 101st Engineers, 26th Division.

Chandler Bullock, LL.B. '97, chairman of District Draft Board No. 2, Mass.

Hugh Cabot, M.D. '98, lieutenant colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps, B. E. F., in command of General Hospital No. 22.

Arthur L. Carns, member of the Home Defense Mounted Squad, 33d Precinct, New York City.

William H. Cary, captain, Q. M. C., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Coker F. Clarkson, secretary of the War Truck Committee, member of the Auto Products Section, War Industries Board, member of the International Aircraft Standards Commission.

John Clement, statistician, Civilian Personnel Section, Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

LeRoi G. Crandon, lieutenant commander, Medical Corps, U. S. N. R. F.

Alexander M. Crane, private in the Home Defense League, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Clinton H. Crane, chairman of the Committee on Lead, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

Morris W. Croll, A.M. '95, member of the Belgian Relief Commission from June to September, 1915. In December, 1917, translator in the Bureau of Public Information, later educational secretary for the Y. M. C. A., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Lindsay T. Damon, assistant district educational director, Nashville, Tenn., War Department Committee on Education.

Lincoln Davis, major, Medical Corps. Assistant director of the surgical Section, Base Hospital No. 6, head of Base Hospital No. 6, A. E. F., detached to Evacuation Hospital No. 2, France, detached to Field Hospital No. 2, Italian Front, consulting surgeon, Medical Corps, A. E. F., in Italy. Promoted to lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps.

William R. Dodson, member, ex-officio, state Council for National Defense, La., member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee for Louisiana of the U. S. Food Administration.

Frank E. Dresser, A.M. '97, chairman, permanent Legal Advisory Board, Worcester, Mass., member of the War Committee, Worcester County Bar Association, and the Worcester Committee on Industrial Training for War Emergency.

Frederic S. Dunn, A.M. '03, member of the Home Guard, Eugene, Ore., organizer and speaker in Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives.

H. Chouteau Dyer, colonel, Missouri Home

Guard; worker in Y. M. C. A. canteen service, and the Red Cross.

Charles B. Earle, private in the 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard.

David A. Ellis, LL.B. '96, chairman of the Federal Fuel Committee, Boston, member of the Lawyers' War Service Committee, Boston, and the Mass. Public Safety Committee.

Arthur L. Endicott, Industrial Relations Group, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

Horace C. Fisher, private in the 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard; worker for the American Red Cross in France.

Jeremiah D. M. Ford, A.M. '95, Ph.D. '97, translator of foreign papers for the Post Office Department, Cambridge, Mass.

Leon F. Foss, captain, Infantry.

Francis E. Frothingham, member of the Engineer's Plant Economy Committee and the Public Utilities Committee, Federal Fuel Administration of New England; chief examiner for the Corporation Board, War Finance Board.

Henry A. Frothingham, captain, headquarters, Northeastern Department.

William I. Frothingham, chairman of the Civilian Relief Committee, American Red Cross, Glen Cove, N. Y.; deputy fuel administrator, Nassau County, in charge of the Glen Cove district.

Philip Gardner, Recruiting Office, U. S. Shipping Board, Boston.

Joseph W. Glidden, LL.B. '97, major, Adjutant General's Department, 6th Division.

John Green, Jr., member of the Medical Advisory Board No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.

Henry C. Greene worked for the Emergency Fund for the French Wounded; later commissioned a lieutenant, American Red Cross, for reconstruction work at Noyon, France.

Lyman M. Greenman, field secretary for the Committee of National Defense, M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Illinois, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Frank T. Griswold, captain, American Red Cross, and assistant to the Zone Commander, Tours, France.

William P. Hapgood, member of the State Council of Defense, Indiana.

William O. Harrison, private, Virginia State Guard.

Samuel S. Holzman, member of the War Hospital Entertainment Association.

Robert Homans, LL.B. '97, major, Infantry, first stationed at Headquarters, Trains and Military Police, Camp Devens, Mass., later at the Army General Staff College, A. E. F.

Richard P. Hood, civilian worker in the American Aviation Service, Paris.

John C. Howard, Surgical Dressings Service, Red Cross, Dinard, France.

Joseph M. Hurley, Field Service, American Red Cross, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va.

Walter S. Johnson, M.D. '98, captain, Medical Corps, Camp Greenleaf, Ga. He was honorably discharged, Nov. 30, 1918.

Hugo R. Johnstone, LL.B. '95, lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F., first stationed at San Pedro, Cal., as a division commander, personnel officer and officer in charge of Courts Martial successively; later sent to Los Angeles as section aid for information, and on Nov. 22, 1917, ordered to the staff of the commander of Division 2, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

Albert G. Keith, member of the 1st Troop of Cavalry, Mass. State Guard.

Carl T. Keller, served in the American Red Cross as director of the Bureau of Accounting and Recording, New England Division, secretary of the New England Committee, Christmas Membership Campaign, and as a member of the Committee on Trucks and Motor Cars, Mass. State Committee of Public Safety.

Parker H. Kemble served in the U. S. Shipping Board Sea Service Bureau, Boston. He was later commissioned a lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F., and stationed at the office of the Inspector of Naval Material, Boston.

Harris Kennedy, M.D. '98, chairman of the subcommittee on vegetable gardens, Public Safety Committee, Readville, Mass.

Frederic H. Kent, A.M. '99, Y. M. C. A. secretary, London, England.

Melaim LeN. King served in the Canadian Field Ambulance Depot, C. E. F., from September, 1915, to August, 1917. In August, 1917, he was honorably discharged from the Canadian Army, and commissioned a 2d lieutenant, B. E. F., and assigned to the staff of the Intelligence Branch.

Maynard Ladd, M.D. '98, major, American Red Cross, in charge of the American Red Cross Hospital, Toul, France.

Townsend Lawrence, district major, Home Defense League, April, 1917, to January, 1918; February, 1918, commissioned captain, Inspector General's Department, N. Y. State Guard.

John D. Logan, A.M. '95, Ph.D. '96, sergeant, 85th Battalion, Nova Scotia Highlanders, C. E. F. February, 1918, returned to Canada and became sergeant, No. 6 Special Service Co., Halifax, N. S. While in France he served as Sergeant Inspector of Sanitation.

James B. Lowell, private, Home Defense League, New York City.

William R. May, was commissioned a 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, April 15, 1917, and sent to Fort Slocum, N. Y.; later he went to the Medical O. T. C. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. and in August, 1917, received his commission as captain, Medical Corps. In November, 1917, sent to Camp Bowie, Tex. In February, 1918, commissioned major, Medical Corps. In September, 1918, he was sent to France as chief of Base Hospital No. 84.

Edwin B. Niver, post chaplain, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Frederick L. Olmsted, did work in the organization of camouflage under the Quartermaster Corps; member of the Committee on Emergency Construction, War Industries Board, town planner for the Board of Industrial Housing.

Roger G. Perkins, major, American Red Cross, member of the Mission to Roumania, July, 1917, to February, 1918; member of the National Research Council in France; member of the Public Health Division, American Red Cross Mission to the Balkans.

Henry C. Quinby, LL.B. '96, member of the Board of Trustees, American Defense Society and chairman of the Executive Committee.

Edward K. Rand, A.M. '95, private in the 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard.

Edward E. Reardon, LL.B. '97, Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

Sidney I. Schwab, M.D. '96, captain, Medical Corps, Base Hospital No. 21, A. E. F.

Clifford Seasongood, LL.B. '97, government appeal agent.

Oliver M. W. Sprague, A.M. '95, Ph.D. '97, member of the War Finance Committee and the Foreign Exchange Committee, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; reconstruction research worker, Council of National Defense.

Colver J. Stone, associate member of the Legal Advisory Board, Andover, Mass.; assistant government appeal agent.

James Sullivan, A.M. '95, Ph.D. '98, speaker for the Committee of Public Information, the State Council of Defense, and the National Security League; translator for the State Resource Mobilization Bureau, New York, and the U. S. Department of Justice.

Henry M. Swift, M.D. '00, Medical Corps, A. E. F.

Irving N. Tilden, M.D. '99, 2d lieutenant, 17th Regt., Mass. State Guard.

James L. Tryon, member of Legal Advisory Board No. 1, Portland, Me.

Percy R. Turnure, French Hospital Service, Passy, France, 1917; later commissioned a major in the Medical Corps, U. S. A.

Francis C. Walker, A.M. '02, Ph.D. '11, lieutenant, Canadian Army, 9th Overseas Siege Battery.

Bertram G. Waters, 2d lieutenant, 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard.

George T. Weitzel, LL.B. '97, chief of Field Section, Civilian Personnel Division, Ordnance Corps, Washington, D. C. Nov. 16, 1917, commissioned major, Judge Advocate General's Department, Provost Marshal's Office; January, 1918, stationed at Headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Ill.

George D. Wells, worked in Liberty Loan, American Red Cross and War Saving Stamp drives.

Marshall Wentworth, private in the 18th Regt., Mass. State Guard; enrollment officer, U. S. Public Service Reserve; secretary, Food Conservation, Uxbridge, Mass.

George S. Whiteside, M.D. '97, Medical Corps, U. S. N. R. F., assistant surgeon.

Albert R. Whittier, Jr., candidate, Central Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Honorably discharged, Nov. 29, 1918.

John A. Widtsoe, member of the Utah State

Council of Defense, chairman of the Emergency and Defense Committee, Salt Lake City, Utah, and chairman, Food Production and Conservation, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Jay B. Woodworth, member of the Committee on Geology and Geography, National Research Council; chairman of the sub-committee on the use of the seismograph in the war.

Philip W. Wrenn, head of commission dealing with reclamation service at Army camps.

WAR NEWS OF OTHER HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
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Abbreviations—A. S. (Aero.), Air Service, Aeronautics. A. S. (Pro.), Air Service, Production. Bn., Battalion. Btry., Battery. C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps. C. E., Corps of Engineers. D. C., Dental Corps. F. A., Field Artillery. (j. g.), junior grade. M. C., Medical Corps. M. D., Medical Department (for enlisted men). M. I. D., Military Intelligence Department. O. C., Ordnance Corps. O. T. Sch., Officers' Training School. S. C., Signal Corps. (s. g.), senior grade. S. S. U., Sanitary Service Unit. T. C., Tank Corps. U. S. A. A. C., U. S. Army Ambulance Corps. U. S. N. R.-F. C., U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Harvard Dead.

Army and Navy,	-	-	-	302
Auxiliary,	..	-	-	24
Total,,	-	-	-	326

In Military or Naval Service.

'88—William Rand, lieutenant colonel, J. A. G. D., has just returned from foreign service and is awaiting his discharge.

A.M. '95—A. Piatt Andrew, Ph.D. '00, lieutenant colonel, U. S. A. A. C., A. E. F., has been decorated by Gen. Pershing with the Distinguished Service Cross "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services." He was inspector general of the American Ambulance Field Service in France, and some time ago received the *Croix de Guerre* and Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French government.

'04—Alexander Kendall, LL.B. '06, major, Inf., is with the Army of Occupation.

'06—John J. Hines, LL.B. '09, 1st lieutenant, Army Service Corps, is attached to Hdqrs., Reclamations and Claims Service, Intermediate Sec., Service of Supply, Nevers, France.

'06—Cornelius W. Wickersham, who was a major, General Staff (Operations), 2d Army, A. E. F., has returned to the United States and been discharged.

'07—George Blaney, captain, C. A. C., was for a short time stationed at Ft. Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J., after his return from France in January. On Feb. 6 he was assigned to the com-

mand of Btry. C, 57th Coast Artillery, Ft. Winfield Scott, San Francisco.

'07—Raymond O. Brackett has been promoted to lieutenant commander, U. S. N. R. F., and in January, 1919, was placed in command of the U. S. S. "Lake View."

'07—Robert V. Cram who was private, M.D., attached to Base Hospital No. 7, A. E. F., has returned to the United States and is at General Hospital No. 10, Boston.

'07—Charles M. Dane, M.D. '10, was promoted to captain, M. C., last September and is now in France with Base Hospital No. 87.

'07—John M. Dane, M.D. '10, who was commissioned a 1st lieutenant, M. C., last fall, is stationed at General Hospital No. 2, Baltimore, Md.

'07—John F. Doyle was discharged as a captain, San. C., Jan. 15, 1919.

'07—S. Prescott Fay, 1st lieutenant, F. A., is with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz. He is attached to the Air Service as an aerial observer.

'07—Somers Fraser, M.D. '11, who has been serving with Base Hospital No. 7 in France, was promoted to major, M. C., in February, 1919. He arrived in the United States, March 27, and was discharged April 8.

'07—T. Edward Hambleton, lieutenant colonel, A. G. D., was discharged March 18. He had been attached to Gen. Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'07—Burton E. Hamilton, M.D. '10, has been promoted to captain, M. C., and is with Base Hospital No. 69, Savenay, France.

'07—H. Gordon Hawes, Jr., has returned from the U. S. Tank Service in France and been discharged as a 1st lieutenant, T. C.

'07—Sidney P. Henshaw, LL.B. '09, who has been stationed at Camp Upton, N. Y., was discharged from the service Jan. 2, 1919.

'07—Lawrence Howe, who was a captain, C. W. S., was discharged last December.

'07—Rodney C. Jones, captain, C. A. C., who was in France with the 46th Artillery, has returned to America and is stationed at Ft. Levett, Me.

'07—John S. Lehmann, captain, F. A., is with the Army of Occupation at Niederweiss, near Coblenz.

'07—John M. R. Lyeth is on inactive duty as an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

'07—James H. Means, M.D. '11, major, M.C., has returned from foreign service with Base Hospital No. 6, and was discharged March 7.

'07—John Reynolds, who returned from France with the 27th Div., was a captain at the time of his discharge on April 2. He was a member of Co. B, 105th M. G. Bn.

M.D. '08—Lucius A. Salisbury, who went overseas last March as a major, M. C., was promoted to lieutenant colonel after his return to the United States and shortly before his discharge. He was wounded last September at Vierstraat Ridge, Belgium, while in action as a surgeon, 106th Inf. He was last assigned as sanitary inspector to the 27th Div., A. E. F.

'09—Abraham Strauss, 1st lieutenant, M. C., who was wounded at St. Emilie and taken prisoner March 22, 1918, during the German advance towards Amiens, has returned to the United States and been discharged. Lt. Strauss had been serving with the B. E. F. since Aug. 1, 1917, and at the time he was taken prisoner, was attached to the 6th Bn., The Connaught Rangers.

'09—Edward T. Wentworth, M.D. '13, has been promoted to major, M. C., Base Hosp. No. 19, A. E. F. He is orthopedist consultant for the Vichy centre.

A.M. '09—Chalmers J. Mersereau, lieutenant colonel commanding 25th Canadian Bn., Nova Scotia Regt., B. E. F., was in Belgium on March 25, expecting to cross to England within two weeks and sail for Canada soon after, arriving at Halifax probably about May 15. Col. Mersereau was wounded in action and decorated with the Distinguished Service Order.

LL.B. '09—Charles W. Thomas, Jr., lieutenant colonel, I. G. D., who was assistant to the Inspector General of the A. E. F., has returned to the United States and been discharged.

'10—Ezra S. Eaton has been discharged as a lieutenant, Q. M. C.

'10—Alcott F. Ellwell is a major, Inf., stationed at Hdqrs., Northeastern Dept., Boston.

'10—Sullivan A. Sargent, Jr., ensign, U. S. N., has been serving on the U. S. S. "Orizaba."

'10—Thornton K. Ware is a 1st lieutenant, 312th Inf., 78th Div., A. E. F.

'11—Marshall W. Cox has been discharged as a corporal, C. W. S. When the armistice was signed he was testing felt for use in gas masks, at Millbury, Mass.

'11—Frank W. Hodgdon, Jr., M.D. '16, 1st

lieutenant, M. C., is with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

'11—John M. Walker, captain, F. A., is adjutant, Hdqrs., 2d F. A., 2d Div., Army of Occupation.

'12—Arthur J. Goldsmith, who was on duty at the Quartermaster General Supply Depot, Boston, has been discharged as a 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C.

'12—Paul R. Withington, M.D. '16, captain, M. C., a member of Base Hospital No. 5, A. E. F., recently returned from France on the "Graf Waldersee."

'13—William F. Brown, Jr., is still in France as 1st lieutenant, Co. L, 23d Engineers.

'14—Schuyler Adams, ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C., is on duty as detail officer in the Personnel Div., Office Chief Naval Operations (Aviation), Washington, D. C. For the past year he has been an instructor in flying at Hampton Roads, Bay Shore, and Brunswick.

'14—Stetson Avery, 2d lieutenant, Inf., was honorably discharged March 11, at Camp Jackson, S. C.

'14—Charles H. Bradley, Jr., 2d lieutenant, is on duty at the Camp Intelligence Office, Camp Devens, Mass.

'14—John Paulding Brown was discharged as a captain, Inf., in February.

'14—William J. Brown, private, 1st class, is on duty with the 14th Service Co., S. C., Franklin Cantonment, Camp Meade, Md.

'14—A. Graham Carey was discharged as a 1st lieutenant, F. A., at Camp McClellan, Ala., the last of January. He had served overseas from December, 1914, until last fall, first with the American Ambulance Field Service, then the 2d Div., A. E. F. Carey received the *Croix de Guerre* with two citations.

'14—Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., 1st lieutenant, Co. E, 21st Engineers, A. E. F., expects to be ordered to the United States by this spring.

'14—Frederic S. Clark, Jr., has been attending the Officer Material School of the 1st Naval Dist., Cambridge, Mass.

'14—Sydney P. Clark is lieutenant, U. S. N., on Submarine Chaser 84.

'14—Frank L. Converse who was captain in the 301st F. A., 76th Div., is out of the service.

'14—Alden S. Cook is a sergeant in Photo Sec. 7, Air Service. His address is A. P. O. 717, A. E. F., France.

'14—Frederic P. Culbert, lieutenant, U. S. N., has been for some time commander of the naval air forces at Paimboeuf, France.

'14—Abraham L. Deutschman, LL.B. '17, 1st lieutenant, Q. M. C., A. E. F., has been detailed for law courses at the Inns of Court, England, under the Army Educational Commission.

'14—Earnest B. Dustan is a 1st lieutenant, Inf., Office of the Chief Liaison Officer, A. P. O. 702, A. E. F.

'14—Wallace O. Fenn has been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, San. C. He was camp nutrition officer, Camp Dodge, Ia.

'14—Maurice Friedberg, private, C. A. C., returned from foreign service in February.

'14—John A. Garvey, 1st lieutenant, Inf., is still overseas. His address is A. P. O. 930, A. E. F.

'14—F. Barton Harvey, 2d lieutenant, F. A.,

was reported in March as still in foreign service.

'14—Jonathan H. Harwood was a captain 303d F. A., 76th Div., A. E. F.

'14—Alan M. Hay, 2d lieutenant, Inf., was attached to the 5th Training Bn., 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.

'14—Reginald E. Horne, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been instructing candidates for Annapolis at the Naval Training Camp, Hingham, Mass.

'14—Armin Klein, M.D. '17, 1st lieutenant, M. C., is on duty at General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. Y.

'14—J. Herbert Leighton, formerly 2d lieutenant, 26th Inf., 1st Div., A. E. F., has returned to the United States and received his discharge.

'14—Abraham N. Levin, who was discharged as a 1st lieutenant, O. C., has returned to Harvard Law School.

'14—David W. Lewis, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is at the Air Service Hdqrs., Toul, France.

'14—James Luchini, lieutenant, 109th Engineers, A. E. F., is on detached service at *Ecole Nationale des Ponts-Chaussées*, Paris.

'14—Kenneth McIntosh is a captain, 55th Inf., 7th Div., A. E. F.

'14—Clive B. Meredith is a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), 2d M. G. Bn., 1st Div., Army of Occupation, Germany.

'14—Richardson Morris, who was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C., and placed on the inactive list, is serving with the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

'14—Robert P. Osborn, who was commanding officer, Lenoir College, N. C., S. A. T. C., has been discharged as a 1st lieutenant, Inf.

'14—William E. Quinby is a 1st lieutenant, Inf., Advanced General Hdqrs., Sec. 2, Army of Occupation.

'14—Arthur J. Reardon, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been assistant to the adjutant at Hdqrs., 152d Depot Brig., Camp Upton, N. Y.

'14—William G. Rice, Jr., 1st lieutenant, U. S. A. C., is stationed at General Staff, General Hdqrs., Intelligence Sec., A. E. F.

'14—Richard W. Searle is a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), 168th Aero Sq., A. E. F.

'14—John L. Stifel, 1st lieutenant, M. C., is stationed at Raritan Arsenal, N. J.

'14—Robert T. P. Storer, who was a captain, 305th F. A., A. E. F., has been promoted to major and assigned to duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Alexander, commanding the 77th Div., A. E. F.

A.M. '14—Jesse A. Crafton is a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), 25th Aero. Sq., A. E. F.

'15—Charles E. Almeda was discharged in January as a private, E. O. C., inspection division, metallurgical section. He had been stationed at the American Car and Foundry Co., Detroit, Mich., as engineer of tests.

'15—Frederick S. Bacon was discharged as a 1st lieutenant, M. I. D., some time ago.

'15—Bancroft Beatley was discharged as a 1st lieutenant, C. A. C., in January.

'15—William Berman, 1st lieutenant, 811th Pioneer Inf., A. E. F., is on detached service with the Army Educational Commission at the Sorbonne, Paris. His address is A. P. O. 702.

'15—Paul Blackmur is still overseas as a 1st lieutenant, 3d U. S. Cav. His address is A. P. O. 720, A. E. F.

'15—Paul H. Bonner, 2d lieutenant, Army Service Corps, is attached to the Div. of Criminal Investigation, A. P. O. 705, A. E. F. He went overseas in March, 1918, as a sergeant in Hdqrs. Co., 1st Army Hdqrs. Regt.

'15—Frederick W. Brune is a sergeant attached to General Staff Sec. 2, Service of Supply. His address is A. P. O. 702, A. E. F.

'15—Bernard S. Carter, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who went overseas with the 103d Regt., 26th Div., was in March attached to Hdqrs., 3d French Army at Mainz, Germany, as American liaison officer.

'15—Sidney Z. Charak was released from active duty in the U. S. N. R. F. in January.

'15—R. Walston Chubb, captain, 342d F. A., 9th Div., is still overseas and is not scheduled to leave Germany before June.

'15—Arthur C. Cox, captain, C. A. C., who served in France with an anti-aircraft battery, was in March commanding a company at Ft. Totten, N. Y.

'15—Edward C. B. Danforth, Jr., captain, Inf., was in March still overseas with the Hdqrs. Co., 328th Regt., 82d Div.

'15—Beverly Duer, captain, A. S. (Aero.), who has been in France since 1917, was last reported as attached to Air Service Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'15—J. Alfred Edgerton is still in service as a captain, Inf., Hdqrs., 1st F. A. Brigade, 1st Div., A. E. F.

'15—Richard Smith Emmet, who was a private, C. A. C., has received his discharge.

'15—Reginald Field, captain, F. A., expected to sail for the United States about April 10. He was attached to Hdqrs., 152d F. A. Brigade, 76th Div., A. E. F.

'15—Guyer W. Fowler is still in service as a private, 1st class, S. S. U. 512, A. E. F.

'15—Hugh Gallaher was a captain, R. T. C., A. E. F.

'15—Ulysses S. Grant IV, was honorably discharged as a lieutenant, O. C., in January.

'15—Achibald M. Howe, 2d, is a 1st lieutenant, 801st Pioneer Inf. His address is A. P. O. 716, A. E. F.

'15—Fernald E. Hulse, 1st lieutenant, San. C., has been assistant camp sanitary engineer at Camp Dix, N. J., for some time.

'15—John M. Kingman, who last served on the U. S. Destroyer "Radford" as communication and signal officer is out of the Navy. He was an ensign, U. S. N. R. F. and was released from the service last December for an injury received while on duty.

'15—Grafton W. Minot, who served overseas as a 1st lieutenant, O. C., returning to Washington last September, has gone to Paris as a member of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

'15—Fred O. Nolte is a private, 1st class, 79th Military Police Co., A. E. F.

'15—Samuel O'Keeffe has been discharged as a captain, Inf.

'15—William A. O'Shea has been honorably discharged as a 2d lieutenant, 76th Inf.

'15—John T. S. Reed, 2d lieutenant, F. A., has been stationed at the Convalescent Centre, Camp Jackson, S. C.

'15—Edward Reynolds, Jr., is a lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N.

'15—Paul M. Rice has been discharged as a 1st lieutenant, 13th Cav.

'15—James J. Roach is a 1st lieutenant, 8th M. G. Bn., 3d Div., A. E. F.

'15—David R. Sigourney was discharged in January as a captain, F. A.

'15—Norman L. Torrey is on detached service at the University of Poitiers from Btry. C, 101st F. A., 26th Div.

'15—Howard Wainwright is a 2d lieutenant, C. W. S., Gas Defense Div., New York, N. Y.

'15—John B. Waterman, 1st lieutenant, F. A., A. E. F., has been sent to England to attend a British University.

'15—Grafton L. Wilson has been discharged as a captain, Inf.

LL.B. '15—James Garfield, captain, C. A. C., who went overseas last October with Hdqrs., 38th Brigade, is now attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris.

'16—William J. Bingham, captain, A. S. (Aero.), is still in service with the A. E. F.

'16—Kenneth B. Bond is serving overseas as a corporal in the 301st Field Signal Bn., 76th Div.

'16—Phillips Bradley, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F. Pay Corps, has for some time been supply officer on the army transport U. S. S. "Harrisburg."

'16—Benjamin E. Carter, captain, F. A., is attached to the Historical Sec., Gen. Staff, Gen. Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'16—Lincoln Clark, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who went abroad last July with Co. I, 301st Inf., 76th Div., is on duty now with the Hdqrs. Det., American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris.

'16—Thompson Dean, 2d, was a 1st lieutenant in the 102d F. A., 26th Div.

'16—Preston H. Early, 2d lieutenant, F. A., is on duty with the Artillery Staff, 8th Army Corps. His address is A. P. O. 931, A. E. F.

'16—William Edgar, 1st lieutenant, Inf., is on duty at the R. R. & C. Office, A. P. O. 702, A. E. F.

'16—Henry Epstein, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is on duty in the Communication Dept., Hdqrs. 1st Naval Dist., Boston, Mass.

'16—Frederick M. Estes, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is on duty at the Communication Office, Base No. 7, overseas.

'16—Wallace J. Falvey, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N. R. F. C., has been placed on inactive duty. He was formerly an experimental pilot at Bolling Field, D. C.

'16—Cornelius C. Felton was a 2d lieutenant, T. C., A. E. F. He was ordered back to the United States in March.

'16—Stuyvesant L. R. French, who was attached to the 54th Pioneer Inf. as a 1st lieutenant, has been discharged.

'16—Albert Haertlein is still in foreign service as a 1st lieutenant, Co. B, 546th Engineers. His address is A. P. O. 784, A. E. F.

'16—Robert H. Hale who has been in overseas naval service for some months is now at-

tached to the U. S. Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris.

'16—Francis E. A. Hayes is attached to Co. D, 356th Inf., 89th Div., A. E. F., as a 2d lieutenant.

'16—John C. Hillery has been in service at Camp Dix, N. J., as a private, 102d Ordnance Depot.

'16—John M. Jennings, 1st lieutenant, F. A., is attached to Co. C, 3d Corps Artillery Park, A. E. F.

'16—Walter B. Kahn, 1st lieutenant, S. C., is still on foreign service.

'16—Guy H. Lee is a 1st lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F. His address is care of Morgan, Harjes Cie., 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

'16—George H. Lyman, Jr., 1st lieutenant, 101st Inf., 26th Div., has returned to the United States and has been awaiting demobilization at Camp Devens, Mass.

'16—Bertram T. McCarter was discharged at Camp Hancock, Ga., as a 1st lieutenant.

'16—Joel L. Miller, sergeant, Q. M. C., who has been overseas since April, 1918, has become an instructor attached to Hdqrs., Enlisted Staff, A. E. F. University. His address is A. P. O. 909, A. E. F.

'16—William L. Monroe, Jr., is a 1st lieutenant, F. A., Hdqrs., 2d Brig., 2d Div., Army of Occupation.

'16—Philip S. Page was placed on inactive duty as chief quartermaster, U. S. N. R. F. C.

'16—C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., is a lieutenant, Inf., 233d Co. Prisoner of War Escort, A. E. F.

'16—Arthur S. Peabody has been discharged as a captain, Inf.

'16—Max L. Rafeld has been discharged as a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.).

'16—Laurence E. Richardson is still in France as a 1st lieutenant, 124th F. A.

'16—Samuel Sareasy, sergeant, 306th Inf., expected to leave France on April 19.

'16—Lucius M. Sargent is a 2d lieutenant, 122d F. A., 33d Div., A. E. F.

'16—Alexander K. Small is a sergeant, Intelligence Sec., General Staff, Service of Supply, A. E. F.

'16—David H. Stuart has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant, F. A. R. C., and assigned to inactive duty.

'16—George F. Talbot, lieutenant (s. g.), U. S. N., is torpedo officer on the U. S. Destroyer "Clemson."

'16—Maurice I. Weisman, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is stationed at Miami, Fla., as district insurance officer for the 7th Naval Dist.

'16—John Wooldredge's address is 22d Co., 4th Cas. Ord. Evac. Battalion, A. P. O. 911, A. E. F.

'16—Harold E. Young is a private, 1st class, 317th F. S. Bn., A. E. F.

'17—Thomas J. Abernethy, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), who has received the *Croix de Guerre* and the Distinguished Service Cross, is still overseas. His address is First Headquarters Flight, Hill 402, A. P. O. 706, A. E. F.

'17—Claude A. Adler, who has been overseas for some months, is now a corporal and is attending the Sorbonne for work in geology.

'17—Edward F. Adolph is on duty at the Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Va.

'17—Joseph Atwood, lieutenant, Q. M. C., is attached to the American Regulating Station. His address is A. P. O. 927, Army of Occupation, A. E. F., Germany.

'17—Joshua Baker, Jr., ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been on temporary duty at the Receiving Ship, Philadelphia, Pa.

'17—William T. Barker is a captain, F. A. School of Instruction. His address is Army Artillery School, A. P. O. 704, A. E. F.

'17—Ernest P. Bogle, 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., was stationed at the General Supply Depot, Chicago, Ill., until his discharge in February.

'17—Ray B. Brown was discharged as a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), in January to return to college.

'17—Wilfred J. Brown, lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F., is at Washington, D. C. He is attached to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

'17—Philip L. Carret, who served overseas as a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), was discharged, March 5.

'17—Jacob M. Carter, Jr., who was a 1st lieutenant, Cav., has received his discharge.

'17—Noel Chadwick, ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C., has been released from the service.

'17—Roy W. Chesnut, 1st lieutenant, S. C., who returned from foreign service Feb. 17 was discharged soon after.

'17—Philip M. Childs was commissioned ensign, U. S. N. R. F., from the Officer Material School, Cambridge, last February and assigned to inactive duty.

'17—Edward J. Colgan, Jr., sergeant, 1st class, is on detached service from Hdqrs. 1st Army Corps, A. E. F., to the University of Lyon, France, for a course under the Army Educational Commission which will probably last until the end of June.

'17—Robert S. Cook, 2d lieutenant, F. A., is overseas with Btry. B, 7th F. A., 1st Div.

'17—Roland M. Cook, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who went overseas with the 304th Regt., 76th Div., is now attached to Prisoner of War Escort Co. 235, Camp 5. His address is A. P. O. 701, A. E. F.

'17—Frank H. Copeland has been for some time stationed at an Aviation Repair Depot, Montgomery, Ala., as a sergeant, 1st class.

'17—Robert N. Cram was placed on inactive duty as an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., in February.

'17—Robert H. Davison, who was an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been released from the service.

'17—Roland F. Doane has for some time been stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., as a private in the pathological laboratory of the Base Hospital.

'17—Madison P. Dyer was discharged from the Motor Transport Corps in February, and is now attending the Harvard Business School.

'17—Karl M. Elish, 2d lieutenant, Inf., is now at the Sorbonne, France.

'17—Eben H. Ellison, Jr., lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., is on the U. S. S. "Maurry."

'17—Leland L. Fitz, lieutenant in the Air Service, was discharged in January.

'17—Joseph M. Gazzam, Jr., was discharged as a 1st lieutenant, Inf., in December.

'17—Edward P. Goodnow, sergeant, M. D., is still overseas with Medical Supply Depot No. 2. His address is A. P. O. 713, A. E. F.

'17—Ernest P. Haley, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been on duty at Ellington Field, Tex., as commanding officer of the 272d Aero. Sq.

'17—Charles E. Humphrey, ensign, U. S. N. R. F. (Pay Corps), was on duty as resident cost inspector at the Geo. Lawley & Son Corp., Neponset, Mass.

'17—Stephen B. Ives, 1st lieutenant, F. A., was last reported as awaiting his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass.

'17—Karl F. Jackson, 1st lieutenant, Co. F, 101st Engineers, returned to the United States early in April with the 26th Div.

'17—Thomas P. Joy, corporal, has been serving in the 3d Ordnance Supply Co., Raritan Arsenal, N. J.

'17—Daniel R. Kenney, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been on duty at the Receiving Ship at New York.

'17—Clarence H. Lane has been discharged as a 2d lieutenant, Inf.

'17—Robert K. Leavitt, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who went overseas with the 302d Regt., is at Chatillon-sur-Seine with Prisoner of War Escort Co. 223. His address is A. P. O. 730, A. E. F.

'17—Charles G. Little, lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F. C., is on duty at the Naval Air Station, Cape May, N. J.

'17—Felix Mandelstam has been discharged as a sergeant, Q. M. C.

'17—Samuel J. Mantel, 1st lieutenant Inf., is still serving as assistant personnel adjutant, 4th Provisional Regt., Le Mans, France.

'17—Walter A. Murray, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been assigned to inactive duty, and has returned to Harvard Law School.

'17—Cecil J. North is still in service as a captain, F. A., 4th Brigade Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'17—William A. O'Brien, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., was put on the inactive list in February.

'17—Leonard Opdycke was released from active duty as an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., in January.

'17—Lincoln W. Pierce, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been relieved from active duty.

'17—Richard D. Roquemore is in France as a 1st lieutenant, 8th F. A., 7th Div.

'17—John Russell, Jr., private, U. S. A. A. C., has been sent to the University de Lyon, Lyon, France.

'17—Alpheus S. Shaw, who was sergeant, 1st class, U. S. A. A. C., S. S. U. No. 634, A. E. F., was expected to return to the United States the last of March.

'17—Julian H. Spitz is 1st lieutenant, Inf., Personnel Div., Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va.

'17—Wilford A. Walker is a captain, 318th Inf., 80th Div., A. E. F.

'17—Wallis W. Webber, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who was commanding the Marietta College, Ohio, S. A. T. C., has been honorably discharged.

'17—James C. White, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., has been placed on inactive duty.

'17—Edward A. Whitney, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who has been intelligence officer for the 20th

Div. at Camp Sevier, S. C., since returning to this country from France last Fall, is now in the Military Intelligence Div., Washington, D. C.

'17—Edward T. Whitney, private, U. S. A. A. C., S. S. U. 510, has returned to the United States.

LLB. '17—Richard C. Foster was discharged as a captain, F. A., the last of December. At that time he was attached to the 65th Regt., but served overseas with the 321st F. A., 82d Div.

LLB. '17—Benjamin P. Harwood has been promoted to captain, A. S. (Aero.), and is on duty in the Operations Sec., Office of the Director of Military Aeronautics, Washington, D. C. He returned to the United States in March after a year and a half of foreign service. He went across with the 102d F. A. and later became operations officer of the 12th Aero. Sq. After being wounded in combat on the Marne, Harwood was transferred to the staff of the Chief of Air Service, 1st Army Corps. At the time he was sent home he was liaison officer on the staff of the Chief of Air Service, 3d Army Corps, in Germany. Capt. Harwood has received the *Croix de Guerre* and the Distinguished Service Cross.

M.D.'17—Joseph K. Surls, captain, M. C., is on duty at Christ Church College, Oxford, England. He has quite recovered from the effects of being gassed Oct. 31, while at the front with the 101st Sanitary Train, 103d Ambulance Co.

'18—Ellerton J. Brehaut, who went to France last July as a corporal, Q. M. C., is attached to Supply Co. 318. His address is A. P. O. 738, A. E. F.

'18—Ralph G. Brown, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., is on inactive duty. He was formerly on the armored cruiser U. S. S. "Montana" doing convoy service.

'18—Richard H. Cobb, lieutenant (j. g.), U. S. N., returned from six months' service on the U. S. S. "Cythera" in the Mediterranean in February.

'18—Laurence F. Eames, who was a sergeant, C. A. C., has received his discharge.

'18—George A. King, Jr., 1st lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F., is now in Co. D, 55th U. S. Inf., 7th Div.

'18—Charles T. Prindeville, 2d lieutenant, F. A., is at the A. E. F. University at Beaune, France.

'18—Charles S. Shaughnessy, 1st lieutenant, 307th Inf., A. E. F., has been sent to St. Johns College, Cambridge University, England.

'18—Samuel L. Switzer, 1st lieutenant, 10th F. A., 3d Div., is with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

'18—Henry S. Walker has been discharged as a lieutenant, Inf., and is now with the James H. Rhodes Co. of New York and Chicago.

'18—Leeds A. Wheeler, 2d lieutenant, 303d F. A., A. E. F., has been assigned to Trinity College, Oxford, for a three months' post graduate course.

'18—Leon H. Zach, 2d lieutenant, Inf., is assistant prison officer, Officers' Prisoner-of-War Enclosure, Richelieu, France.

Law '15-17—Leavitt R. Barker, 1st lieutenant, F. A., is in the 20th Regt., 5th Div.

Law '15-17—Frederick H. W. Frey, 1st lieutenant, Inf., A. E. F., is in Co. D, 55th U. S. Inf., 7th Div.

'19—Elihu H. Kelton, who was taken prisoner while a member of the 185th Aero. Sq., last October, has returned to active service in France. Lt. Kelton escaped from Karlsruhe with three others. He has been overseas since November, 1917.

'19—Simon Kirshen was honorably discharged as private, C. A. C., the last of December. He was a member of the 24th Co., C. A. C., stationed at Ft. McKinley, Me.

'19—George F. Jewett has been released from active duty as an ensign, U. S. N. R. F. He served overseas as a torpedo officer and was for two months on the U. S. S. "Lydonia" based at Gibraltar.

'20—John R. Craig, Jr., lieutenant in the French Army, has returned to the United States.

'20—Ralph J. Donaldson, who was a 1st lieutenant, Royal Air Force, attached to the 40th Sq., has returned to the United States. He went overseas in December, 1917.

'20—Julius L. Glick, who was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, C. A. C., from the O. T. Sch. at Ft. Monroe, Va., in January, has been placed on the inactive list.

'21—Alan B. Kirschbaum was discharged at Camp Meade, Md., as a member of the 154th Depot Brigade. He had been a sergeant in the 342d Bn., T. C.

'21—Frederick A. Thompson was discharged as 2d lieutenant, F. A., soon after the signing of the armistice.

Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'79—Professor Frank W. Taussig is with the American Peace Commission in Paris.

'99—Henry S. Thompson, colonel, A. R. C., is director of the relief work for destitute refugees in Omsk, Siberia.

'06—F. Abbot Goodhue returned recently from overseas where he was one of the United States delegates to the Inter-Allied Committee on War Purchases and Finance, with headquarters at London and Paris. He was also connected with the Financial Section of the Commission to Negotiate Peace, and went to Treves, Germany, in that interest.

'08—Edward Wigglesworth was in charge of the Sugar Div., U. S. Food Administration, Mass., for the year 1917-18.

Gr. '10-11—Abram Gideon has been speaking at different camps in the United States under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

'12—Frank H. Smith is no longer with the U. S. Shipping Board.

DEAN YEOMANS IN PARIS

Dean Henry A. Yeomans will be the Harvard Exchange Professor to the University of Paris for the first half of the academic year 1919-20. When Dean Yeomans left for Paris in February to become Assistant Director of the American University Union, he expected to return in the summer. Word of his new post comes from the Inspector General of Public Instruction in Paris.

HARRY GUSTAV BYNG, '13

(FROM "MEMOIRS OF THE HARVARD DEAD.")

THOUGH the college affiliations of Harry Gustav Byng were with the Class of 1913, the University Catalogue shows him to have been rated in the first of his two years at Harvard, 1910-11, as an unclassified, in the second, 1911-12, as a special, student. These definitions are applied to men who do not enter College by the regular avenues, and are not—at least not yet—candidates for degrees



in the regular course. There was every reason for Byng to stand in precisely this relation with Harvard.

He was an Englishman, born in London, July 12, 1889, the third son of Gustav and Ida Byng. His school was Harrow, where he was captain of the eight, and head of his house. His father was the founder of the General Electric Co. in England, and it was to prepare himself for a position in this great organization that he came to America.

A classmate, Oliver Wolcott, wrote of him in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* of September, 1915: "When he decided to come to Harvard he had literally not an acquaintance in the United States, but the charm of his personality and the fineness of his character quickly brought him not acquaintances but friends." If he had entered College with a swarm of friends and remained there four years he could hardly have taken a more definite place among

his fellows; for besides becoming a member of the Institute of 1770, D. K. E., Stylus, Signet, Hasty Pudding, Iroquois, and Fly Clubs, he played in both of his two years on the "Soccer" football team, of which he was an admirable captain in the second year, and served on the editorial board of the *Advocate*. His contributions, in articles and fiction, to that journal were English and Scottish in background, and revealed a maturity of thought and sureness of touch which seem a more characteristic product of English than of American schooling.

At Harvard his special study was electrical engineering; for a year after leaving College he was employed at the Schenectady works of the General Electric Co. Thus prepared for the position awaiting him at home he returned to England, and was in the engineering department of the General Electric Co. there when the war broke out.

He enlisted at once as a private in a regiment made up of university men, the 28th City of London, known as the "Artists' Rifles", and went to the front in October, 1914, serving as a scout. In the following March he wrote to Professor Copeland that he was going to take a commission: "Life is much more simple and pleasant as a private amongst friends; but they need officers who have had a certain amount of experience, so there is no help for it." In the same letter he wrote: "At first you worry about the landing places of the shells, but there are so many different noises that, not being able to keep track of them all, it is simpler to ignore them. 'Yer never 'ears the bullet wot cops yer' is the Tommies' philosophy—and is the best one."

In March, 1915, he was gazetted 2nd lieutenant in the King's Own Scottish Borderers, known as the Border Regiment. Later in this month, during a four days' leave, he was married in London, March 22, to Miss Evelyn Curtis, of Boston, a daughter of Allen Curtis, '84.

Returning immediately to the front he

took up with zest the officer's life, of which less than two months remained to him. His letters and diary show him playing, and enjoying, soccer, taking a hearty pleasure in meeting friends from the "Artists", keenly interested in the men of his command. An undercurrent of serious thinking expresses itself from time to time. "The Parson was 15 minutes late"—he wrote one day about Church Parade—"and altogether the service was a failure. Personally I don't care a bit now—unless the man is really good; I am thinking my own thoughts all the time." A little later he wrote, "To early Communion with Lindsay"—and a few days later still, April 2, "Good Friday and I forgot it—ashamed of myself." Not all the scenes of horror go unnoted: "There are dead bodies hanging on the barbed wire—one Ghurka strangling a German. Then there is a little grave bearing the epitaph, 'Some one's leg.'" Now and then one surprises him in a furtive act of kindness: "This morning I came across two artillery limbers all shattered and in one grave next to them three men were buried. It was pathetic. The names were neatly printed on the cross, with their regimental numbers, etc. I took two pictures of it, and if it is good, we will have enlargements made and sent to the men's wives or mothers. I am sure it would mean a lot to them."

Here are a few longer passages from Byng's letters in the final weeks of his life:

We relieved the Grenadier Guards. The men are a fine lot, but now that the original officers are gone, I was not much impressed by their substitutes, and the result is of course that the men get stale. It is a point of etiquette in the service to hand over your trenches clean to your relief. Well this was not really bad, but not nearly so clean as our C. O. insists ours must be. Johnson and I are sharing quite a palatial dug-out which we took over from two Lords. It is always rather confusing the first night, but we got fixed up finally, and I got some sleep from 1-5. This morning we cleaned up as far as possible, but it is not very possible, as there are flooded parts everywhere and about 5 inches of sticky wet clay. We arranged cook houses, refuse pits, loop holes, etc., and were not called down by the C. O.—that is his highest form of praise. Life is not slack in the trenches.

It is now 10.45 and at 12.30 we march off to be inspected by French. We have had a parade from 9-10 this morning to see that the men are

ready. There are 101 little things you have to inspect—shaving, haircut, boots cleaned, buttons all there, rifles and bayonets, packs neat and waterproof sheets properly folded, equipments properly adjusted, belts tight, puttees on properly, etc. Personally I hate these inspections, and having been a Tommy myself, I know how much they irritate the men, but it is all part of the discipline. The whole aim and object of this hard and fast discipline is to make obedience an instinctive habit with the men, so that in a crisis they do what they are told. It is the same kind of idea when Harvard trains three months for a football match that is over in an hour—the only difference is that our test may come at any moment and so there can be no second allowed for breaking training. I must confess I don't like the life a great deal, and after the war, I shall get out of the regular Army, as soon as I can.

We are still very unsettled—yesterday morning we were told that we should probably stay in for a long time—18 days, and then suddenly we were warned to be ready to hand over our trenches tomorrow (that is today). The officer of the relieving regiment came up this morning, as usual, to look round, and this afternoon we are told that the relief is cancelled, so we don't know where we are at all. It gets a little trying after a week as you feel the lack of sleep. Personally, though, I stand it pretty well—the night shift at Schenectady taught me to sleep during the day. I bought my platoon flannel strips for use against the gases but so far we have not been troubled—I am not very much scared of them. But the Germans are dirty fighters in every way. The chief unpleasantness of these trenches is the unburied dead all around in between the lines—directly we try to bury them, our parties get fired on, so they have to be left. You get used to it, just as you do to everything else—a dead body really means nothing at all, it simply shows, that all that is worth anything of the person has gone somewhere else. From a purely sanitary point of view they are a danger, though. One of our patrols yesterday brought in a pocket book taken from a dead German—he was born in 1897—pretty young to get killed. We have rumors here that we did very well north of Ypres last night—exploded their own gas and shelled them heavily. How true it is, I don't know.

We were relieved last night about 11—Lord, I was pleased! I was in a detached post, right out from our lines. I just had my platoon, about 50 men, 2 machine-guns and 6 bombthrowers. In a way I was pleased to go, as they send the best platoon and the best officer from each company, and everybody took it as a matter of course that I should take my number 9—they really are quite a splendid lot. You have to patrol rather a lot—it is nervous work, but really fairly safe.

You crawl along about 10 yards and then you flop and stay still and listen. The chief trouble up there was avoiding the dead bodies. I was really pleased with the men—the usual routine is 2 hours on sentry and 4 off. I had to have 2 hours on and 2 hours off, but they never complained, and yet in billets they grouse all day long.

I had quite a compliment paid me yesterday: the Brigadier wanted a very important patrol done, and as it was on our part of the line, it was up to the Border Regiment to do it. Well, of course they never send Senior Officers on them, and I was told privately (by Bobby), that when the Brigadier asked for the best man for the job, I was chosen at once, thanks to my training as a scout. We had to find out the kind of obstacle to an advance that a ditch would be which ran about 40 yards in front of one of our advance posts. The Germans are only about 80 yards away, so it needs care—the grass is getting long now and really it is not half so dangerous as it sounds. In fact, unless they see you—and it is up to you to take care that they don't—everything being aimed at the tops of the parapets is miles above you. Of course you crawl all the time. I am getting quite used to patrols now. Personally, I got too far to the left, but as a patrol we got at the conformation required and the C. O. was quite pleased about it, and sent

me and Goodman up to the Brigadier himself. I was just about to start on the trip last night after finishing your letter. I only got in a 4 this morning, but I am going to have a long sleep tonight.

On May 12 Byng wrote in similar vein of his assignment to patrol duty: "It is a darn dangerous job, but it is vitally necessary for the attack, and it is a great compliment (a doubtful one, perhaps) to be picked out for it." He was leading his men, as acting captain, in an attack at Festubert on May 16 when he received the wounds of which he died in a field hospital two days later. He "fell on the enemy's trenches", his commanding officer wrote, "where he lay all day, since the stretcher bearers could not reach him until night-fall." It is also told by a friend that he would not let his men carry him to the rear, lest they themselves should be needlessly exposed in the process; thus he lay uncomplaining from three in the morning till eight at night, when it was possible to move him in safety to the hospital.

He is buried at Béthune in Picardie.

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LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

THE TEACHING OF LANGUAGES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It gives me great satisfaction to see the alumni stirring up the question of how languages ought to be taught in college. Speaking as a graduate with considerable experience in the learning of languages and some experience in the use of them thereafter, I would like to contribute my little experience in the hope that enough momentum may be gathered to shake the dead modern language departments out of their caskets and infuse a little life into their work.

My learning of languages covers English, German, Norwegian, French, Spanish, and Latin. The learning of them involved considerable experience with various methods which may be loosely divided into three: first, the method used by the child

in acquiring the language used by his associates; second, the method of deliberate teaching by means of the language taught; and third, the method apparently in vogue in modern language departments, of teaching the language by means of exercises carried on in English as the classroom medium of communication.

The method employed by the child can, of course, not be repeated in any satisfactory fashion for the later stages of development, when the student seeks to acquire knowledge of foreign languages through collegiate instruction. The method of teaching such languages by using the language itself as a medium of communication between teacher and students is, however, abundantly practicable, and affords far more effective results in the power to use the language than the method that has been

in vogue so much in our modern language departments. The language taught ought to be taught as a living language, not as a dead language. The teaching ought to be carried on in the language itself, and the students' questions and even their thoughts should, at as early a stage in the instruction as possible, take their form in the language dealt with. In order to develop sufficient facility in the language to enable his students to ask their questions and understand the explanations, the teacher will of necessity make what seems like little progress at first so far as covering pages of assignments in any books is concerned. However, in the earlier sessions he will be teaching the classroom mechanism in imparting to the students the knowledge of the forms of expression to be used in their mutual communications in the classroom. After facility in that respect has been to some extent developed, the rest of the task is relatively easy, and is not seriously distinguishable from the task of teaching other subjects in the language mutually understood by all participants.

The superiority of this method of teaching over the stereotyped translation method lies in the fact that it trains the mind in the language to be acquired, not only through the eye, but also through the ear and the tongue, and thereby develops easy familiarity with the use of the language for ordinary purposes, and develops the power on the part of the learner to frame his thoughts and express them in the original without being embarrassed by the burden of translation. Needless to say, if he should happen to be thrown in contact with people or situations where use of the language, as distinguished from merely understanding the language, becomes important, the superiority of the living-language method can never be questioned.

The only objection to the teaching of languages, by what I am calling the living-language method, that seems to have been seriously brought forward is that the mental training furnished in the process is very negligible, in that there are not sufficiently accurate tests of achievements applicable to induce and require definite application and accomplishment. To one who has learned German and Spanish by the living-language method and has failed to learn Latin and French satisfactorily,

though with the application of a great deal more effort where those languages were taught by the dead-language method of translation, this argument makes no appeal. It is my conviction from personal experience that the living-language method affords quite as satisfactory a basis for requiring definite application and achievement as the dead-language method can ever afford, so far as the matter of training is concerned. At the same time it affords much better opportunity for actual mastery of the language concerned.

A further answer to any such objection may also readily be made. If the object with which the work is taken is mental training rather than acquisition of proficiency in the use of the language, the work taken ought not to be a modern language or any language, but ought to be some work in mathematics or science. If mental training is the object sought, subjects requiring accuracy and definite application to a greater degree than any language study has ever required can readily be found. If it is proficiency in the language that is sought, the work ought to be conducted in such a way as to furnish it, instead of being conducted in the dead-language fashion by which the student is required to endure a great deal of so-called mental discipline without any tangible, actual results.

LAURIZ VOLD, '10.

University of North Dakota,
Grand Forks.

REWARDS OF SCHOLARSHIP

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

This is too much! In an editorial in the BULLETIN for April 3 you seem to say that a student "gets" an A in a passive manner as contrasted with the way in which he "makes" a team. If you think that a student gets an A in any such fashion you are jolly well mistaken!

Seriously, I think you will find that he gets his A in about the same way that he gets a seat in a Washington street-car, namely, by dint of some skill and not a little effort. He get up and gets after it. And, in similar serious vein, I think, you will find that men within reach of scholarship rating speak habitually of "making" an A, or "making" Phi Beta Kappa,

as they do of "making" the *Crimson* or the debating team or an athletic team. For some students the getting of a scholarship is a not inactive, indefinite, or unintentional effort.

What might be said with truth is that so far as scholarship languishes among the students it is due to an attitude of mind on their part which regards the rewards or ratings as things received from the sky instead of actively achieved. But in the actual result, when they do come, they are not wished upon one *ex gratia deorum*; distinctly not.

Yours for the active voice,

PITMAN B. POTTER, '14.

Washington.

MAJOR JAMES A. ROOSEVELT

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The friends of Major James A. Roosevelt, '07, who died at sea while returning from France, will be interested to hear some reports of his service with the 77th Division which came from two officers of that Division:

Lt. Col. Richardson, who was Division machine gun officer, and Lt. Col. Gregory, Division quartermaster, both said that of all the supply company commanders (this was when he was still a captain), he always had his supplies furthest forward and set a standard of looking after, and feeding, the men of his regiment, absolutely regardless of his own safety, that was an inspiration to all.

Col. Richardson, whose duties took him over the front lines pretty continuously, said he kept "finding Roosevelt in the damndest places, where he and all his outfit were apparently sure to be blown off the earth the next minute,—but his regiment was getting its food hot."

He also told of seeing him one day in such a place, where everybody else was nestling down in shell-holes, and "Roosevelt was strolling around, apparently enjoying it, and met me with a broad grin and said 'Rather warm, isn't it?'"

These stories came from regular officers, who were not any too much disposed to be impressed.

Yours very truly,

J. W. FARLEY, '99.

Boston.

DINNER TO F. S. MEAD, '87

Some of the past and present members of the Board of Governors of the Harvard Club of Boston gave a dinner at the club-house on Wednesday, April 23, to Frederick S. Mead, '87, who has just retired after several years of faithful and efficient service as treasurer of the Club. Odin Roberts, '86, President of the Club, presided, and, in behalf of the company gave Mr. Mead a handsome piece of silver, suitably engraved. Mr. Mead made an admirable speech of acknowledgment and thanks. Others spoke informally in praise of Mr. Mead's important part in developing and carrying on the Club.

Those present were: William S. Hall, '69, George Wigglesworth, '74, George B. Morison, '83, Walter C. Baylies, '84, Thomas K. Cummins, '84, Dr. Elisha Flagg, '87, John D. Merrill, '89, Arthur J. Garceau, '91, Theodore G. Bremer, '92, J. Harleston Parker, '93, Sydney M. Williams, '94, Professor Roger B. Merriman, '96, Edgar H. Wells, '97, James Lawrence, '01, Roger Pierce, '04, Edward Wigglesworth, '08, Francis A. Harding, '09, Charles E. Inches, '10, and Ralph Lowell, '12.

DINNER FOR CHAPLAIN LEO

On Monday, April 28, the Divinity Faculty gave a dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston for Chaplain Albert Léo of the Chasseurs Alpins, who is visiting this country, representing the French Protestant theological seminaries of Paris, Montauban, and Strassbourg. The faculties of Andover Theological Seminary, the Episcopal Theological School, Boston University School of Theology, and Newton Theological Institution were invited to meet Chaplain Léo and to confer with him on the subject of reciprocal relations between the Protestant theological seminaries of this country and those of France.

Chaplain Léo was a student in the Harvard Divinity School in 1904-5, and received the degree of Bachelor of Theology from Harvard. For the last four years he has been an army chaplain and has greatly distinguished himself. He has received the *Croix de Guerre* with two palms and four stars, and has been cited six times for bravery in rescuing wounded men under fire. During the advance on Vesle, last September, in which his regiment took part, he captured two Germans whom he found hiding in a shell-hole, though he was armed only with a walking stick.

Chaplain Léo also spoke to the members of the Divinity Club.

University Union in Paris

Latest figures from the American University Union in Paris show that 3,168 Harvard men have registered there, the largest total from any college.

HARVARD, 6; COLBY, 0

Harvard defeated Colby, 6 to 0, at baseball on Soldiers Field on Wednesday of last week. The nine showed considerable improvement, and Bullard, who was in the pitcher's box, held his opponents to three scattering hits. The summary follows:

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Evans, c.f.,	4	1	2	2	0	0
Emmons, s.s.,	5	1	2	1	4	0
Gross, r.f.,	4	1	1	1	0	0
Perkins, 3b.,	4	1	2	1	1	1
McLeod, 2b.,	3	1	2	3	1	0
Frothingham, 1b.,	3	1	1	11	0	0
Hallowell, l.f.,	4	0	2	0	0	0
Gammack, c.,	2	0	0	8	1	0
Bullard, p.,	3	0	0	0	5	0
Total,	32	6	12	27	12	1

	COLBY.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Hayes, 3b.,	4	0	1	2	0	1
Nourse, 2b.,	4	0	1	2	3	0
Driscoll, c.,	4	0	1	8	3	0
Bucknam, p., c.f.,	2	0	0	3	5	0
Fraas, s.s.,	4	0	0	1	2	1
Williams, l.f.,	2	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, r.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall, 1b.,	4	0	0	7	0	0
Pulsifer, c.f.,	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hainer, p.,	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Mills,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	30	0	3	24	13	2

*Batted for Pulsifer in eighth.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	—6
Colby,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Harvard 5. Sacrifice Hits—Evans, Bullard. Stolen bases—Driscoll, Evans, Emmons, McLeod. Two-base hit—Hallowell. Bases on balls—Off Bullard, 4; off Bucknam, 5. Left on bases—Harvard 8; Colby 8. Struck out—By Bullard, 6; by Bucknam, 5, by Hainer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Bullard, Williams. Double plays—Bucknam to Marshall; Nourse to Driscoll to Hayes; Frothingham. Time—2h., 10m.

PARTIAL TRAINING TABLES

The Athletic Committee has adopted the following vote in approval of partial training tables for the nine and the crew:

"The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sport approves for the present the plans of the members of the baseball team for daily lunches together and of the members of the crew for daily dinners together, and further authorizes the

Athletic Association to contribute towards the cost of these meals in the case of men who cannot afford to pay the full price. It is understood, however, that this action creates no precedent for future years."

Dr. George P. Denny, '09, recently a captain in the Medical Corps of the Army, at Base Hospital No. 5, in France, has been appointed medical supervisor for the nine, crew, and track team. He was medical supervisor of the crew for several years before the war.

CHANGES IN THE CREW

The university crew has been thoroughly changed since its overwhelming defeat at Annapolis on April 19. Morris, Sedgwick, and Lothrop, who rowed at 4, 5, and 6, respectively, have been put in the second and third crews, and all the other men in the first crew, with the exception of Leighton, stroke, and Batchelder, 2, have been moved. Captain Whitman has gone from bow to 4, Brazer from 7 to 3, and Linder from 3 to 5. The new men in the boat are W. Davis, '21, M. E. Olmstead, '21, and S. Damon, '21. The crew is now made up as follows:

Bow, Davis; 2, Batchelder; 3, Brazer; 4, Whitman; 5, Linder; 6, Olmstead; 7, Damon; stroke, Leighton; cox., Peirson.

TO DEBATE IN FRENCH

As the result of the preliminary trials for the France-America Oratorical Contest, six of eighteen candidates have been selected to debate for the medal publicly on May 9. They are: P. E. Belfatto, '21, of Newark, N. J.; H. C. Burr, '22, of New York City; W. A. Denker, '20, of Dorchester; H. McFadden, '21, of Cambridge; F. R. Simpson, '21, of Newton; and H. Teplow, '20, of Bayonne, N. J. The judges were: Professor R. L. Hawkins, Professor L. J. A. Mercier, and Mr. E. L. Raiche. The contest will be, it is said, the first collegiate debate conducted in French in this country.

NEW CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY

Several Harvard men will be connected with *The Review*, the conservative weekly journal of political and general discussion, publication of which will begin this month, in New York City.

Harold deW. Fuller, '98, A.M. '00, Ph.D. '02, formerly editor of the *Nation*, will be one of the editors of the *Review*. Fuller was a travelling fellow and a teacher in the English Department at Harvard before he took up editorial work in New York.

Rodman Gilder, '99, is business manager of *The Review*, and Donald Moffatt, '16, is one of his assistants. Other Harvard men are financially interested in the enterprise.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'77—John F. White, a member of '77 in the Lawrence Scientific School, extends to the class a cordial and special invitation from the Harvard Buffalo Club to attend the Buffalo meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs to be held June 6 and 7, 1919.

'81—William R. Thayer has been elected a foreign member of the Academy of the Lincei in Rome. He is believed to be the only American man of letters who has received this honor.

'82—Harold M. Sewall was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society at its semi-annual meeting on April 9.

'95—John F. Vaughn has resigned as district manager for the New England Emergency Fleet Corporation. He will resume his engineering practice at 185 Devonshire St., Boston.

'98—A daughter, Claire Logan McVey, was born in April to John R. McVey and Mrs. McVey. The baby was named for Col. Edward L. Logan '98, of the 26th Division, U. S. A., who acted as her godfather.

'98—Guy Newhall is giving the course in "Property 3" at the Harvard Law School.

'00—Andrew M. Fairlie has opened an office as consulting engineer, at 1204 Third National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. His specialty is the design, construction, maintenance, and economical control of sulphuric acid plants.

'02—A daughter, Muriel Ethel Corson, was born, March 23, at Humacao, Porto Rico, to Thomas M. Corson and Emilia (Otero) Corson.

'03—Louise Russell Livermore, wife of Henry Craig Jones, died on Monday, March 24.

'03—Spier Whitaker has resigned as assistant general counsel to the Alien Property Custodian and has been appointed a special assistant to the Attorney General in connection with cases arising under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

'04—Richard T. Crane has been appointed United States Minister to Prague, the capital of the new Czecho-Slovak republic.

'06—John W. Appel, Jr., who is national squash tennis champion, won the annual squash tennis championship of the New York Harvard Club, April 8.

'06—Charlton B. Hibbard is with Peabody, Houghteling Co., bankers, Chicago.

'06—F. Rodney Pleasonton is general manager of the Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y.

'07—Edward Ballantine was discharged from the service, Jan. 2, and has resumed his work as an instructor in music at Harvard.

'07—H. Gordon Hawes' home address is now 138 Archer Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

'07—Frederick A. Jenks has opened an office

for the practice of law at 35 Congress St., Boston.

'07—Wilson Olney is with Waldo Bros., 45 Batterymarch St., Boston. His home address is 18 Webster Place, East Milton.

'07—George A. Rivinius has entered the firm of Foley, Rogerson & Rivinius, general cotton business, 53 State St., Boston.

'07—Gilbert T. Sugden's home address is 74 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

'07—A third son, Andrew Moss Wales, was born Feb. 25, to Quincy W. Wales and Isabel (Guilbert) Wales.

'09—Francis H. Kendall is with Imbrie & Co., 13 Congress St., Boston.

'09—William T. Pickering has been elected vice-president of the Southwestern Advertising Co., Dallas, Tex.

'10—Robert L. Groves, who was a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., has returned to Cleveland, O., as secretary to the Hon. Myron T. Herrick. Groves is also doing executive work with the Society for Savings in that city.

'11—Dwight H. Ellis has resigned as sales manager of the Packard Motor Car Co., New York City branch, and is with Harris & Abbott, dealers in investment securities, 61 Broadway, New York City.

'11—The engagement of Johnston Livingston Redmond to Miss Katherine S. Haven, of New York City, has been announced. Redmond is an ensign, U. S. N.

'11—Henry B. Sprague is treasurer of the Roxbury Carpet Co., 99 Chauncy St., Boston.

'12—The engagement of Henry B. H. Ripley to Miss Lesley F. Pearson, of New York City, has been announced.

'13—Talbot Chase was married April 21, to Miss Frances Bradley, of Boston.

'13—Nevil Ford has been released from active service in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, in which he held the rank of lieutenant (j. g.), and has returned to his position with Jackson & Curtis, bankers, Boston. He is chairman of the 1913 Sexennial Committee.

'13—Charles Gilfix, who was an arbitrator and labor adjuster in the office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. War Department, is now an auditor in the Income Tax Unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

'14—A daughter, Priscilla Ruth Blakie, was born, Nov. 27, 1918, to Ralph L. Blakie and Helen (Lange) Blakie.

'14—George P. Davis, LL.B. '17, who was a lieutenant (j. g.), in the U. S. Naval Reserve, has been released from active service, and has

resumed the practice of law with Dunbar, Nutter & McLennen, 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

'14—Talbot O. Freeman was discharged from the service in December and has returned to the New Departure Manufacturing Co., Bristol, Conn.

'14—J. Herbert Leighton, formerly a 2d lieutenant in the Army, is now with Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.

'14—Abraham N. Levin, formerly a 1st lieutenant in the Army, has returned to the Harvard Law School.

'14—Thorndike Saville has been discharged from the Army, in which he held the commission of lieutenant, and has become Associate Professor of Sanitary Engineering at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

A.M. '14—Clyde L. Grose, Ph.D. '18, of the history faculty of Northwestern University, has received a travelling fellowship from Harvard for the year 1919-1920. He will go abroad next September, and spend the year in historical research, chiefly in France and England.

'15—Fred L. Ham, who has been with the U. S. Shipping Board and the Federal Trade Commission, is now an instructor in the Business Administration Department, LaSalle University, Chicago. His home address is 132 Chicago Ave., Hinsdale, Ill.

'15—F. Gordon Harriman was released from active service in the Navy, April 3, and has resumed his employment with the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Brockton, Mass. His present address is 404 Burton Halls, Cambridge.

LL.B. '16—William L. G. Gibson is with Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal, lawyers, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'17—Captain Stephen C. Peabody is at Sam-soun, Asia Minor, as transportation manager at that port for the American Commission of Relief for the Near East. He has charge of relaying supplies to Marsivan, Sivas, Harput, and other points in the interior.

'17—Harold O. Phalen, formerly in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has returned to the George H. Morrill Co. as a research chemist.

His home address is 3 Everett Ave., Norwood, Mass.

'20—The engagement of Henry D. Bigelow and Miss Barbara Wells of Boston, is announced.

NECROLOGY

'54—BENJAMIN HOLLOWAY BAILEY, A.M. '57. Died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., April 23.—Immediately after his graduation he taught in the schools at Chicopee, Mass., and Providence, R. I. From 1858 to 1860 he was a student at the Harvard Divinity School, and later held pastorates at Dedham, Portland, Me., Marblehead, and Malden.

'68—GEORGE FERDINAND BECKER. Died at Washington, D. C., April 21.—In 1869 received the degree of Ph.D. at Heidelberg. In 1871 he passed the final examinations at the Royal School of Mines, Berlin. From 1875-1879 he was an instructor in mining and metallurgy at the University of California. In 1889 and 1890 he was a geologist with the Army in the Philippines. Since 1879 he had been connected with the U. S. Geological Survey, and at the time of his death was in the physical and chemical research department.

M.D. '97.—RALPH EMERSON STEVENS. Died at Marlboro, Mass., Sept. 18, 1918.

'03—KIRK NORMAN WASHBURN, JR., died at Springfield, Mass., Dec. 18, 1918.—Ever since his graduation he had been with the G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, publishers of Webster's Dictionaries.

'09—CARLYLE SIBLEY DEWEY. Died at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 18, 1918.—He was at one time credit manager of the Fisk Rubber Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

'14—WALTER HERBERT DISTLER. Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 28.—For three years after graduation he taught in the public schools of Allegheny County, Pa. He entered the Army in August, 1918, but was discharged shortly afterwards because of ill health. He is survived by his parents, a brother and a sister.

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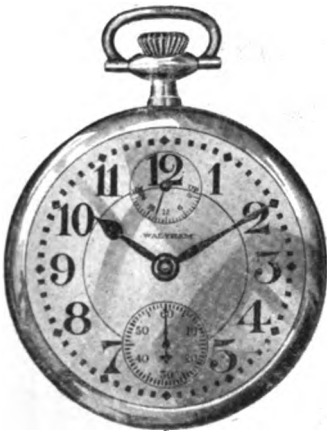
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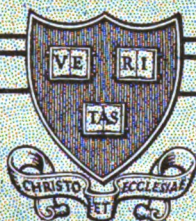
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

May 8, 1919

Number 31

LIST OF THE BOOKS RECENTLY
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SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING THE
COMMITTEE REPORTS OF THE
ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
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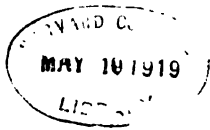
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919.

NUMBER 31.

News and Views

Dr. Sargent Retires.

The retirement of Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, after forty years of service, deprives the University of a veteran who never ceased to be a pioneer. From first to last Dr. Sargent has been a militant progressive in the field of physical education, always abreast of his time and usually ahead of it. The entire country is his debtor, for he has been a teacher of teachers and there are few communities into which his influence has not permeated through the work of his many thousand pupils. It is a long time since Dr. Sargent first took up the advocacy of compulsory physical training at Harvard and urged that this subject be placed on the same footing with other branches of the curriculum. Yet it is only on the eve of his retirement that this policy seems assured of adoption. Dr. Sargent retires in the fulness of fame as America's foremost authority on the physical up-building of young men and women. He has written more extensively on this subject, and to more useful purpose, than any other living man. We may find his successor, but we need not expect to find his equal.

* * *

The Spring Books.

In the list of new books by Harvard men published in this issue of the BULLETIN the natural expectation that topics related to the war in Europe should provide the greatest number of titles is abundantly

met. There would be something grievously wrong with any serious group of American writers if at this time they were not showing themselves to be concerned primarily with the war, whether viewed by a philosopher or by a "Dere Mable" letter-writer. There is a goodly representation of the relations of personal experience, a significant token of the participation of the sons of Harvard in the actual conflict. Of this there is sure to be much more through the next year or two. Then will come the historians, for whom all these tales of day-by-day happenings will hold a substantial value as "sources." Indeed we cannot help thinking that in the matter of recording the war, Harvard has only "begun to fight."

There is one aspect of the list in which we are free to say that we are disappointed: that is in the showing made by the Harvard University Press. If we could believe that it was occupied with bringing out better books by the writers of Yale, Princeton, and other universities than any to be secured from the authors with Harvard affiliations, we should say either nothing or "well done." But there is no indication that such is the fact. What we do find in this first list of 1919 is that the Harvard University Press is credited with publishing one small volume, an Ingersoll Lecture, by a Harvard professor. There are two titles of books by Harvard degree-holders brought out by the Princeton University Press and five by the Yale University Press.

If the war is to blame for this meagre

showing by the Harvard Press, surely Princeton and Yale were not outside the zone of its influence. If none of these University Press books represent publishing ventures from which a satisfying commercial return is to be expected, surely Yale, Princeton, and Harvard are all in the same boat of modest hopes in this regard. Of course there may be, and probably is, a perfectly good explanation of the state of things to which these words will call attention. Whatever the temporary conditions may be, the Harvard University Press should stand in the first, and not second, or third, rank among institutions of its kind, and that without sacrificing anything of quality to mere quantity of output. These are not entirely pleasant things to say; but it is better to say them here at an early day than to wait for others to say them when it may be too late to mend matters.

* * *

Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs. The BULLETIN publishes this week, in a supplement, the reports which the officers and committees of the Associated Harvard Clubs will present at the meeting of that organization in Buffalo, June 6 and 7. The supplement is issued at this time so that the men who intend to go to the meeting may know in advance the topics which will be considered, and may be prepared to take part in the discussion. For the further convenience of those who attend the meeting, copies of the supplement will be distributed at the sessions in Buffalo.

The war interrupted the series of annual meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and the gathering at Buffalo next month will be the first since 1916, when a highly successful meeting was held in Pittsburgh. This lapse in the reunions of Harvard alumni has brought about an accumulation of important questions in which every Harvard man should be interested. These are

times of change, and institutions of learning will be affected by the changes which go on outside their walls. The opinions of Harvard graduates, as expressed at the coming meeting of the Associated Clubs, cannot fail to influence the authorities of the University in their effort to guide it through the trying but stimulating years directly ahead. We hope that the alumni will appreciate the peculiar opportunities and duties of the day and will crowd the rooms in which the Buffalo meetings are to be held.

If less serious arguments are needed to cause a record-breaking attendance at Buffalo, it may not be out of place to recall the Massachusetts Congressman who, making a speech at the end of a visit which a Congressional delegation had paid in a well-known Southern city, thanked his hosts for their ferocious hospitality. There is an impression that the Buffalo Harvard men intend that the entertainment provided at the coming meeting shall touch high-water mark.

* * *

Our Own Prophet Jeremiah. Those who think that all Harvard men are indifferent or complacent would do well to read the essays on various academic subjects which John Jay Chapman, '84, contributes occasionally to *Vanity Fair* and other periodicals. Mr. Chapman is our own Jeremiah. His chapters on sundry aspects of Harvard policy, written from time to time during the past two decades, would make a good-sized Book of Lamentations. It is well that every institution should have its prophet of this type; but not all can hope to have their "Woe unto us" sermons preached by a man of Mr. Chapman's skill and distinction.

In the May issue of the above-named periodical Mr. Chapman unsheathes his rapier and goes hot-foot after those who think that "Harvard is all right." The fact is that Harvard is all wrong. Har-

vard went wrong forty years ago and has been systematically going wrong ever since. But lest anyone imagine that Mr. Chapman's own *alma mater* is alone in having sinned against the light, it is further intimated that Harvard is no worse than the other universities of America, but only "more desperately typical." It is not with one windmill, therefore, that Mr. Chapman comes out to joust, but with a legion of them.

"The age of ignorance", we are told, "has turned all our colleges into factories." Money has been needed to build up our educational institutions; the bankers advanced the money, and the bankers accordingly took control of college government. These "unlearned men" have since been determining policies, granting honorary degrees, and performing the functions of sages. The real intellectuals abdicated long ago. And their re-enthronement is not in sight because the demos of the aca-

demic community, otherwise called the alumni, are part and parcel of the whole materialistic conspiracy. The alumnus is the real enemy of education; he is merely a member of an organized clique, applauding whatever program is set before him. Somebody, Mr. Chapman thinks, ought to come at Harvard University with an axe.

The fact is that axes are persistently being swung at us. The universities of the country, and Harvard not the least among them, are constantly and savagely attacked from various quarters for their reputed lack of response to the industrial and commercial demands of the reconstruction era. Some of these axemen would batter down the doors at which the student knocks for admission to college. Others would hack Latin from the required curriculum. If college authorities were not such stanch guardians of the old learning, Mr. Chapman would have a good many more swansongs to sing.

RECENT BOOKS BY HARVARD MEN

THE following list of books published by Harvard men since the last previous list was printed in the BULLETIN of Dec. 12, 1918, is, doubtless, far from complete, but it represents a large part of the literary output of the alumni during the five months just ended. It is hoped that attention will be called at once to omissions:

'71—Henry Cabot Lodge, "Theodore Roosevelt", Houghton Mifflin: the address delivered by Senator Lodge at a joint session of Congress held in memory of President Roosevelt.

'73—J. Laurence Laughlin, "Money and Prices", Scribner: an explanation of the principles regulating prices and the forces influencing them.

'73—Isaac Sharpless, "Political Leaders of Provincial Pennsylvania", Macmillan: a discussion of the applicability to the practical affairs of government of the principles which ruled the

lives of William Penn, Thomas Lloyd, John Dickinson, and other leaders.

'81—John W. Suter (with Charles M. Addison, '78-79), "The People's Book of Worship", Macmillan: a study of the Book of Common Prayer.

'81—William Roscoe Thayer, "Volleys from a Non-Combatant", Doubleday Page: a discussion of some of the paramount topics of the past four years. "Democracy, Discipline and Peace", Houghton Mifflin: a study of the fundamental nature of democracy in the light of the present crisis.

'82—Owen Wister, "The Ancient Grudge", Macmillan: an analysis and defense of Great Britain's attitude toward the United States.

'83—John Farwell Moors, "The Great Issue", Marshall Jones: a discussion of President Wilson's policies.

'84—John Jay Chapman, "Songs and Poems", Scribner: a new volume by the author of "Memories and Milestones."

'89—Richard Cabot, M.D. '92, "Social Work", Houghton Mifflin: essays on the meeting-ground of doctor and social worker.

A.M. '91—William Lyon Phelps, "Reading the Bible", Macmillan: a discussion of the Bible as a piece of English literature, and its influence upon that literature.

A.M. '91—William E. Ritter, "The Organismal Theory of Consciousness", Badger: another book by the director of the Scripps Institution for Biogical Research, University of California, author of "The Unity of the Organism."

'93—Lincoln Hutchinson, "The Panama Canal and International Trade Competition", Macmillan: an analysis of the interchange of goods between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean basins, and an examination of the tendencies of development both as to specific goods and as to specific countries.

'94—Alfred M. Brooks, "Great Artists and their Works, by Great Authors", Marshall Jones: a book presenting the opinions of men who have treated the philosophy of art "with simplicity of language and depth of understanding." "Notes on Drawing and Engraving", Yale University Press: an introduction to the art of drawing which emphasizes its beauty and significance.

'94—Henry Lewin Cannon, (editor) "The Great Roll of the Pipe for the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Third, A.D. 1241-1242", Yale University Press: giving data concerning the royal income and expenditure, and side-lights on movements of the King, his troops and ships as well as items relating to commerce and industry.

'95—Arthur Stanwood Pier, "Dormitory Days", Houghton Mifflin: a new volume of stories about the boys at St. Timothy's School, by the author of "Grannis of the Fifth."

'95—Daniel P. Rhodes, "Our Immortality", Macmillan: a book indicating the belief in immortality and the result of the wide dissemination of such a belief.

'95—William Walker Rockwell (editor) "Papers of the American Society of Church History", Second Series, Vol. 6, G. P. Putnam's Sons: Reports and papers of the annual meetings of the Society of Church History held since December, 1913.

A.M. '96—George Van Ness Dearborn, "The Psychology of Clothes", Princeton University Press: a pioneer book on this subject.

'97—Sinclair Kennedy, "The Pan-Angles", Longmans, Green: a consideration of the federation of the seven English-speaking nations.

'98—Fullerton L. Waldo, "America at the Front", E. P. Dutton: the story of the American Army on troopships, in the trenches, in hospitals, and on leave, by a correspondent for the Philadelphia Ledger.

'99—Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., "War-Time France", Moffat, Yard: the author's experiences

abroad as a member of the Commission to Study Anti-Aircraft Defenses.

'00—Frederick Orin Bartlett, "Joan & Co.", Houghton Mifflin: a novel by the author of "The Triflers."

'00—Rupert Sargent Holland, "All 'Round Our House", Jacobs: a volume of poems for children.

'00—Reginald Wright Kauffman, "The Azure Rose", Macaulay: a love story with the Latin Quarter of Paris for the background. "Victorious", Bobbs-Merrill: a novel covering many phases of the war at home and abroad.

'02—Witter Bynner, "Song to the Beloved Stranger", Knopf: a new volume by the author of "Grenstone Poems" and "Young Harvard."

'02—George Allen England, "Keep Off the Grass", Small Maynard: humorous letters from members of a typical American family, showing the amusing side of the regulations made by Mr. Hoover, Mr. McAdoo, and Mr. Garfield.

'02—John Price Jones (with Paul Merrick Hollister, '13) "The German Secret Service in America", Small, Maynard: a revelation of the alleged danger to America from German agents.

A.M. '02—Joseph Warren Beach, "The Method of Henry James", Yale University Press: a study of the technique of the novelist, based chiefly upon his own statements concerning the art of fiction, and tracing the evolution of his method through his novels.

A.M. '02—Ellsworth Huntington, (editor) "Geography of Europe", Yale University Press: a syllabus.

'03—Horace M. Kallen, "The League of Nations Today and Tomorrow", Marshall Jones: a practical discussion of the question.

'04—George Plimpton Adams, "Idealism and the Modern Age", Yale University Press: an analysis and estimate of the underlying mental structures which have found expression in the characteristic social structures of civilization.

A.M. '04—William R. Mackenzie, "The Quest of the Ballad", Princeton University Press: a romance of ballad-hunting in Nova Scotia.

A.M. '04—Frederic A. Ogg (with Charles A. Beard) "National Governments and the World War", Macmillan: a discussion of many subjects connected with national and international reconstruction after the war.

A.M. '04—Stuart P. Sherman, (editor, with three others) "The Cambridge History of American Literature", G. P. Putnam's Sons: the second volume of the series.

A.M. '04—Harry James Smith, "Letters of Harry James Smith", Houghton Mifflin: letters of one of the younger dramatists, who was killed while on an expedition for the American Red Cross.

'05—Leland B. Hall, "Sinister House", Houghton Mifflin: a novel with the atmosphere of the supernatural.

'06—Major Henry A. Bellows, "A Manual of

Local Defense", Macmillan: a book describing the principles of organization and types of local defense units, and suggesting a specific program by which these principles can be applied.

Gr. '06-07—Robert Naylor Whiteford, "Motives in English Fiction", G. P. Putnam's Sons: a series of brief outlines of the work of English writers of fiction from Thomas Malory to William De Morgan.

'06-07—Frederick Moore, "The Chaos in Europe", G. P. Putnam's Sons: a consideration of the destruction that has taken place in Russia and elsewhere, and of the international policies of America. "Russia and America", G. P. Putnam's Sons: a study of actual conditions in Russia and of the measures of assistance required of America and the Allies.

'07—John Gould Fletcher, "The Tree of Life", Macmillan: a collection of poems setting forth a love experience.

'07—Hermann Hagedorn, "Leaves", Macmillan: a book of poems. "Hymn of Free Peoples Triumphant", Macmillan: a narrative interspersed with lyrics expressive of the sentiment of the time.

'07—William Leavitt Stoddard, "The Shop Committee", Macmillan: a statement of the essential principles and facts of the Shop Committee system.

'08—Morris Edmund Speare, (with Walter Blake Norris, '01), "World Issues and Ideals", Ginn & Co.; readings in contemporary history and literature, including chapters by Charles W. Eliot, '53, Richard Olney, LL.B. '58, Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, Archibald C. Coolidge '87, Robert Herrick, '90, Frederick J. Turner, Litt.D. '09, and the late Josiah Royce, Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity.

Ph.D. '08—Barry Cerf, "Alsace-Lorraine Since 1870", Macmillan: a study of the relations between Alsace-Lorraine and Germany.

'09—James Thayer Addison, "The Story of the First Gas Regiment", Houghton Mifflin: a book by the Chaplain of the Regiment.

'09—Henry B. Beston (Henry B. Sheahan), "Full Speed Ahead", Doubleday Page: a book describing the work of the American Navy in foreign waters.

'09—Holworthy Hall (Harold E. Porter) "The Man Nobody Knew", Dodd, Mead: a novel by the author of "Henry of Navarre, O." and "Pepper."

'10—Haniel C. Long, (editor) "The Soldier's Progress" and "Carnegie Tech War-Verse", Carnegie Institute of Technology Press: poems and letters of students of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Gr. '10-11—Frederick A. Cleveland (editor, with Joseph Schafer), "Democracy in Reconstruction", Houghton Mifflin: a consideration of after-the-war problems.

Gr. '11-12—Floyd L. Darrow, "The Boy's Own Book of Great Inventions", Macmillan: descriptions of great inventions, with applications of their underlying principles to simple apparatus.

'12—Edward J. O'Brien, (editor) "The Best Short Stories of 1918", Small Maynard: the fourth of these annual collections.

'12—Harold B. Willis, "Over 'Over There'", Houghton Mifflin: an American air-man's experiences on the Western Front.

'14—Lieut. Harry D. Kroll, (editor) "Kelly Field in the Great War", San Antonio Printing Co.: an illustrated review and history of America's greatest flying field, including a history of the Kelly Ground Officers' Training School, the first ground school in the country.

'14—Edward Streeter, "That's Me All Over, Mable", Stokes: another book by the author of "Dere Mable."

'20—Slater Washburn, "One of the Y. D.", Houghton Mifflin: a day-by-day account of life at the front by a corporal in the 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division, U. S. A.

George Herbert Palmer, '64, Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity, Emeritus, "Altruism", Scribner: an exposition of the principles of altruism and the successive steps by which it goes on to completeness.

George F. Moore, LL.D. '06, Frothingham Professor of the History of Religion, "History of Religions" Vol. 2, Scribner: a book treating of Judaism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity.

Edward S. Drown, '84, Professor of Systematic Divinity, Episcopal Theological School, "God's Responsibility for the War", Macmillan: a discussion of the omnipotence of God.

George Pierce Baker, '87, Professor of Dramatic Literature, "Dramatic Technique", Houghton Mifflin: a practical treatise on the acting-drama, setting forth the practice of dramatists of the past.

Clifford Herschel Moore, '89, Professor of Latin, "Pagan Ideas of Immortality During the Early Roman Empire." Harvard University Press: the Ingersoll Lecture for 1918.

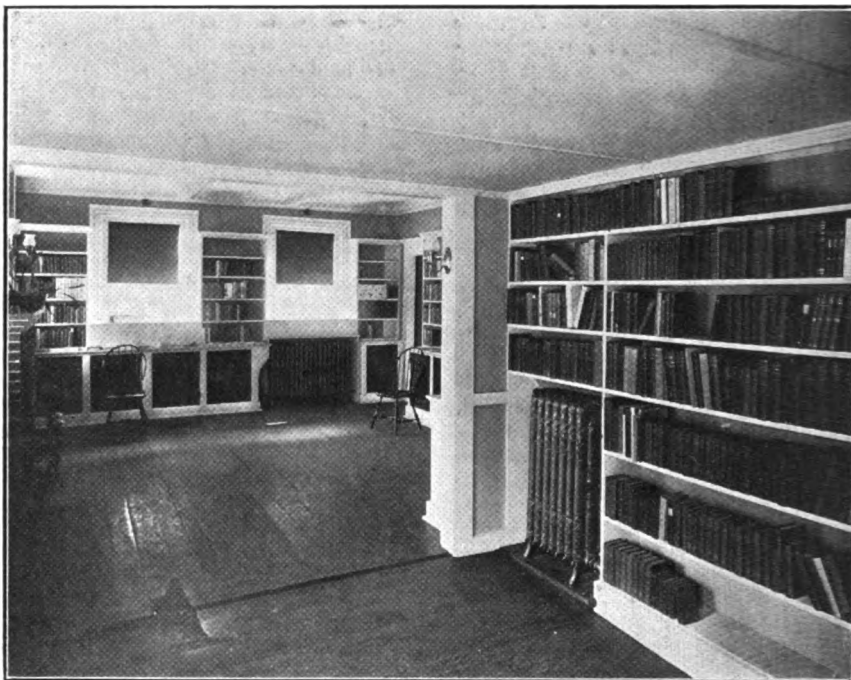
Jeremiah D. M. Ford, '94, Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, "An Outline of Spanish Literature", Holt: a new book by the holder of the Smith Professorship at Harvard.

John Livingston Lowes, A.M. '03, Ph.D. '05, Professor of English, "Convention and Revolt in Poetry", Houghton Mifflin: a study of "vers libre", "imagism", and other forms of modern poetry.

Francis Bowes Sayre, LL.B. '12, instructor in Constitutional Law, "Experiments in International Administration", Harper: a collection of recent experiments in international administration, describing in each case the details of organization and accounting for the resulting success or failure.

THE DUNSTER BOOK SHOP

By GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP, '93.



One of the Rooms in the Book Shop.

THE establishment of a bookstore of the traditional type near the College is an experiment that must interest everyone who cares about Harvard as an institution for education along the traditional lines. As a test of the College, a means for finding out whether the teachers of languages and literatures manage to persuade a fair proportion of undergraduates that reading books is a very enjoyable thing to do, the Visiting Committees could hardly have thought of a more effective device.

The way in which the examination will turn out may be presaged by the following copy of the first page of the cash book showing the purchases made and paid for at the Dunster Book Shop during the first two days. There were also sales on charge accounts:

Prevost, "Lettres de Femmes", signed; Coppee, "Jeunesse", signed; Jonas Lie, "Ulv Ungerne", signed; Pound, "Exultations"; James Thompson, "City of Dreadful Night"; Oxford Burns; Holmes, "One Hoss Shay", first edition; Travels in Turkey and Greece; Poems of Robert Service; Poems of Longfellow; John Donne; Kipling; Defoe's "Jure Divino"; Bacon's "Essays"; Maine's "Ancient Law"; Ross, "Social Psychology"; Galsworthy; Morley; Walston; Juvenal; Congreve; "Annals of the West"; California; St. Augustine; Orations; Goethe, "Werther's Sorrows"; Dickens; Herrick; Sterne; Trench on Words; Elzevir edition; Gallienne, signed; Angell, "The Great Illusion"; Shaw, "Man and Superman"; Sedley's Poems; Shelley, "Queen Mab"; Wells; Stoicism; Epicurus; Pater, "Appreciations."

This examination of Faculty and undergraduates promises to be conducted along thoroughly scientific lines. The shop is

located on a main line of student travel, in the social and residential district. It is purely commercial, and opens its doors to Harvard men without asking any favors or special privileges. Unlike the new *Magazine*, it has not even the backing of "English A." Nor is the proprietor a Harvard man.

There is an element of humor in the fact that this effort to find out whether the Harvard undergraduates buy books is made by a Yale graduate. If anybody ventured to chuckle a few years ago when a Harvard benefactor endeavored to stimulate the intellectual life at New Haven by presenting a substantial fund for a lectureship, he must own that Yale has repaid now in good measure when one of her younger graduates comes to Cambridge to open a book shop. The especial point in this aspect of the situation is that Yale has had just such a bookstore for several years. It was started with the moral and financial backing of the administration and the faculty, and is reported to have been a success, becoming a centre for a good many undergraduate interests. The shop in Cambridge, in spite of rumor, is not a branch of the one at New Haven. It starts with the advantage of familiarity with the methods that have succeeded there, and it is making an obvious effort to avoid some features that are of doubtful value in the long run.

The essential characteristic of the venture is that it does not expect to compete with the established trade in the Square. There are no shelves filled with required texts, or the ordinary pot-boiling accessories. It is merely a bookstore, of the sort that figures in the older fiction. Externally, the old residence on the corner of Holyoke and Mount Auburn streets is unchanged except by paint. Internally, some of the partitions, put up so that two students might sleep where one lived before, have come down, and the long-abandoned fireplaces have been rebuilt. In front of one of these there will be a deep couch. In the adjoining room is a big table on which are scattered *Punch*, *The Library*, and the English reviews. Two sides of this room, on the second story, are occupied by window seats from which one may look out over the widening stretch of Mt. Auburn St., which, as the recent military regime

demonstrated, is the actual centre of Harvard undergraduate life.

On the lower floor there are more fireplaces and many more books. An unusual collection of Howells' first editions keeps company with some nice Swinburnes, and a few choice editions of Lowell and Hawthorne. A group of "firsts" of other New England writers is complimentary, and perhaps flattering, to current local taste in such matters. Holinshed's "Chronicle" is alongside an original Beaumont and Fletcher, and there is (or was) a fifteenth century Petrarch, with the margins covered with manuscript notes. These are the trimmings for neighboring shelves, much more attractive because they so evidently reflect the keener individual interest in the selection. On these are the recent English and French publications, more especially the output of the younger British poets. Of these, the selection is thoroughly eclectic, showing a genuine appreciation of what these writers have produced during the last dozen years.

FRENCH EXCHANGE PROFESSORS

Professor Lévy-Bruhl, of the University of Paris, will visit Harvard for the first half of the next academic year, and give two courses: "The History of Modern Philosophy", and "The History of French Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century." In the second half-year. Professor De Wulf, of the University of Louvain, will give a course on "The History of Mediaeval Philosophy", and another on "The Psychological Texts of St. Thomas Aquinas."

TAFT TO SPEAK IN SANDERS THEATRE

Ex-President Taft has accepted the invitation of the Student Council and a group of undergraduates to discuss the League of Nations at a mass meeting in Sanders Theatre, Tuesday evening, May 27. Other speakers will take part in the meeting. The discussion does not propose to take the form of a debate, but will endeavor to present the essential facts about the League of Nations.

NEW BROOKS HOUSE SECRETARY

Walter I. Tibbetts, '17, of Cambridge, has been appointed Graduate Secretary of Phillips Brooks House. The appointment follows the resignation of Harold M. Thurston, '16, of New York City, who began his duties as Graduate Secretary with the inauguration of the S. A. T. C. last autumn.

HARVARD'S PLIGHT

THE following article was written by John J. Chapman, '84, and printed in the May number of *Vanity Fair*, under the heading "Harvard's Plight. Will Someone Kindly Arouse Her from Her State of Coma?"

I found my old friend, Meredith Wilde, in a condition of some excitement. He was in his comfortable, old-fashioned bedroom whose windows look out upon Beacon Street, and he had evidently been overtaken by some violent emotion while in the process of dressing himself. He held a copy of Horace's Odes in one hand and a razor in the other. His face was covered with lather, and on the floor lay a copy of the Boston *Evening Transcript*.

"They've done it!" he cried. "In one generation from now there won't be one educated gentleman in Massachusetts!"

"Well", said I, assuming a cynical tone which I did not feel, "there's only *one* there now." But my shot could not turn the buffalo; he paid no attention to it, but went on.

"Twenty years hence that book (pointing to the Horace) will be as unmeaning as a Hebrew Bible. It has educated every generation for two thousand years, and now Harvard College throws it on the dust-heap."

"Is Harvard worse than the rest of them?" I asked, touched in spite of myself to find that the old cynic harbored so much feeling towards the Institution he so constantly abused.

"No, no, no, no, no, no worse; but more unfortunate, more desperately typical, more tragic. The age of ignorance has turned all our colleges into factories; but at Harvard the thing was done with a system, with a perfection, with a root-and-branch frightfulness that makes of the place a devastated region where the subsoil is exposed and nothing will grow for a century. It was done with a genius for destruction, slowly, deliberately, and with icy precision.

"Of course, all our colleges had to be remodeled during the last half century, and of course the bankers had to do it because the bankers put up the money. The bankers were unlearned men, and the colleges thus became a mirror of the age,—a commercial age. Few men saw that the future of learning in America was being committed to our business men. These new managements took charge of the intellectual interest of society. They decided on policies, they conferred honorary degrees, they exercised

the functions of sages. They became the custodians of our light. Through their influence, the older scholars and litterateurs of our Universities were soon replaced by younger men who stood for applied science and industry. All this was perhaps inevitable. But at Harvard there was a peculiar campaign against cultivation and a deliberate surrender to business. The long reign of President Eliot transferred the University from Cambridge to State Street. For the last thirty years the College has been run by Lee Higginson and Company."

I have always found that the way to soothe an excited person was to let him talk. Wilde was becoming calmer. He began to shave his lathered face and spoke at intervals, more and more slowly:

"Eliot thought, and Lee Higginson thought, that there was such a thing as a University quite apart from the existence of its great scholars or notable learned men, notable characters and writers. Such persons interfered with Eliot's theory of a college and were apt to be obstructionists. They were accordingly weeded out, or allowed to die out. The type was discouraged. The idea of the type was discouraged. The opportunities at Harvard for any student to see an intellectual person have been growing more and more meagre since 1875; although, of course, there have generally been a few lovers of learning prowling about Cambridge in obscurity and neglect, feeling that they belonged to a discouraged type. The consequence is that the students who have been going to Harvard during the last thirty or forty years have been almost cut off from that sort of spiritual contact in youth which keeps learning alive throughout the ages. The Harvard graduate of forty hardly knows that such contact once existed. Ask the next Harvard man you meet, 'What is the matter with Harvard?' He will reply: 'Nothing. Harvard is all right.' This man doesn't know what a university is; he doesn't know what cultivation and learning are. He has never seen an educated man. The damage was done thirty years ago; but its fruits—dead sea apples—now appear."

Wilde was now smiling, and continued to melt till he became whimsical and wistful. I had never before seen him in this helpless, benevolent mood. The more hopeless all the conditions appeared to him, the more gentle he became. It crossed my mind that this must be his swansong.

"Whom do you blame?" I asked.

"Well, I have thought a great deal about that. If we are to concede,—if we are to concede that there is such a thing as blame in the universe, the blame must rest on the intellectuals of Massachusetts during the eighties, and especially on the great men still to be found in Harvard at that time,—on Professors James, Royce, and Palmer."

I drew a long breath, but said nothing, knowing that if Wilde lost his quietude he would become epigrammatic, clever and extravagant. He went on:

"William James was a highly gifted, highly educated man. He was brought up abroad, knew languages, French literature, German philosophy; knew something of the world, and was a saint. But he wouldn't oppose Eliot. If William James, Josiah Royce, and George Herbert Palmer had gone to Eliot and to Henry Higginson thirty years ago and had said, 'We insist that your corporation of seven shall always contain one or two men of purely intellectual interests and aspirations', the whole history of Massachusetts would have been affected. But James and Royce and Palmer were dedicated to philosophy and to things much larger than Harvard. They couldn't see that it was their business to fix the kitchen stove."

"How do you know they couldn't?" I asked.

"I used to tell them so. In them there occurred a break, a schism between the contemplative and the active life of our country. They were given to understand by the Management that the great and complicated externals of the College—its funds, buildings, school-arrangements—must be left in the hands of real estate and bond experts, and the philosophers accepted the decision. I don't say they were always happy; but they, these great philosophers, accepted an analysis of their own function which was offered to them by crude, practical men. They could not see that it was their duty to wade in and impose their ideals on others through a struggle. They were thinkers and they trusted to thought. But, you know, there are truths as deep as the truths of contemplation which only fighters know. No matter how great or how good you are, there is a force that only comes to you through fight. This side of truth was unknown to James, Royce, and Palmer."

There was a long pause; for I didn't more than half comprehend his idea, and I preferred to let him drift onward rather than pin him down to something which, very likely, he could not explain. But I spoke in spite of myself, and perhaps a little impetuously:

"But it seems to me that President Eliot himself appointed these men. They were all of his own selection: were they not? He couldn't have been the demon you make him out."

"Oh, I'm not talking of demons, but of the Spirit of the Age. They were not subservient,

they were innocent. They were under the spell of the epoch, which cried with a loud voice, '*Business first!*'"

"Why, I don't care", he continued. "Why should I care if the meaning has passed out of Harvard? We are always striving to thrust the meaning back into institutions from which it has slipped. Massachusetts had a meaning once. Perhaps the evaporation of that is what ails Harvard. Why worry over a last year's beehive? But I do worry. Universities are among the permanencies of the world; they are going to continue, and they force their problems upon us because they and their problems are more permanent than we ourselves are. Some sort of bees are going to build in that hive. That is what stares us in the face. The close corporation of seven which owns the trademark of the beehive and controls its funds has continued and perpetuated itself, never taking in anything that was not its own by-product, till it is a cocoon; and whether there is life in it or not, who can tell? All we see is a very inaccessible, somnolent chrysalis. From the point of view of reason one thing that might be tried with profit would be to awaken the alumni into awakening the Corporation."

"And here comes the nemesis of all that carefully fostered propaganda of alumni associations in American colleges. Your alumnus thinks he is helping education by shouting for his college, whatever college it happens to be. This is his hymn to the Muses. Your alumnus has been stupefied into a belief which rests on—what? On nothing; on the need of funds,—on blind, foolish partisanship. Your alumnus is the enemy of education. He is a boy-man, an arrested creature. Not content with neglecting the student while in college, the college authorities have actually proceeded to brutalize him after he left college, by organizing him into a sort of *claque*."

"These Harvard boy-men must be appealed to and induced to persuade the cocoon to open its orifice and elect one or two purely intellectual persons upon the sacred Board of the Corporation of Harvard. Seems hopeless, doesn't it?—when you consider that to the arrested alumnal mind this Corporation is the Shrine of Delphi. These faithful shouters have for years taken off their shoes at the South Station and uncovered their heads as they passed State Street. And now we ask them to open their eyes, and see, in the Corporation, a sarcophagus and in the Fellows a collection of mummies who cannot be reached by the voice of intellect, though the shades of Plato and Bacon should arise and belabor them with a megaphone."

"But what I hope is this:—that somehow the whole country will begin to break into the Harvard Church from the outside. The man in the street will say, 'Hi there!' The heir of the ages—some fellow who perhaps hasn't been to col-

lege at all, but who is a cultivated, active-minded man—will lend a hand, bring an axe, assert his rights in Harvard University and help ventilate the entire subject. History shows that new life does sometimes creep into old institutions. It keeps oozing in somehow; and I should regard the preliminary *charivari* by which the alumni are to be waked up as being really useful in a much larger sense. It will be the means of intellectual agitation. All our other colleges are plagued with much the same problems as Harvard; and a Harvard awakening would be salutary. The Yale man has as much at stake in the condition of Harvard—and the Harvard man in that of Yale—as each has in his own college. The first instinctive groupings toward education will teach them this. A movement by Harvard men to arouse Harvard from her lethargy will be a blow at that college patriotism which is one of

the worst influences in American life. College patriotism, as it now exists among us, makes a university degree into the symbol of a fetish, the symbol of some particular kind of rag-doll."

As Wilde finished, he gazed oddly about the room. Then, picking up his Horace, he looked into it slowly and mechanically, as if to see what time it was.

"See what a dismal portent my thumb falls on!" said he. "I hope it's not true.

*'Ne vera virtus, cum semel excidit
Curat reponi deterioribus'.*"

"You couldn't translate that for me, I suppose," I said, coyly, passing the book toward him.

"Latin is very hard to put into accurate English," he said; "but I'll give you the Hebrew equivalent of the verse:—'If the salt has lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted?'"

WAR RECORD OF THE CLASS OF 1899

THE following compilation of the war records of the members of the class of 1899 was prepared from the material in the Harvard War Records Office. It is assumed that much information about the activities of members of the class has not yet been received. Additions and corrections should be sent forthwith to the War Records Office.

MARSHALL S. HOLBROOK, LL.B. '01, major, Coast Artillery Corps, post commander at Fort Strong, Boston, and Fort Warren, Boston; battalion commander, 3d Battalion, 55th Artillery, A. E. F.; transferred to command the 2d Battalion, Sept. 25, 1918, contracted tuberculosis from the effects of gassing, and ordered from the front, Oct. 6, 1918; returned to the United States, Nov. 9, 1918, died at Debarkation Hospital No. 2, Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1918. Major Holbrook took part in the second battle of the Marne, and the battles of Château Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun, and the Meuse.

Arthur Adams, commissioned ensign, U. S. N. R. F., April 8, 1917, stationed on the U. S. S. "Nebraska"; transferred to the U. S. S. "Nokomis", Aug. 12, 1917; sent to the Officer Material School, Cambridge, Oct. 11, 1917; aide to the Chief of Staff, First Naval District, Jan. 1, 1918; commissioned a lieutenant, (j. g.), and sent to the U. S. S. "Kwasind."

Ernest G. Adams, commissioned lieutenant (j. g.) Oct. 14, 1917, and assigned as aide in the office of the Enrollment Officer, First Naval District; later, aide in the office of the Commandant; stationed in division of Naval Operating Forces, Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1918; commissioned lieutenant (s. g.), May 23, 1918; com-

missioned lieutenant commander, Dec. 16, 1918, as of Nov. 21, 1918; assigned to inactive duty, March 2, 1919.

George E. Adams, 1st lieutenant, Air Service (Aero.), Kelly Field, Tex., Nov. 17, 1917; ordered to Garden City, L. I.; in command of 127th Aero. Squadron, A. E. F.; transferred to Judge Advocate's Office, A. E. F.

Walter Adams, assistant director, Bureau of Supplies, Southwestern Division, American Red Cross.

Thornton S. Alexander, major, Judge Advocate General's Office, Washington, D. C.

Frederick M. Alger, major, Field Artillery, in command of the 310th Ammunition Train, 85th Division, A. E. F.

George F. Baker, Jr., chairman, American Red Cross Commission to Italy in 1917; later, candidate at the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

William L. Barnard, commissioned ensign, U. S. National Naval Volunteers, April 16, 1917; executive officer on the U. S. S. "Dupont" from April 7, 1917 to Oct. 9, 1917; assigned to the Officer Material School, Cambridge, Oct. 9, as an instructor in Navy Regulations; Judge Advocate of the permanent Court Martial, Navy Yard, Boston, from July 20, 1917, to Aug. 21, 1917; later

commissioned lieutenant (j. g.), and assigned as aide to the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, D. C.

Ezra B. Barstow worked for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the Adjutant General's Office.

Sterling S. Beardsley served in France for 10 months as a captain in the American Red Cross.

Robert P. Bellows, 1st lieutenant, American Red Cross, head of Construction Department, Paris.

Frank W. Blatchford, commissioned 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, Aug. 10, 1917, and placed in command of Provisional Hospital No. 1, Fort Riley, Kan.; commissioned captain, Medical Corps, Dec. 26, 1917.

Clement L. Bouvé, captain, Field Artillery, Fort Meade, Md.

Emile A. Bruguère, orderly, American Ambulance Hospital, Neuilly, France; Duryea War Relief, Paris; commissioned lieutenant, American Red Cross, March, 1918, and assigned to canteen service at the front.

Paul Burrage, private, 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard; member of the Ambulance Co., attached to the Commonwealth Military Hospital, Boston.

Charles S. Butler, Y. M. C. A. secretary in France.

Otis J. Carlton, 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant, 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, Mass. State Guard.

Daniel K. Catlin, LL.B. '02, St. Louis Chapter, American Red Cross.

Howard Clarke, captain, Field Artillery, Presidio, Cal.

William B. Coffin, sergeant, Brookline Home Guard.

Philip H. Cook, M.D. '03, member of the Worcester county committee on Medical Preparedness; member of the Medical Advisory Board, District No. 5, Mass.

Carleton S. Cooke, captain, Cavalry, Camp Dix, N. Y.

Howard Coonley, member of the Mass. War Emergency Industrial Committee, the Public Safety Committee of Mass., the Boston Public Safety Committee; advisor, Gas Defense Plant, Long Island, N. Y.; sponsor, War Emergency Course for Employment Managers, Boston; local volunteer expeditor for the War Department; appointed vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Philadelphia, April, 1918.

Benjamin T. Creden, sergeant, 34th Battalion, West Ontario Regiment, Canadian Infantry, Jan. 15, 1915; transferred to the 1st Battalion, West Ontario Regiment, C. E. F., Aug. 4, 1915; wounded at Messines, Belgium, Feb. 10, 1916; later in charge of Intelligence Office, 1st Brigade Headquarters, Western Ontario Regiment; wounded at Ypres, July 19, 1916; invalided to England, Dec. 1, 1916; honorably discharged, Dec. 31, 1917.

John H. Cunningham, Jr., M.D. '02, member,

Medical Advisory Committee to Surgeon General, U. S. A., August, 1917 to November, 1918.

Pierpont Davis, LL.B. '02, corporal, 9th Coast Artillery Corps, New York State Guard.

Lewis A. DeBlois, member of the sub-committee of welfare work, Committee on Industrial Safety; member of the Home Guard of Delaware; sergeant, Home Defense Militia of Delaware.

Henry S. Dennison, member of the Commerical Economy Board, Washington, D. C., and of the Division of Planning and Statistics, U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

George K. Denny, lieutenant, A. R. C., casualty searcher, Bureau of Casual Information, London.

Benjamin H. Dibblee, commissioned captain, Field Artillery from the Officers' Training Camp, Presidio, Cal., Aug. 15, 1917; assigned to the 346th Field Artillery, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., Aug. 29, 1917; detached to the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 1, 1917; returned to the 346th Field Artillery, Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Central Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., June, 1918, as assistant adjutant, executive officer and officer in charge of civilian applications successively; commissioned major, Field Artillery, Aug. 1, 1918; commissioned lieutenant colonel, Nov. 4, 1918, and stationed in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery, Washington, D. C.

William R. Dickinson, A.M. '00, in service of the American Red Cross in France.

J. Joseph Doherty, clerk, local exemption board, Division No. 1, Lynn, Mass.

James D. Dole, chairman, Territorial Committee on Food Supply, Hawaiian Is.

Malcolm Donald, A.M. '00, LL.B. '02, acting chief, Clothing and Equipment Division, Quartermaster Corps, Washington, D. C.

Henry P. Dowst, sergeant, 23d Infantry, New York State Guard.

Graham Duffield, 1st sergeant, 23d Engineers, A. E. F.

George D. Dutton, attached to the American headquarters, Allied Maritime Transport Council, London.

John W. Dyar, president of Draft Board No. 2, Wayne County, Mich.

Thorndike H. Endicott, driver, Norton-Harjes Ambulance Unit, April to November, 1917; wounded on the St. Quentin front, July, 1917; received the *Croix de Guerre*; pronounced unfit for active service and returned to U. S., November, 1917; joined the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, Hog Island, Pa.

Mansfield Estabrook, captain, Ordnance Department, Springfield Armory, Mass.

John W. Farley, major, Infantry, 76th Division, A. E. F.

Roades Fayerweather, director, Unit B, American Red Cross, in France, September, 1914; director, Units A and B, March to October, 1915;

commissioned captain, Medical Corps, May, 1917; attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps, June 12, 1917; attached to the 2d Division, A. E. F., Feb. 21, 1918; attached to Base Hospital No. 8, A. E. F., March 14, 1918; promoted to major, Medical Corps, Aug. 28, 1918; returned for service in the United States, Sept. 19, 1918; assigned to General Hospital No. 3, Coronado, N. J., Oct. 6, 1918; assigned to General Hospital No. 11, Cape May, N. J., Nov. 15, 1918.

George B. Ford, major, American Red Cross, deputy commissioner at Paris, France.

Walter P. Frank, associate member, Legal Advisory Board, New York City.

John W. Frothingham, inspector, American Red Cross Commission to France and Serbia; later, major, American Red Cross, Serbian Commission.

James C. Fyshe, captain and surgeon in the first Canadian Contingent; later transferred to the Army Medical Corps.

Lloyd O. Gifford, Harvard S. A. T. C.

Rodman deK. Gilder, major, Air Service (Aero.), assigned to the School Department, Camp Dick, Tex., as chief instructor, May 15, 1918; later assigned as commanding officer of the Air Service School for Radio Officers, Columbia University, N. Y.

George A. Goodridge, 1st lieutenant, A. E. F., received the Distinguished Service Cross.

Donald Gordon, LL.B. '02, member, 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard.

D. Webb Granberry, corporal, Home Defense Guard, West Orange, N. J.

Frank B. Granger, M.D. '02, commissioned captain, Medical Corps, May 15, 1918, and stationed at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.; later promoted to major and stationed in the office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

Albert S. Graves, private, 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard.

Thomas W. Griggs, acting secretary, local board Division No. 2, Davenport, Iowa.

George D. Hall, Engineering Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Henry M. Hall, 2d lieutenant, Co. A, 71st Regiment, N. Y. State Guard.

John Halliday, M.D. '14, 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, Base Hospital No. 116.

Walter R. Harper, engineer, Concrete Ship Department, U. S. Shipping Board.

James T. Harrington, commissioned 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, and assigned to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; promoted to captain, Medical Corps, and assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 6, which was later a part of the A. E. F.; promoted to major, Medical Corps, assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 27, A. E. F., Army of Occupation.

Herbert C. Haseltine, captain, U. S. A., camouflage service.

E. Kirk Haskell, private, Squadron A, N. Y. State Guard.

Percy D. Haughton, major, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C.

Harold B. Hayden, member, Public Safety Committee, South Framingham, Mass.; member, Executive Committee, American Red Cross, Framingham, Mass.

Frank W. C. Hersey, instructor, Harvard R. O. T. C., 1917; assistant to the examining board, Cambridge.

Joshua B. Holden, private, 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard, 1917; captain, Chemical Warfare Service, stationed first at Camp Humphreys, Va., and then at Camp Kendrick, N. J.

William F. Hollings, 2d lieutenant, 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard; Government Employees' Housing Service, Charleston, W. Va.

John Homans, M.D. '03, captain, Medical Corps, Rockefeller Institute; later, major, Medical Corps, Evacuation Hospital No. 3, A. E. F.

Roland G. Hopkins, sergeant, Co. H, Constabulary, Newton, Mass.

Henry M. Huxley, A.M. '02, captain, Illinois Infantry, August to December, 1917; commissioned captain, Ordnance Department, Engineering Bureau, Washington, D. C.; later promoted to major, Ordnance Department.

Mark Hyman, LL.B. '01, special assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

Robert A. Jackson, A.M. '00, LL.B. '02, member of the Belgium Relief Commission, 1915-1917; student at the Artillery School, Fontainebleau, France; commissioned 1st lieutenant, Field Artillery, A. E. F., December, 1917; later commissioned captain, Field Artillery and assigned to the Artillery Staff, General Headquarters, Section 2, A. E. F.

Henry James, LL.B. '04, member, War Relief Commission, Rockefeller Foundation, in Europe, 1914-15; member, Executive Committee, New York Chapter, American Red Cross; volunteer worker with the Committee on Education and Special Requirements, Adjutant General's Department.

Pliny Jewell, chairman, American Red Cross chapter, Concord, Mass.; member, Executive Committee, Public Safety Committee, Concord, Mass., sergeant, 19th Regiment, Mass. State Guard; member, Speakers' Bureau, Liberty Loan.

John W. Lane, M.D. '03, captain, Medical Corps, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Oct. 8, 1917; assigned to the Base Hospital, Camp Grant, Ill., as chief of the Surgical Section, Oct. 20, 1917; promoted to major, Medical Corps, Nov. 11, 1917; assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 12.

Arthur B. Lapsley, 1st lieutenant, Air Service (Aero.), first stationed at Taliaferro Field, Texas, and later with the A. E. F.

Henry H. Lay, commissioned captain, Infantry, from the Officers' Training Camp, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; battalion commander, 3d Battalion, 343d Infantry, 86th Division, Camp Grant, Ill.; commissioned major, Infantry.

Robert A. Leeson, corporal, Co. A, 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard.

Emanuel Lissner, S.B. '00, private, Co. C, 33d Engineers, A. E. F.; recommended for a commission in the Field Artillery just before the signing of the armistice.

Edward H. Litchfield, commissioned major, Infantry, from the first Plattsburg camp, 1917; assigned to Air Service (Aero.), Washington, D. C.

George G. McMurtry, Jr., commissioned 1st lieutenant, Infantry, at the Plattsburg camp, 1917; sent to Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., Sept. 20, 1917; promoted to captain, and assigned to Co. E, 308th Infantry, A. E. F.; wounded while serving in the Argonne Forest; received the Congressional Medal of Honor for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity when his battalion was cut off and surrounded by the enemy in the Argonne."

Robert M. Marsh, commissioned captain, Field Artillery, at Plattsburg, 1917; assigned to command Battery E, 351st Field Artillery, Camp Meade, Md., Nov. 27, 1917; later chief artillery officer, Gunpowder Reservation Experimental Ground, Lakehurst, N. J., April 1, 1918.

George D. Marvin, captain, Infantry, A. E. F. S. Frederic Mills, captain, Chemical Warfare Service, first stationed at Camp Humphreys, Va., and later at Camp Kendrick, N. J., honorably discharged, Dec. 11, 1918.

William G. Morse, commissioned ensign, U. S. N. R. F., March 31, 1917; assigned to command Scout Patrol 371, May 10, 1917; transferred to command Scout Patrol 602, Sept. 11, 1917; commissioned lieutenant (j. g.), and assigned to command the Off-Shore Patrol, Sept. 16, 1917; at the Naval Base, Queenstown, March 23, 1918; gunnery officer on the U. S. S. "Tucker."

James A. Moyer, A.M. '04, chairman, Federal Commission of Scientists.

John T. Murray, A.M. '00, captain, 2d Reserve Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, British Army.

Samuel P. Negus, A.M. '06, member, Town Guard, Wellesley, Mass.; chairman, Wood Fuel Committee, Committee of Public Safety, Wellesley, Mass.

Frederic R. Nourse, member, Mass. State Guard.

E. Lawrence Oliver, M.D. '04, captain, Medical Corps, Base Hospital No. 6, A. E. F.

Harry C. Parker, M.D. '01, commissioned captain, Medical Corps, May 8, 1917; sent to Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley, Kans., June 13, 1917; took special course in Gas Defense, at the Infantry School of Arms, Fort Sill, Okla.; assigned as senior instructor at the Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley, Kans., Sept. 15, 1917; promoted to major, Medical Corps, Dec. 1, 1917.

Lewis H. Parsons, LL.B. '03, campaign manager, Liberty Loan, Philadelphia, Pa.

John F. Perkins, LL.B. '03, member of the National War Labor Board, Washington, D. C.

Russell Perkins, student at Plattsburg, 1917; Y. M. C. A. secretary in France; commissioned 2d lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, September, 1918.

John C. Phillips, M.D. '04, member, Harvard Surgical Unit, General Hospital No. 22, B. E. F. later commissioned 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, and assigned to Field Hospital No. 28, at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; commissioned major, Medical Corps, and assigned to command Field Hospital No. 33, 4th Division, A. E. F., May, 1918.

Fayette R. Plumb, chairman, Executive Committee, Hardware Manufacturers' Organization for War Service.

Lewis B. Preston, captain, Air Service, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, Washington, D. C.

Robert I. Rees, Brigadier General, U. S. A., Committee on Education and Special Training; received the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service.

Eliot W. Remick, member, Co. D, 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard.

Frederic L. W. Richardson, captain, Construction Department, American Red Cross, France.

Deen L. Robinson, LL.B. '01, secretary, District Exemption Board, Division 3, Western District, Mich.

James T. Roche, Jr., member, Home Guard, Bridgeport, Conn.

Willet C. Roper, A.M. '00, worker for Liberty Loan, American Red Cross, and War Saving Stamp campaigns in New York.

John E. Rousmaniere, LL.B. '03, member, Co-operative Committee, Council of National Defense.

George McC. Sargent, worker for the American Fund for French Wounded.

Barthold E. Schlesinger, captain, Sanitary Corps, Gas Defense Section, New York City; later, captain, Chemical Warfare Service, Astoria Detachment, Astoria, N. Y.

Edwin A. Seasongood, A.M. '00, worker for Liberty Loans, Draft Board, American Red Cross, and Training Camps.

Frank C. Shaw, chairman, Home Defense Committee, Fishkill, N. Y.

S. Parkman Shaw, sergeant, Co. A, 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard.

John H. Sherburne, LL.B. '01, colonel 101st Field Artillery, A. E. F.; promoted to Brigadier General, 101st Field Artillery, A. E. F.

Robert W. Sherwin, 1st lieutenant, Signal Corps, 401st Telegraph Battalion, September, 1918; promoted to captain, Signal Corps, January, 1918; arrived in France, April 1, 1918.

Howard E. Shore, S.B. '01, commissioned captain, Corps of Engineers, June 28, 1917; assigned to Co. B, 511th Engineers, A. E. F.

Alvan T. Simonds, captain, Ordnance Department, Equipment Division, Washington, D. C.

W. Sloan Simpson, major, 1st Battalion, 1st Texas Field Artillery, Aug. 5, 1917; later assigned to the 133d Field Artillery, Camp Bowie, Texas; promoted to lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery, July 24, 1918; later with his regiment in the A. E. F.

Eben B. Stanwood, 1st lieutenant, Military Intelligence Department.

Marshal Stearns, major, Infantry, Camp Dix, N. J., later with the A. E. F.

Henry H. D. Sterrett, A.M. '00, commissioned 1st lieutenant, and assigned as chaplain to the 26th Engineers, Jan. 1, 1918; later, with his regiment in the A. E. F.

George R. Stobbs, S.M. '00, LL.B. '02, captain, Co. H, 19th Regiment, Mass. State Guard.

Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., major, New York Guard, Veteran Corps of Artillery (Anti-Aircraft); commissioned major, Coast Artillery Corps, Oct. 29, as of Oct. 8, 1917; detached to the 3d British Army and the 10th French Army in France, as an anti-aircraft observer for the Department of the East, Nov. 3, 1917; honorably discharged, April 16, 1918; commissioned major, Ordnance Department, and assigned to the Office of the Chief of Staff, Purchase Storage and Traffic Division, Washington, D. C.; stationed successively at the Divisional Staff School, Army War College, Washington, D. C., the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., the Ordnance Depot, Camp Meade, Md. and as Division Ordnance Officer at the headquarters of the 17th Division, Camp Beauregard, La.

William P. Straw, member, Munitions Board, Washington, D. C.

Frederick C. Sutro, sergeant, New Jersey State Guard.

Henry S. Thompson, associate director, Supply

Section, American Red Cross; member, Bureau of Military Relief, American Red Cross; commissioned colonel, American Red Cross; and assigned as director, Refugee Section, Omsk, Siberia.

Clarke Thomson, 1st lieutenant, Air Service (Aero.), 3d Aero. Squadron, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.

Winsor M. Tyler, M.D. '03, commissioned captain, Medical Corps, and ordered to Fort Adams, R. I., May 20, 1918; later assigned as assistant to Major Austin, commander of the Department Medical Corps.

Edward H. Virgin, with the Ordnance Supplies Branch, Procurement Division, Ordnance Department.

Brainerd H. Whitbeck, 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, Base Unit No. 1, Bellevue Hospital, New York City; promoted to captain, Medical Corps, and sent to Camp Upton, N. Y., as an instructor; later promoted to major.

Frank O. White, LL.B. '01, assistant to employer members, National War Labor Board, Washington, D. C.; manager, National Industrial Conference Board.

Frank H. Whitmore, sergeant, 14th Regiment, Mass. State Guard; later in the Library Department, Camp Devens, Mass.

Howard F. Whitney, chairman, Metro Canvass Committee; member of the Liberty Loan Committee; worker for the War Camp Community Fund, New York City.

Roger Wolcott, LL.B. '02, member, Mass. Committee of Public Safety; later commissioned major, Infantry, and assigned as officer in charge of the draft in Massachusetts.

Henry L. Wolff, member of the mayor's committee to receive the official Belgium Commission, and of the mayor's committee to receive the U. S. Mission to Russia at New York.

WAR NEWS OF OTHER HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

The Harvard Dead.

Army and Navy,	304
Auxiliary,	24
Total,	328

Deaths in Service.

'05—EDWIN FIELD SAMPSON, M.D. '09, who was commissioned a 1st lieutenant, M. C., in 1917, died from blood-poisoning, April 22, 1919, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. His home was in Newtonville, Mass.

'07—ARTHUR BRIGGS CHURCH, LL.B. '09, was killed in action, Sept. 28, 1918, and is buried in the Military Cemetery at St. Emilie, Somme, France. He was a corporal in Co. A, 107th Inf., 27th Div. His division was originally attached to the Second British Army, in Flanders, and participated almost continuously in action in the Ypres Salient, East Poperinghe Line, La Selle River, and Jonc de Mer Ridge. In August the division was transferred to the Somme and incorporated in the Fifth British Army, and it was during the fight for the capture of the Hindenburg Line.

burg Line that Church met his death. He lived in New York City.

Additions and Corrections.

'97—EDWIN McMASTER STANTON, 1st sergeant, 61st Inf., whose death was previously reported as of Oct. 14, 1918, was killed, Oct. 20, 1918.

Law '08-10—LESTER CLEMENT BARTON, 2d lieutenant, F. A., whose death while liaison officer between the 101st F. A. and the 103d Inf., was previously reported, was killed, July 19, 1918.

'14—EUGENE DODD, whose death from pneumonia in December, 1918, was previously reported, was 1st lieutenant in Btry. B, 4th F. A., which was stationed at Corpus Christi, Tex., at the time he was taken ill. He died while on leave, at his home in Cambridge. He would have been commissioned a captain if he had returned to the regiment.

In Military or Naval Service.

'89—Philip M. Lydig has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, Inf., and on Jan. 11, 1919, was designated as Financial Liaison Officer, A. E. F. He has been decorated by the French Government with the Legion of Honor.

'90—Thomas S. Bradlee was honorably discharged as a lieutenant colonel, 'Q. M. C., in March. Since entering the service as a major, in April, 1917, Col. Bradlee has been on duty at Hdqrs., Eastern Dept., Governor's Id., N. Y.

M.D. '92—Alexander Quackenboss, major, M. C., who served with Base Hosp. No. 51 in France, was honorably discharged last January.

M.D. '94—John J. Dowling, lieutenant colonel, M. C., who was director of Base Hosp. No. 7, at Tours, returned from France with that unit.

'95—Frederick C. Munroe is general manager of the Am. R. C., with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

'96—Benjamin C. Mead, LL.B. '01, captain, Inf., returned from overseas several weeks ago and was sent to Base Hosp. No. 5, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

M.D. '99—Walter A. Lane, captain, M. C., who served as assistant surgeon in Base Hosp. No. 7, A. E. F., returned to the United States with that unit the latter part of March.

'00—Benjamin A. G. Fuller, captain, Inf., is on Gen. Bliss's staff, American Sec. Supreme War Council, Versailles, France.

'00—Arthur F. Gotthold, LL.B. '02, captain in the Army Service Corps, is at Tours, France.

'02—Kenneth P. Budd, major, 308th Inf., 77th Div., was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Villa Sayove, France, Aug. 16, 1918. "Although Maj. Budd's post of command was subjected to continuous and concentrated gas attacks, and despite the fact that he had been severely gassed during the bombardment, he refused to be evacuated, remaining for three days to personally superintend the relief of his battalion and the removal to the rear of men who had been gassed."

'02—Carleton R. Metcalf, M.D. '06, has been promoted from major to lieutenant colonel, M. C., A. E. F.

'02—Arthur H. Morse was honorably discharged as a captain, Inf., on Dec. 18, 1918.

'03—Francis Jaques was promoted to captain, C. E., in March and is attached to the office of the Deputy Director General of Transportation, A. E. F. He went to France in January, 1915, to work with the American Distributing Service at the Clearing House in Paris, and enlisted as soon as the United States declared war.

'05—Wallace W. Barker, sergeant, Corps of Intelligence Police is at Marseilles, France. His address is Gen. Staff Sec. 2, Service of Supply, A. P. O. 752, A. E. F.

'05—Omar D. Conger, lieutenant commander, U. S. N. (Pay Corps), is at Norfolk, Va., in the Naval Overseas Transportation Service.

'05—Winthrop H. Estabrook was honorably discharged as a captain, C. E., Jan. 17, 1919, soon after his return to the United States. He sailed for France in January, 1918, with the 3d Bn., 20th Engineers, and was later transferred to the 116th Engineers, 41st Div. From September until he was sent home, Capt. Estabrook acted as representative of the Engineer Supply Sec., Gen. Staff Sec. 4, in Army areas.

'05—Chester B. Lewis, 1st lieutenant, C. E., was in command of Co. C, 217th Engineers at Camp Beauregard, La., at the time of his discharge.

'06—Reginald Fitz, M.D. '09, who went overseas with Base Hosp. No. 5 some months ago, has been promoted to major, M. C. He is still in France.

M.D. '05—William Goodell who had been on duty at the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C., was honorably discharged as a captain, M. C., in February.

'07—Ralph M. Arkush, lieutenant, F. A., returned from France, Dec. 23, 1918, and was discharged at Camp Meade, Md., Jan. 9, 1919.

'07—Edward Ballantine was mustered out of service in January. He had been a sergeant, A. S. (Pro.), stationed at Vancouver Bks., Wash., in one of the bands.

'07—C. Henry Dickerman, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., graduated from the Officer Material School, Cambridge, Mass., April 17, 1919, and was placed on the inactive list the following day.

'07—Dean Hall, major, C. A. C. who was previously on duty at Ft. Amadon, C. Z., was made post commander of Ft. H. G. Wright, Fisher, Id., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1918.

'07—Maurice A. Norton who was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), Oct. 15, 1918, is stationed at Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla., as a pilot attached to the Flying Dept.

'07—Dudley Gilman Tucker, sergeant in Escadrille Spad 15, who was reported captured, has not been located since he took part in an aerial combat July 8, 1918. Previous attempts to learn what happened to him have proven futile.

M.D. '07—Martin J. English, captain, M. C., who was assistant physician in Base Hosp. No. 7, returned from foreign duty in March.

M.D. '07—Archibald M. Fraser, captain, M. C., was assistant surgeon in Base Hosp. Unit No. 7 which was stationed at Tours, France. He returned to the United States in March.

'08—Charles L. Appleton, major commanding

the 1st Bn., 367th Inf., 42d Div., has been honorably discharged. He returned to the United States the last of February.

'08—Marston Allen was placed on inactive duty upon being commissioned 2d lieutenant, Inf. R. C., from the Central O. T. Sch., Camp Gordon, Ga.

'08—Farnham Bishop, 2d lieutenant, Q. M. C., who was an instructor at the O. T. Sch., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., has been out of the service for some time.

S.D. (hon.) '08—William C. Gorgas, major general, formerly surgeon general, U. S. A., received the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honor from the French Government, "for the very distinguished services which he rendered to his own country and to the common cause of the Allies in the war against the Central powers."

'10—Theodore W. Ellis was captain, Btry. A, 4th Trench Mortar Bn., C. A. C., A. E. F. He was honorably discharged soon after his return to this country.

'11—Charles Baird, Jr., has been honorably discharged as captain, F. A., at Camp Upton, N. Y. He served overseas with the 6th F. A., 1st Div., from October, 1917, to February, 1919. Baird was decorated with the *Croix de Guerre* with silver star for ambulance service in 1916-17 with the French Army.

'11—Charles K. Cobb, Jr., who was a lieutenant, was discharged from the naval service in February.

A.M. '11—John W. Ford, LL.B. '14, is in France as a captain in the Air Service.

'11—Francis W. Gilbert, 1st lieutenant, Co. F, 307th Inf., received the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action near Fismes, France, Aug. 26, 1918, and near Remilly, France, Nov. 10, 1918. On Aug. 26, Lt. Gilbert made a daylight reconnaissance of the ruins of the Tannerie, near Fismes, entered Fismes under direct observation and fire of the enemy, and continued his reconnaissance along the Rouen-Rheims road, under machine-gun fire, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the terrain was favorable for an attack on the Chateau du Diable. On Nov. 10, he voluntarily led a patrol across the river Meuse and located the enemy positions."

'12—Robert C. Clifford, Jr., lieutenant, Q. M. C., is with the Army of Occupation in Germany, commanding a Motor Supply Train, 1st Div.

'12—Hugh N. Fuller is still overseas as a 1st lieutenant in the 53d Inf., 6th Div.

'12—Joseph Kittredge, Jr., M. F. '13, has been promoted to captain, C. E., and is attached to the Forestry Sec., at Gen. Hdqrs., A. E. F.

'12—Robinson Murray, while a captain, 38th Inf., 3d Div., A. E. F., received the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action near Mezy, France, July 15, 1918. On July 15 he alone attacked an enemy observation post held by ten of the enemy. He later organized a detachment of scattered men, and filled a gap in our lines." In January, Capt. Murray was transferred from his unit in the Army of Occupation to the 119th Inf. 30th Div., and returned to the United States in April. He has also been decorated with the *Croix de Guerre* with Palm.

'12—J. Robert Orton has been honorably discharged as a major, Q. M. C.

'12—James J. Putnam, Jr., M.D. '17, 1st lieutenant, M. C., returned to the United States with Base Hosp. Unit No. 7.

LL.D. (hon.) '12—George W. Goethals, major general, General Staff, U. S. A., received the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honor "for the very distinguished services which he rendered to his own country and to the common cause of the Allies in the war against the Central powers."

'13—Alfred C. Barolzheimer, 2d lieutenant, O. C., is still overseas with the 313th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, attached to the 88th Div.

'13—Paul E. Callanan, 1st lieutenant, Inf., has returned from service with the A. E. F.

'13—Talbot C. Chase, who was a lieutenant, Inf., has returned from foreign service and has been honorably discharged.

'13—Maurice F. Devine, lieutenant, F. A., is with Hdqrs., 78th Div., A. E. F.

'13—Colin MacR. Makepeace, formerly captain, C. A. C., 46th Artillery, A. E. F., has returned to the United States and been honorably discharged.

'13—John C. Milliken, 1st lieutenant, 25th Engineers, A. E. F., has been sent to the University of Toulouse, France.

'13—Alexander S. Neilson, who was a lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N. R. F., on the U. S. S. "Columbia", has been placed on inactive duty.

M.D. '13—John Favill, captain, M. C., received his promotion from 1st lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1919. He had served with Base Hosp. No. 14 since its arrival in France last July, holding the position of Chief of Medical Service at the time this unit was relieved. He was then transferred to Base Hosp. No. 120, A. P. O. 717, A. E. F., which is his present address.

M.D. '13—Harold M. Goodwin, 1st lieutenant, M. C., was assistant surgeon in Base Hosp. Unit No. 7, which returned from service at Tours in March.

'14—Francis B. Berry, M.D. '17, has been promoted to captain, M. C., and is now at the Central Medical Laboratory, Dijon, France.

'14—Floyd H. Blackman was captain, Inf., in command of Co. K, 103d Inf., 26th Div., A. E. F.

'14—Chester L. Churchill, who was a lieutenant in the 45th Artillery, C. A. C., received his discharge when that unit returned from overseas and was demobilized. He is now at Camp Devens, Mass., as associate field director, Am. R. C.

'14—Winthrop Faulkner, who served in France as a 2d lieutenant, 149th F. A., 42d Div., was honorably discharged April 5, 1919, after his return to the United States.

'14—Talbot O. Freeman, who was a 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), A. E. F., was honorably discharged Dec. 30, 1918.

'14—James Gregg, captain, A. G. D., is chief of the Personnel Specifications Unit, which has defined the qualifications and duties of every enlisted man and officer in the United States Army.

'14—Reginald E. Horne, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been transferred to the U. S. S. "Aeolus."

'14—Isadore Levin was promoted to captain, F. A., last October. He was commissioned a 1st lieutenant at the end of the first O. T. C. at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and sailed for France in September, 1917.

LL.B. '14—Charles J. Biddle served at the front as major, 13th Aero Sq., A. E. F.

M.D. '14—Ivan R. Burket, 1st lieutenant, M. C., was assistant surgeon in a Base Hosp. Unit which returned to the United States last March.

'15—Herbert H. Edgerton, lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F. (Pay Corps), is at Antwerp and expects to remain there for several months more. He left for overseas duty last fall.

'15—Joseph R. Fleming, corporal, was one of the men selected from the 101st Engineers, 26th Div., to remain overseas for a course under the Army Educational Commission. He has been detailed to attend the University of Manchester, England, until July 1.

'15—Sidney F. Greeley was discharged as a captain, F. A., in January. He commanded Btry. B, 333d Heavy F. A., 86th Div., overseas.

'15—Wilbur B. Sloane, corporal, 101st Engineers, 26th Div., is on detached service at the University of Manchester, England, for a course under the Army Educational Commission lasting until July 1. His address is 6 Upper Park Road, Victoria Park, Manchester, England.

M.D. '15—William J. Kerr has been for some months at the Base Hosp., Camp Lewis, Wash. In February, 1919, it was stated by the Surgeon General's Office that "no report received by the Section of Medicine surpassed the one sent from the Base Hospital, Camp Lewis", where Capt. Kerr is chief of the medical service.

Law '11-13—Charles M. Butler, lieutenant colonel, 312th Inf., 78th Div., A. E. F., will probably return to this country in June.

'16—Ralph B. Bagby, 1st lieutenant, F. A., and observer, 88th Aero. Sq., received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Tailley, France, Nov. 2, 1918. "Lt. Bagby and pilot, on their own initiative went on a reconnaissance mission, flying 50 kilometers behind the German lines, securing valuable information as to the condition of the bridges across the Meuse River and enemy activity in the back areas, and also harassing enemy troops."

'16—Theodore L. DeCamp, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been stationed at Pelham Bay, N. Y., for some time.

'16—Edward S. Esty, ensign, U. S. N., has been detached from the U. S. S. "Nevada" and assigned to duty on board the Navy transport, U. S. S. "Leviathan."

'16—William A. Gordon, 2d lieutenant, Inf., has been honorably discharged since his return to this country several weeks ago. He was in the Machine Gun Co., 168th Inf., 42d Div., A. E. F.

'16—Kenneth McDougall, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), is still overseas with the 163d Aero. Sq., A. E. F.

'16—William L. Monro, Jr., 1st lieutenant, F. A., who was for a time stationed with the 2d Div. at Neiwied, Germany, was ordered to Paris, March 10, to report as one of President Wilson's

military aides at the "White House" there, where he is still on duty.

LL.B. '16—Loren G. Gatch was a sergeant in the 114th Ordnance Depot Co., Camp Funston, Kans., when he was mustered out in February.

D.M.D. '16—Harold L. Peacock, 1st lieutenant, D. C., returned to the United States with Base Hosp. Unit No. 7.

A.M. (hon.) '16—Constant Cordier, colonel, General Staff, Washington, D. C., received the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. While on duty as liaison officer between the War Department and the foreign military missions, he displayed the greatest discretion and ability and contributed materially to the successful conduct of military-diplomatic relations between the War Department and the allied military missions." Col. Cordier is an Officer of the Legion of Honor of France, and was decorated by Japan with the Third Class of The Order of The Rising Sun.

'17—Austin C. Alden, lieutenant, Q. M. C., is still in foreign service.

'17—Pierre A. Bedard, lieutenant, O. C., has been on the staff of Gen. Bliss, American Sec., Supreme War Council at Versailles, since January, 1918.

'17—Ralph L. Dodge, lieutenant, U. S. N., has been ordered to Quebec by the Navy Department.

'17—Robert S. Hillyer, 1st lieutenant, O. C., has been in courier service since the signing of the armistice and is unofficially attached to the Legation at Brussels.

'17—Charles H. Hodges, Jr., who was promoted to captain in France, Feb. 15, 1919, and was made aide on the staff of Maj. Gen. Kennedy soon after, arrived in New York on the "Aquitania", March 31. He went overseas last July with the 337th Inf., 85th Div.

'17—Rogers B. Johnson completed the course at the Engineer O. T. Sch., Camp Humphreys, Va., in February, and was placed on inactive duty as a 2d lieutenant, Engineer Reserve Corps.

'17—I. Kern Moyse was promoted to 1st lieutenant, while serving in France with the 309th Inf.

'17—J. Winthrop Pennock, lieutenant, 309th M. G. Bn., 78th Div., who was severely wounded in action last November at the Argonne, arrived in the United States early in April and was sent to Embarkation Hospital No. 4 (Polyclinic Hospital), New York City.

'17—Charles L. Sherman, 1st lieutenant, 535th Engineers, A. E. F., is attending the University of Grenoble for a course which will end the last of June, under the Army Educational Commission.

M.D. '18—Fletcher H. Colby, 1st lieutenant, M. C., who was assistant physician in Base Hosp. No. 7, stationed at Tours, returned to the United States with the unit in March.

'19—Alvah H. Slocum, private, 6th Regt., U. S. Marine Corps, rejoined his company about two months ago after a severe illness and convalescence at St. Aignan.

Law '16-17—Paul B. Patton, 2d lieutenant, Inf., is commanding Prisoner of War Escort Co. No. 229, A. E. F.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

The Harvard Club of New Jersey had its 16th annual meeting and dinner on the evening of April 26 at the Essex Club, Newark. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. Kirk Haskell, '99, of Morristown; vice-president, Alfred K. Moe, '97, of Elizabeth; secretary and treasurer, Walter L. Cropley, '01, of Summit; chorister, Quentin Reynolds, '14, of Montclair; members of the executive committee for two years, Ralph S. Foss, '03, of Wyoming; Arthur B. Holden, '00, of Orange; Frank M. Chadbourne, '06, of Newark; Lemuel Bannister, '09, of Upper Montclair; Arthur R. Wendell, '96, of Rahway.

The dinner was one of the most successful the club has ever had. The menu, prepared by A. K. Moe, '97, attracted general attention. The Glee Club, consisting of Quentin Reynolds, '14, chorister, A. E. Pickernell, '14, S. B. Steele, '11, E. C. Johnson, '10, Russell Stiles, '12, R. D. Murphy, '08, R. L. Blaikie, '14, D. Webb Granberry, '99, Wilder Goodwin, '07, and E. W. Clark, '07, sang several selections. Decorations were conferred with great solemnity on W. W. Richards, '55, D. A. McCabe, '04, and G. W. Merck, '15. Under the direction of E. A. Reed, '97, cartoons containing hits on members of the club were shown on a screen. The "League of Nations" was given under the direction of Quentin Reynolds, '14; the performers were Randall Salisbury, '89, E. C. Johnson, '10, A. K. Moe, '97, J. E. Waid, '10, and others. Dr. Hugh Cabot, '94, gave an account of the Harvard Surgical Unit, and Capt. John Reynolds, '07, told some of his experiences with the 105th Machine Gun Battalion.

Among those present were:

W. W. Richards, '55, Elwyn Waller, '67, Charles H. Wight, '67, Camillus G. Kidder, '72, Dr. R. Cole Newton, '74, Morgan Willcox Ayres, '76, F. W. Smith, '77, F. L. Crawford, '79, Hon. Francis J. Swayze, '79, Edward H. Lum, '80, Chauncey G. Parker, '85, Charles P. Frey, '86, F. D. Peale, '88, Randall Salisbury, '89, P. McKim Garrison, '90, William L. Griffin, '91, C. E. Burgess, '92, Maurice H. Ewer, '92, Rudolph M. Binder, '93, Rev. Charles E. Hutchinson, '93, C. E. Moody, '93, Dr. Hugh Cabot, '94, C. C. Wilson, '94, Norris H. Laughton, '95, H. S. Colton, '96, W. L. Harrington, '96, Dr. E. J. Marsh, '96, J. H. Thayer Martin, '96, R. W. Sprague, Jr., '96, Arthur R. Wendell, '96, C. N. Wheeler, '96, F. A. Burlingame, '97, William Byrd, '97, Charles F. French, '97, Alfred K. Moe, '97, E. D. Mulford, '97, C. H. Noyes, '97, Ernest A. Reed, '97, H. D. Bushnell, '98, Cameron Blaikie, '99, Dr. D. Webb Granberry, '99, E. Kirk Haskell, '99, Willet C. Roper, '99, Charles F. Speare, '99, W. A. Wight, '99, H. J. Davenport, '00, Arthur B. Holden, '00, H. R. Johnson, '00, J. Carlisle Lord, '00, Walter L. Cropley, '01, E. Rogers Underwood, '01, John

F. Gough, '02, H. H. Noyes, '02, Walter S. Poor, '02, E. W. Foote, '03, Ralph S. Foss, '03, Colby Dill, '04, Charles Gillman, '04, David A. McCabe, '04, W. A. Phillips, '05, George H. Chace, '06, Frank M. Chadbourne, '06, V. H. McCutcheon, '06, John R. Montgomery, '06, J. L. White, '06, E. W. Clark, 3d, '07, Capt. Wilder Goodwin, '07, Sidney P. Henshaw, '07, John Reynolds, '07, Henry H. Sutphin, '07, William T. Bostwick, '08, J. B. Chevalier, '08, E. B. Conant, '08, Walter H. Merritt, '08, Ray D. Murphy, '08, R. Norris Shreve, '08, Richard M. Page, '10, Jesse E. Waid, '10, O. Andrews, '11, J. Lester Eisner, '11, John F. Loche, '11, S. B. Steele, '11, Arthur Brigham, '12, F. T. Clark, '12, R. F. Duncan, '12, H. C. Reid, '12, S. Phillips, '13, R. L. Blaikie, '14, J. L. Bullock, '14, A. F. Pickernell, '14, Kenneth Reynolds, '14, Quentin Reynolds, '14, Philip J. Warner, '14, George N. Merck, '15, F. V. Peale, '18, Clarence S. Milnes.

CLUB OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania was held on Saturday evening, April 26, at the University Club, Pittsburgh. Forty-three members of the Club attended. Edgar H. Wells, '97, of the Harvard Endowment Fund, was the guest and speaker of the evening. Vice-president James E. MacCloskey, Jr., '00, presided in the absence of the president, T. Clifton Jenkins, '92. Members present who had returned from service in the Army included Col. Howard G. Schleiter, '00, Lieut. Park J. Alexander, LL.B. '03, Maj. Richard E. Brenne-man, M.D. '00, and Lieut. William J. Askin, Jr., Law '12-13. Lieut. Askin led the singing and sang several solos.

A committee consisting of Alvin A. Morris, '92, George C. Kimball, '00, and Walter G. Mortland, '00, was appointed to make sure that a substantial delegation of Harvard men from Pittsburgh attends the meeting of the Associated Clubs at Buffalo, June 6 and 7.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEBRASKA

The Harvard Club of Nebraska has elected the following officers: President, Ezra Millard, '99; vice-president, C. S. Elgutter, '87; secretary, Alan McDonald, '13; treasurer, H. W. Yates, '01; representative on the Council of the Associated Harvard Clubs, A. C. Smith, '87.

The committees for the current year are:

Appointments and Employments—G. C. Flack, '14, A. R. Keeline, '04, G. H. Rushton, '12, W. J. Coad, LL.B. '03, A. C. Smith, '87, chairman.

Western History—Alfred Lorenson, LL.B. '70, G. W. Holdrege, '69, R. R. Hollister, '97, N. P. Dodge, '95, C. S. Elgutter, '87, chairman.

Scholarship and Secondary Schools—H. G.

Leavitt, '82, A. C. Smith, '87, W. B. Lane, LL.B. '18, F. A. Brogan, Law '84-85, Alan McDonald, '13, chairman.

Meetings and Entertainments—W. M. Rainbolt, '00, A. C. Munger, LL.B. '15, R. A. Drake, H. J. Connell, LL.B. '14, A. L. Palmer, LL.B. '13, chairman.

War Records—W. W. Magee, Law '06-07, A. C. Munger, LL.B. '15, A. R. Keeline, '04, G. D. Tunnichiff, Law '96-98, W. M. Rainbolt, '00, chairman.

The club has issued a circular which sets forth briefly the general activities of the organization and contains a special report of the Committee on Western History. The circular gives also the war records of the members of the club, a list of the Nebraska men now registered at Harvard, and other interesting information.

YALE WINS TRIANGULAR DEBATE

In the debate last Friday between Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, on the resolution "That the 18th Amendment to the Constitution be Abolished", Yale was awarded the decision. The Harvard negative team lost to Yale, in Sanders Theatre, and the affirmative team to Princeton, at Princeton. Yale received a unanimous decision over Princeton at New Haven, and thus won the debate.

The Harvard negative team consisted of: W. A. Hosmer, '18, of Bergen, N. Y., Harris Berlack, '20, of Jacksonville, Fla., and W. S. Holbrook, Jr., '21, Davenport, Ia. The Harvard affirmative team was made up of: Slater Washburn, '20, of Worcester, Rudolf P. Berle, '19, of Cambridge, and Jacob Tutun, '20, of Chelsea.

A NEW HARVARD BUILDING



HARVARD University has recently acquired the large drill hall used by the students in the Naval Radio School while it was in session in Cambridge, and it is now announced that the afternoon exercises of the Alumni Association on Commencement Day will be held in this new building which has just

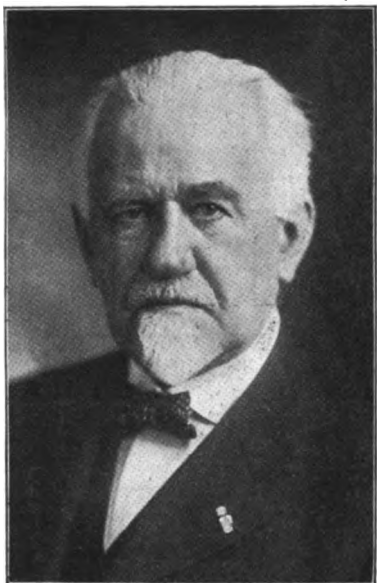
come into the possession of the University.

The drill hall is 100 feet wide and 280 feet long; it stands on the so-called Palfrey Estate, on Oxford Street, beyond Conant Hall. The acoustic properties of the hall are remarkably good, and it will doubtless be used frequently by the University for one purpose or another.

DR. SARGENT RESIGNS

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, who has been Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium since it was opened, has tendered his resignation, to take effect next September.

Dr. Sargent has been at Harvard for forty years. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1875, and received the degree of M.D. from the Yale Medical School in 1878. In the following year he came to



Dr. Dudley A. Sargent.

Harvard as Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, which post he has held ever since. He has given courses in applied physical training in the Summer School that have attracted students from all parts of this country and many foreign countries.

In addition to his duties in the University, Dr. Sargent was Director of the Normal School of Physical Training, Cambridge, from 1881 to 1916, and he has been President of its successor, the Sargent School for Physical Education, since 1916. He has also been President of the American Association for the Promotion of Physical Training, and of the Health Education League.

Dr. Sargent is the inventor of modern gymnasium apparatus, and the author of "Health, Strength and Power", "Physical Education", and many other books.

TRACK TEAM DEFEATS M. I. T.

In the first dual meet of the season, the university track team defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team by a score of 73 to 44, Saturday afternoon, May 3. Men on the Harvard team scored first place in nine of the 13 events. H. C. Flower, '19, of Kansas City, Mo., set a new Harvard running broad jump record of 23 feet, 3 inches; and E. O. Gourdin, '21, of Cambridge, beat by a quarter of an inch the former record of 22 feet, 11 1-2 inches, made by T. Cable, '13, in the Olympic trials at Cambridge in 1912. A summary of the meet is as follows:

100-yard dash—Won by W. Moore, Occ., Harvard; second, W. Rollins, Technology; third, E. O. Gourdin, '21, Harvard. Time, 10 2-5s.

220-yard dash—Won by W. Moore, Occ., Harvard; second, J. W. Poole, Technology; third, E. O. Gourdin, '21, Harvard. Time, 22 1-5s.

440-yard run—Won by G. Bawden, Technology; second, J. F. Downey, Technology; third, J. B. Orman, Technology. Time, 53s.

880-yard run—Won by G. Bawden, Technology; second, D. J. Duggan, '20, Harvard; third, A. W. Douglass, '21, Harvard. Time, 2m., 5 1-5s.

One-mile run—Won by D. F. O'Connell, '21, Harvard; second, E. E. Lucas '19, Harvard; third, C. L. Stone, Technology. Time, 4m., 48 3-5s.

Two-mile run—Won by D. Hutchinson, '19, Harvard; second, J. E. Nally, '21, Harvard; third, P. Murray, Technology. Time, 10m., 32 1-5s.

120-yard high hurdles—Won by C. G. Krogness, '21, Harvard; second, F. C. Church, '20, Harvard; third, C. W. Scranton, Technology. Time, 16 1-5s.

220-yard low hurdles—Won by O. A. Mills, Technology; second, D. F. O'Connell, '21, Harvard; third, C. W. Scranton, Technology. Time, 26 1-5s.

Running high jump—Won by C. G. Krogness, '21, Harvard, 5 ft., 10 in.; second, A. Perkins, '20, Harvard, 5 ft., 9 in.; third, tie between H. Allen, Technology, and D. Ash, Technology, 5 ft., 8 in.

Running broad jump—Won by H. C. Flower, '19, Harvard, 23 ft., 3 in.; second, E. O. Gourdin, '21, Harvard, 22 ft., 11 3-4 in.; third, C. G. Krogness, '21, Harvard, 21 ft., 6 1-2 in.

Pole-vault—Won by R. W. Harwood, '20, Harvard, 11ft., 6 in.; second, Walton, Technology, 11 ft.; third, tie between Carter and Fletcher, Technology, 10 ft., 6 in.

Shot-put—Won by C. A. Clark, '19, Harvard, 38 feet., 5 in.; second, W. Rollins, Technology, 36 ft., 8 1-2 in.; third, J. B. Orman, Technology, 36 ft., 3 in.

Hammer-throw—Won by Dandrow, Technology, 138 ft., 2in.; second, A. Stevens, '19, Harvard, 121 ft., 5 1-2 in.; third, Raymond, Technology, 117 ft., 9 in.

CREW QUARTERS AT GALES FERRY

The plans of the Harvard crew management have been changed, and announcement is made that the Harvard rowing men, instead of sharing the Yale quarters at Gales Ferry, Conn., during the final weeks of training for the Yale-Harvard races, will occupy their own quarters. The Freshmen, as usual, will live at "Red Top", and the University oarsmen on Brown's Hill about a quarter of a mile up-river from "Red Top."

Several weeks ago the Yale rowing management offered to find room for the Harvard men at the Yale quarters, and the generous invitation was gratefully accepted. It soon became apparent, however, that the Yale quarters would be overcrowded if both Yale and Harvard lived there. As each college will have a University eight, a second eight, and a Freshman eight, sleeping and eating accommodations for between 35 and 40 Harvard men and the same number of Yale men must be provided. Although the Yale quarters are large, they would hardly give comfortable accommodations for so many oarsmen, and the Harvard management therefore decided that the Cambridge men would have to occupy their own quarters.

The Harvard rowing squad will leave Cambridge probably about June 2. The races with Yale will be rowed on Friday, June 20.

NINE BEATEN THREE TIMES

The Harvard baseball nine played and lost three games last week. The scores were: Monday, Vermont, 1; Harvard, 0. Thursday, Maine, 9; Harvard, 8. Saturday, Pennsylvania, 6; Harvard, 2. The game with Pennsylvania was played in Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT CLIFFORD W. HENRY

Among the effects of Lieut. Clifford W. Henry, '18, who died last October from wounds received in action in the St. Mihiel salient, was a poem he had written a short time before on a leaf torn from his field notebook. His associates say that Henry composed the stanzas while he was in the Verdun trenches. It is stated that Henry was the first American officer who entered the St. Mihiel salient; the platoon under his command captured 300 German prisoners. He received the *Croix de Guerre*, with Palm, for bravery in that engagement.

The last stanza of his poem follows:

If "out of luck" at duty's call
In glorious action I should fall
At God's behest,
May those I hold most dear and best
Know I have stood the acid test
Should I "go West."

1912 SEPTENNIAL

June 16, 17, and 18,—Official.

June 15 to 20, inclusive,—Unofficial.

The first notice of events was mailed to every member of the class on April 23. Any '12 man who has not received a notice should at once communicate with the Reunion Committee.

A second notice, giving final details, will be sent out, June 2.

Applications for the Harvard-Yale baseball reservations in the 1912 section should be returned at once. These applications are attached to first notice.

The septennial will include an ocean voyage, a beach day, a dance, Class Day, a field day, and the Yale game.

NINETEEN TWELVE REUNION COMMITTEE.

T. S. ROSS, Chairman,
155 Second St., Cambridge C, Mass.
R. LOWELL, Treasurer,
Care Lee Higginson & Co., Boston.
R. T. FISHER,
O. W. HAUSSERMANN.

CLASS DAY TICKETS

Application blanks for Class Day tickets have been distributed among the Harvard Clubs and may be obtained at the office of the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State St., Boston, and at the various shops in Harvard Square. Prices are the same as usual except for the Yard tickets, which, owing to increased costs, have been advanced to 45 cents each.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

Assistant Professor Henry V. Hubbard, '97, returned to the University, May 1, to resume his courses in Landscape Architecture. He has been absent since June, 1917, when he took up Government work connected with the war. He was first with the Construction Division of the War Department on cantonment work, and later a member of the Industrial Housing Bureau as assistant manager of the Town Planning Division.

Dr. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, addressed a meeting of the Student Council recently, and urged the adoption of a plan to increase Chapel attendance. Although he is opposed to compulsory attendance, he favors the University of Chicago plan, whereby attendance is still voluntary, but classes attend alternately *en masse*. Dr. Frothingham said this system was more successful than that in vogue at Harvard.

The Pierian Sodality has elected the following officers: President, Charles W. Carter, Jr., '20, of Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Richard L. White, '20, of New Britain, Conn.; conductor, Ernst H. Hoffmann, '18, of Boston; manager, Samuel B. Goodstone, '20, of Pittsburgh.



EVERYBODY'S
COMING
BUFFALO
JUNE 6-7, 1919



ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'90—Charles B. Barnes of Hingham has been appointed by Gov. Coolidge a member of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission of the State of Massachusetts. This commission will have charge of the coming celebration of the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

'96—Rufus W. Sprague, Jr., has resigned after 18 months' service with the Department of Justice, as head of the Enemy Alien Bureau of the Port of New York, and resumed the practice of law at 165 Broadway, New York City.

'98—Potter Palmer has moved his office to 144 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'01—William J. Barrett is living at Conneaut, O.

'01—Gustave E. Behr, Jr., has received his discharge from the Ordnance Department, in which he held the rank of captain, and is with Baeder, Adamson & Co., Richmond St., and Alleghany Ave., Philadelphia.

'01—George G. Brainerd's address is Portland, Conn.

'01—Courtenay Crocker's address is 40 State St., Boston.

'05—Chester B. Lewis received his discharge from the service, Feb. 5. His temporary address is 709 Orleans Ave., Keokuk, Ia.

'06—William H. Yule has severed his connection with the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., and will move to Carpenteria, Cal., where he will raise citrus fruits and nuts.

'07—Winthrop W. Aldrich has changed his address to 37 Wall St., New York City.

'07—Ralph M. Arkush's address is now the Biltmore, New York City.

'07—Gilbert L. Clark is with the Smith Paper Co., Lee, Mass. His home address is 105 Dawes Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.

'07—A daughter, Frances Stoughton Foster, was born, April 9, to Hatherly Foster, Jr., and Isabel (Stoughton) Foster. Foster is a member of the firm of Learyoyd, Foster & Co., bankers and brokers, Boston.

'07—D. Chester Noyes has been compelled to move to Colorado Springs on account of a breakdown in health.

'08—John W. Baker is in the executive offices of the Lever Bros. Co., soap manufacturers, Cambridge.

'08—Daniel T. Kelly was discharged from the Army, Dec. 6, 1918, and is with Gross, Kelly & Co., Santa Fe, N. M.

'08—A son, Samuel Walter White, Jr., was born April 23, to Samuel W. White and Helen (Newell) White at Evanston, Ill.

'10—A son, Robert Lombard Groves, was born

on Feb. 28, to Robert L. Groves and Katherine (Lombard) Groves.

'10—Henry N. Platt has received his discharge from the service and has returned to the firm of Platt, Joungman & Co., insurance brokers, Philadelphia, of which he is a member.

'11—Durr Friedley's address is 1641 Talbot St., Indianapolis, Ind.

'11—Philip C. Nash is treasurer of the New England Airplane Co., pleasure flying, 804 Scollay Building, Boston.

'11—Charles R. Park has been released from active service in the Navy, in which he held the rank of lieutenant (j.g.) and now represents William A. Read & Co., in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

'11—Arthur H. Whitman, M.B.A. '13, has received his discharge from the Army, in which he held the rank of captain, and has returned to the accounting department of the Boston & Maine Railroad. His home address remains 23 Hillside Ave., Melrose, Mass.

'12—Charles F. Averill is service manager in charge of traffic, shipping, and storage with the Eldridge, Baker Co., wholesale grocers, Boston.

'12—Robert C. Benchley contributed an article, "From Nine to Five: What Efficiency Has Done for our Business", to the May 3 number of *Collier's Weekly*.

LL.B. '12—Hugh W. Lester, formerly a 2d lieutenant in the Infantry, A. E. F., is in the law office of John C. Bills, Jr., '09, 68 Devonshire St., Boston.

'13—George H. Hands, recently discharged from service overseas, has returned to the advertising department of the *Modern Priscilla*, Boston.

'14—Alton C. Hawkes who was a 2d lieutenant with the Corps of Engineers in France, is in the Engineering Department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City.

'15—Ulysses S. Grant, 4th, who was a lieutenant in the Army, is now a bond salesman with the National City Co., of New York City.

'15—Henry G. MacLure is with the Walker & Pratt Co., manufacturers of stoves, Boston. He was formerly a 1st lieutenant in the Air Service, overseas.

'15—A son, John Heber Murray, was born, March 16, to Samuel W. Murray and Margaret (Turnbull) Murray.

'15—Samuel F. O'Keeffe, formerly a captain in the Army, is now with the Stronghold Tire Co., 1737 Broadway, New York City.

'15—Junius A. Richards has received his discharge from the Air Service and is now in the

bond department of the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, New York City.

'15—William T. Wright is with the Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass. He was formerly an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

A.M. '15—B. Roland Lewis, Associate Professor of English at the University of Utah, has been re-elected president of the Faculty Men's Club of the University.

'16—John R. Coffin is in the Engineering Department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City. He was formerly a 1st lieutenant in the U. S. Air Service.

'16—Harry Forman is a Massachusetts representative for Mather & Co., advertising, 400 South Clinton St., Chicago. His home address is 25 Calder St., Dorchester, Mass.

'16—Edward B. Packard was released on Feb. 28 from active service in the U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps, in which he held the commission of lieutenant (j. g.), and is now with Fox Bros. & Co., exporters, 126 Lafayette St., New York City.

'16—Arthur S. Peabody, who was a captain, U. S. A., is with the Peabody Furniture Co., Boston.

'16—Max L. Rafeld, who was a 2d lieutenant in the U. S. Air Service, is now in business at 611 Washington St., Boston.

'17—Joshua W. Brown is a salesman in the office of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Denver, Col. He also has charge of a part of the Colorado territory.

'17—Maxwell A. Cohen, who has been in the Chemical Warfare Service, is now with the Pacific Mills Print Works, Lawrence, Mass.

'17—The engagement of Alden S. Foss and Miss Dorothy P. Tenney of Boston, has been announced. Foss was a pilot in the Air Service, and is now with the Brightwood Manufacturing Co., North Andover, Mass.

'17—Paul W. Ingraham has been discharged from active service in the Army and is with the Labert-Hudson Motors Co., Washington, D. C.

'17—William A. O'Brien, who was an ensign

in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, is now with the Gillett Safety Razor Co.

'17—Harry N. Squires, who was in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., in France, is with Henry W. Savage, Inc., Real Estate, Boston. His home address is 18 Orkney Road, Brookline.

'17—A son, Walter Irving Tibbetts, Jr., was born, April 24, to Walter I. Tibbetts, and Ethel (Rogers) Tibbetts.

'17—A daughter, April Warburg, was born, April 8, to James P. Warburg and Katherine (Swift) Warburg.

Ph.D. '17—James H. Brown is a research associate in bacteriology and pathology at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, N. J.

LL.B. '17—Isaac S. Heller, has opened offices for the practice of law at 721-722 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

'18—Timothy F. Danehy, who was a 2d lieutenant in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., is with the Simplex Electric Heating Co., Cambridge.

'18—Roger S. Hewett is with the Bucyrus Co., manufacturers of dredging machinery, South Milwaukee, Wis. He was formerly a 2d lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

'18—James C. Scanlan who was an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, is in the Export Department of J. Aron & Co., 95 Wall St., New York City.

'18—Henry S. Walker, who was a lieutenant in the U. S. Infantry, is now with the James H. Rhodes Co., New York City and Chicago.

'18—Whitney Young is with the clothing division of the United States Rubber Co., 130 Essex St., Boston. His present address is 3 Concord Ave., Cambridge. Young was formerly a 2d lieutenant in the Field Artillery, U. S. A.

M.B.A. '18—Charles S. Carroll, is in charge of the statistical work of the Halle Bros., Co., department store, Cleveland, O.

M.D. '18—Hrant S. Kebabjian is an interne at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Brookline.

M.D. '18—Edward S. Wells is house officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

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John D. Merrill, '89, *Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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Clifford H. Moore, '89, Cambridge.
Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Dexter Blagden, '93, New York.
Joseph S. Ford, '94, Exeter, N. H.
Robert P. Bass, '96, Peterboro, N. H.
Roger Pierce, '94, Milton.
Eugene V. R. Thayer, '94, New York.

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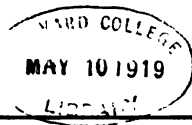
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**SUPPLEMENT TO
THE HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN**

VOLUME XXI

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919.

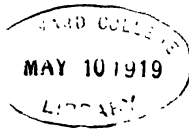
NUMBER 31

**THE ASSOCIATED
HARVARD CLUBS**

**REPORTS OF
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES
FOR PRESENTATION
AT THE**

**TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL MEETING**

**BUFFALO, NEW YORK
JUNE 6 AND 7, 1919**



TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS
JUNE 6 AND 7, 1919
REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Report of the President

The original report of the President was printed in the Reports of Officers and Committees in the supplement to the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN of date May 3, 1917, to which report reference may be made for the report of his first year of service. In this supplement will also be found the many valuable reports from vice-presidents and other officers and from the chairmen of committees. For the purpose of our annual meeting these reports have been continued and may be considered to be before us now for the purposes of our coming meeting.

Supplemental reports herewith presented need no explanation or excuse for brevity owing to the experience of war in which Harvard men have taken so large and loyal a part.

The meeting originally scheduled for Buffalo, June 1 and 2, 1917, was postponed owing to the war. Our Executive Committee, furthermore, voted to omit the meeting in 1918 likewise. We all felt that however valuable our efforts as a social organization, we must give our first service to the nation always, in time of need.

The example of the University itself has been before us at all times, not only meeting promptly every request of the Government, but anticipating needs and planning far in advance, to achieve a proper preparedness. Notwithstanding the war, important matters have come to our attention and have received the careful thought of our committees and officers.

Endowment Fund.

When the matter of the participation of the Associated Harvard Clubs with the

Alumni Association in the proceeds of the income from the funds devoted to graduate purposes was presented to the Directors of the Alumni Association at their meeting of Jan. 8, 1917, the Board of Directors passed the three following resolutions:

Voted: That the Associated Harvard Clubs be invited to cooperate in an advisory capacity with the Directors of the Association in the annual assignment of that portion of the income from the Harvard Endowment Fund which, according to the agreement, rests in the uncontrolled discretion of the Board of Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association.

Voted: That the Directors of the Association shall annually take into consideration the needs of the various graduate activities and publications and all official graduate organizations before assigning for the ensuing year that portion of the income of the Harvard Graduates' Endowment Fund which, in accordance with the terms thereof, is to be expended as designated by the Directors for the purpose of advancing the interests of the University by keeping the alumni closely in touch with the aims, needs and activities thereof.

Voted: That for the year 1917 the Directors of the Alumni Association shall designate a payment by the Trustee to the Associated Harvard Clubs of one-half of the income over which said Directors have the power of designation in accordance with the terms of the trust instrument.

It should be further noted that the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Endowment Fund as between the Corporation of Harvard College and the Directors of the Alumni Association make the amount to be paid out by the Corporation for graduate purposes in any given year dependent entirely on the request of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association. Under its

terms this Deed of Trust may be amended by the joint action of the Corporation and the Directors of the Alumni Association.

Your President attended also the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association of Jan. 14, 1918, where it was reported that the share of the graduate proceeds voted to the Associated Harvard Clubs by the vote above quoted was \$145. Since the Alumni Association had incurred a deficit for the year, and in accordance with the vote of our Executive Committee, I turned back the sum of \$145. to apply on the deficit of the Alumni Association.

The matter of the division of the proceeds of the graduate fund for the year ending 1918 was not discussed at length though I made a short statement that the only practicable method would seem to be to divide the funds half and half between the two associations, in accordance with the plan adopted in 1917.

On receipt of a letter from the acting Secretary of the Alumni Association I presented to him, in my letter of Nov. 30, 1919, the following statements of the viewpoint of the Associated Harvard Clubs:

As regards the division of the income of \$1,900, my suggestion would be the same that I made at the meeting of the Directors of the Alumni Association last January, namely that the fund be divided between the two organizations half and half. This suggestion was based on the fact that, at the request of the Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee, the Associated Harvard Clubs gave up a campaign which they were about to start and agreed to merge their campaign with that of the Endowment Fund Committee, on the understanding that the clubs were to receive half of the proceeds devoted to graduate purposes.

In accordance with this statement the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association at their meeting in January, 1919, passed the following vote:

That the money received from the income of the Endowment Fund for the year ending 1918, be divided equally between the Harvard Alumni Association and the Associated Harvard Clubs.

In accordance with this vote the Treasurer of the Alumni Association has forwarded to our Treasurer the sum of \$962.29, which remains as an unappropriated fund in his hands for general or such special purposes as may be decided upon by our council.

Merger of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine and the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

The Class Plan for Increasing the Circulation of the Bulletin.

As a result of a desire first voiced by our Secretary, E. M. Grossman, '96, your Secretary and President prepared a committee-report making recommendations for a merger for the two above publications and for the adoption of a plan by which the classes of Harvard College would subscribe for the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN for all members of the class. This committee report was discussed by a largely attended dinner at the Harvard Club of New York City, Jan. 11, 1918, and unanimously and favorably endorsed. The report was then presented to the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association at their meeting Jan. 14, 1918. The report was referred to a committee consisting of: Henry W. Cunningham, Guy Emerson, Russell G. Fessenden, Dr. George A. Gordon, E. M. Grossman, Charles Jackson, Frederick S. Mead, Thomas W. Slocum, Henry M. Williams, Frederick W. Burlingham, to consider the matter and report. A considerable mass of material has been gathered and will be available for further consideration. The matter, however, interesting and important as it is, has given way in importance to a matter which seems to me to be the most vital for Harvard graduates to consider at this time, as shown by the following:

Coördination or Merger of the Organizations Representing Harvard Graduates.

At the Directors' meeting of the Alumni Association, Jan. 14, 1918, Mr. Charles Jackson, the Secretary, in the course of a discussion over the division of the graduate proceeds of the Endowment Fund, stated that he saw no reason why the two organizations should not be practically merged with distinct benefit to Harvard. One manifest advantage would be that if a common treasury were established, there would need be no discussion as to the division of the proceeds of the funds. This seemed to me to be eminently feasible by making such an amendment of the constitution of the Alumni Association as would conserve all the values of that Association as well as of the Associated Harvard

Clubs and the Class Secretaries' Association. As a result of this conference, your President and Secretary drew a draft of a suggested constitution which after discussion was abandoned as creating too cumbersome a body. We drew a second draft which was presented to the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association in January, 1919. The Board of Directors appointed a sub-committee consisting of Odin Roberts, *Chairman*, Charles Jackson and Dexter Blagden. I had one interesting conference with Mr. Roberts and have received from him a proposed draft tentatively drawn by that committee. The matter is still in consideration in correspondence, and a final report of the ultimate points of agreement or disagreement cannot be herein presented.

I regard the matter of the greatest importance, however, for the reason that educational institutions with the close of the war, are appreciating more keenly than ever, not only their responsibilities for the conduct of their own courses of instruction, but the more vital relationship with the Nation, both to make their own courses count and to so shepherd and nurture the primary and secondary schools of the country that a well-related and sound educational plan may result. Harvard University is, therefore, bending every effort not only to continue her service to the Nation, but to increase those values both in amount and extent of distribution.

Plans are already well crystallized for the creation of a satisfactory Endowment Fund by a strong graduate committee who will in turn need the vigorous and continued coöperation of all graduates whether combined in classes or gathered in clubs.

The educational values which Harvard contributes to the Nation should, furthermore, in turn be understood and disseminated by her graduates. These two broad demands are a living challenge to all Harvard graduates to so work and coöordinate these existing graduate organizations that all our problems can be solved in a businesslike and effective way without the delays, cross-wires and omissions which result from overlapping organizations which by vigorous growth have come so closely together that a new order needs to be established to render smooth and direct ac-

tion possible and to give fair play to the energy of the many Harvard men who are willing to devote themselves to the service of Harvard. A short statement of our present situation will undoubtedly clarify our discussion. We have three organizations which should be considered.

1. Harvard Alumni Association.

This organization is made up of all recipients of degrees granted by Harvard College and the members of all faculties of Harvard College. It is governed by a Board of Directors or Executive Committee of about nineteen, of whom nine are elected by members of the Association on Commencement Day, rotating in terms of three elected each year for terms of three years each. Of these Directors, two are selected by the Council of the Associated Harvard Clubs, one by the Harvard Club of New York City and one selected by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs and one by the President of the University from the membership of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The Association has a standing committee on nominations and elections which changes its membership one third each year.

The Executive Committee which is practically the Board of Directors arranges for the celebration of Commencement Day, maintains the office or headquarters in Boston, employs a Secretary who is in charge of the office, has established and through its Board conducts the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, has prepared and published general lists of Harvard men in its Directory, has established the Endowment Fund Committee, the War Records Committee, Appointment Office Committee and other committees.

The Association has a provision for calling a forum at Cambridge for the discussion of matters of interest, but according to my best information the number of forums held has been small. The provision of the Constitution covering the forum gives each Harvard Club the right to a delegate and an additional delegate for each one hundred resident members in excess of the first hundred. Each College class is also entitled to one delegate. The vote of a delegate counts for ten votes at any forum. The Association has no annual dues or membership lists.

The above is intended to cover roughly the main organization principles and practice of the Association.

II. Association of Class Secretaries.

This organization consists of the Class Secretaries of all Harvard College classes. They hold their annual meeting in April. In addition to the functions which they exercise for their own classes, they have at the request of the Alumni Association conducted many campaigns for increasing the circulation of the BULLETIN from their classes, aided in collection of funds for war purposes in the recent war, and in general served Harvard wherever possible through the class units. Should the Class Plan for the circulation of the BULLETIN be adopted, the Class Secretaries' Association will be necessarily deeply interested.

III. Associated Harvard Clubs.

No extended statement is necessary as to our organization or activities. It will perhaps be enough to say that we are giving our twenty-first annual meeting. We have established the value of gathering together in an annual meeting the hundreds of Harvard men who attend; have established the value as in our Scholarship Committee of a permanent committee with slowly changing membership charged with a substantive service; the value of many such committees as a means of discovering in our different clubs men who by joining in our committee work develop those qualities of leadership which enable them to organize Harvard men broadly into movements tending to further the welfare of the University.

While we are gathered here as members of various Harvard Clubs it is manifest from this short statement that we are substantially all members of the Alumni Association, and that as such we are vitally interested in its constitution. Also, that all the members of the Harvard classes who are appealed to through their Class Secretaries are similarly members of the Alumni Association. Similarly that all members of the Alumni Association are represented definitely through their class relationship in the Class Secretaries' Association, and practically all, by virtue of their membership in Harvard Clubs, in the Associated Harvard Clubs. Such an ab-

solute coincidence of interests makes it possible to approach the problem of co-ordination with confidence.

Draft of Proposed Constitution for the Harvard Alumni Association, as Presented to their Board of Directors in January, 1919, by a Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

I. This organization shall be known as the Harvard Alumni Association and shall exist in perpetuity.

II. The purpose of the Association shall be the promotion of all matters pertaining to the welfare of Harvard University and the establishment of closer relations between Harvard University and its alumni.

III. All recipients of degrees heretofore or hereafter granted by Harvard University and the members of the faculties of Harvard University and all who were enrolled students of two years residence at Harvard University are members of this Association or are entitled to be so regarded.

IV. The Board of Directors shall consist of 22 members composed of the acting presidents of the Association of Class Secretaries and of Associated Harvard Clubs, and two most recent predecessors of each of them respectively, and of fifteen members elected at large and the Secretary of the Alumni Association *ex-officio*.

V. The fifteen members at large of the Board of Directors shall be elected by members of the Association, five of them each year for a term of three years, by letter ballot, in accordance with the Hare System of Proportional Representation, as prescribed by the by-laws. (For the first board elected under this constitution, five shall be elected for one year, five for two years and five for three years.)

Vacancies shall be filled by the Board until the next annual election, when the unexpired term shall be filled by election.

A member at large who shall be absent from two consecutive meetings shall thereupon cease to be a member, unless upon his application he shall be excused by the Board of Directors.

VI. The Board shall elect each year at its Spring Meeting a President, a Vice-president, and a Treasurer from its membership, and a Secretary who need not be such member, and such other officers as the Board may from time to time deem necessary. The Board may adopt by-laws or rules and regulations for the transaction of its business.

VII. The Board shall establish such committees as may be necessary for the administration of the affairs and activity of the Association. These committees shall be known as Administrative Committees, their personnel shall be selected from the entire membership of the Association and their functions shall be as set forth in the by-laws.

VIII. At the Spring Meeting of each year the out-going Presidents of the Association, the Associated Harvard Clubs and the Association of Class Secretaries shall nominate candidates, and the Board of Directors shall fill all positions on Board Committees, all vacancies on the committee on nomination of Overseers, and the chairmanships of all Administrative Committees.

IX. For the efficient supervision of the offices of the Secretary, Treasurer, and of any other officers and employees, and of the work of the Administrative Committees, the Board shall divide itself each year in accordance with Article VIII into committees known as Board Committees. These Board Committees shall supervise and cooperate with such officers and Administrative Committees, and shall keep the Board of Directors informed in order that the Board may be enabled to report, and to make recommendations with reference to the work and the reports of the officers and Administrative Committees to the meeting of the Association.

X. All officers and Administrative Committees shall make report to the annual meeting of the Association, which reports, with the exception of that of the President, shall be accompanied by the written recommendations thereon of the Board of Directors.

XI. There shall be at least two stated meetings of the Board of Directors in each year; one, at the time of or immediately after the annual meeting of the Association and at the same place, another, in the month of April in the city of Boston. A special meeting may be called at any time and place, on request from a majority of the Directors, to consider special matters; but notice of such special meeting and its purposes must be mailed to each member of the Board of Directors at least two weeks in advance.

XII. Finances: The budget shall cover the expenses of the Association together with the expenses of the Class Secretaries' Association as certified by their three representatives on the Board, and the expenses of the Associated Harvard Clubs as certified by their three representatives on the Board. It shall also include the funds necessary to support the State Scholarships awarded.

The Committee on Finance shall be charged with the responsibility of securing funds to meet the budget. Funds shall be secured from the percentages received under the present Deed of Trust of the Endowment Fund, or by such supplemental campaigns or provisions as may be necessary.

XIII. Scholarships: The Association shall adopt and foster the State Scholarship Plan of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

XIV. The Annual Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs shall be the annual meeting of the Alumni Association.

XV. In addition to the attending members of

the Association at any meeting of the Association, each constituent club of the Associated Harvard Clubs shall be entitled to be represented as a club by one delegate. The vote of each such delegate shall count ten. Fifty members present and voting on any proposition shall constitute a quorum.

XVI. The articles and provisions of this constitution may be repealed, added to or amended upon the majority vote at any annual meeting of the Association provided that notice of the proposed repeal, addition or amendment shall have been sent by the Secretary of the Association to all the directors and to all the secretaries of the constituent clubs of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and published in the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN at least 30 days prior to such meeting. Any amendment may be proposed by the Board of Directors or by any administrative committee or by any 25 members of the Association.

We are not printing herewith the By-Laws which provide, however:

On Administrative Committees, the chairman of each committee shall, unless otherwise provided, and subject to the approval of the President of the Board of Directors, appoint the other members of his committee, in such numbers as will most effectively carry on the work of the committee.

The Committee on Finance shall conduct all campaigns where the financial assistance of graduates is to be solicited.

The Committee on Nominations and Elections, which provides for nomination of members of the Board of Directors by Harvard Clubs or by a petition signed by not less than 25 members of the Association, with full provisions for the application of the Hare System of Proportional Representation.

Committee on Publications and Publicity, Professional School Committee, Scholarship Committee, Committee on Appointment Office, Committee on State History, Committee on War Records, Committee on Undergraduate Activities, Executive Committee.

That ten days prior to the April meeting of the Association, reports shall be presented by officers and the chairmen of the various administrative committees to the chairmen of the proper Board Committees of the Board of Directors covering the last year's work. The chairmen of such board committees shall forward such reports together with their own reports and recommendations thereon to the President of the Association at the April meeting. These reports shall be published in the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN at least twenty days prior to the time of the annual meeting, and shall be submitted by the Board of Directors together with its comments and recommendations thereon to the annual meeting of the Association for its action thereon.

Defining the duties of the secretaries of the Alumni Association, the Secretary of the Association of Class Secretaries and the Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

In general the above constitution attempts to coördinate the three above organizations on the following theories:

The Alumni Association through its permanent Secretary is, and must be, in direct contact with the University in Boston. Owing to the fact that no individual membership has been fostered, the Board of Directors remains as a governing head with no effective membership body to carry out the campaigns decided upon by the Board of Directors. Even when the Board of Directors establishes such committees as the Endowment Fund Committee or the committee for increasing the circulation of the BULLETIN; such committees must and do rely upon the administrative bodies or one of them, the classes or the clubs to carry out the campaign. These other organizations are entirely willing to carry through the work, but for a more efficient organization and a better connection, the acting president and two predecessors are included on the proposed new Board of Directors. These officers will bring to the Board of Directors the knowledge as to how their organizations can be used most effectively. Through them, furthermore, the Board of Directors will be able to direct the actual carrying out of the campaign in whatever method may be decided to be the most effective.

That the representatives of the Class Secretaries' Association should be represented on the Board of Directors as well as the representatives of the Associated Harvard Clubs we believe to be vital to a proper union of interests.

The new constitution widens the membership to all graduates of the University and establishes the postal ballot, which is entirely satisfactory to the committee of the Alumni Association.

BOARD COMMITTEES AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES. These committees are made mandatory in the Constitution as the best solution for the establishment of a continuing policy. The establishment of the Board Committees gives a real follow-up system which will mean that the members of the Board of Directors will themselves give the value of active supervision and

coöperation, while the Administrative Chairman will have the benefit of experienced supervision, and the Board of Directors will itself not receive the mass of undigested reports but rather reports which have been read and carefully passed upon by one or more of its membership. We believe thoroughly that we should continue, under the new Constitution, the Administrative Committees which have proved so valuable in the experience of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIP. Under the new plans there is a single treasury and the Association undertakes the financing of the three united bodies. This is in line with the principles of the Endowment Fund. No one can doubt that when the Endowment Fund is once in action, other Harvard financing, whether through individuals or clubs, will be nearly if not quite impossible.

It might easily be impossible to increase the funds necessary for our State Scholarship Plan and this same argument would apply to the other purposes for which our own Endowment Fund Committee was established.

Under the new draft the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs becomes established as the annual meeting of all Harvard graduates for the discussion of all matters affecting the welfare of the University. All our committees become officially the committees of the Alumni Association, better related than they have ever been before to the similar committees of the Alumni Association. Our organization continues its existence with a larger field of service opening before it, and geared up in better shape to accomplish the task of Harvard service.

It will be understood that the above draft of the Constitution together with the draft of the by-laws will be presented to the Buffalo Meeting for the consideration of the members there present, not necessarily as a finished product, but as our very best effort to solve our organization problems, and at all points open to amendment. Our procedure will, therefore, be to go over the matter thoroughly, record our findings and appoint a committee to continue negotiations which would lead up to the settlement of the above questions at some meeting of the forum which would

be called at the instance of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association.

The committee of the Alumni Association and representatives of the Class Secretaries' Association will be invited to attend our Buffalo Meeting.

The problems which we are discussing broadly, which, therefore, may be submitted to our meeting for consideration are stated in the following list. There are minor details which it is not essential that the meeting should discuss. We hope that our delegates will give thought to the following problems and be prepared to state their individual views as well as the views of the clubs:

I. Should there be a combination such as is outlined above?

II. Should it include the Class Secretaries' Association?

III. Should there be a common treasury?

The draft of the new constitution was drawn to place the election of directors under the Hare System of Proportional Representation. We still believe this to be desirable. Since the Hare System, however, is still comparatively unknown in this country there will be a great likelihood that it could not be sufficiently considered within the limit of time at our disposal at the Buffalo Meeting. The matter is one, furthermore, which can easily be considered by later committees and then presented to a meeting where it can be thoroughly discussed. For the Buffalo Meeting, therefore, I shall not insist, personally, on its consideration.

POSTAL BALLOT FOR THE ELECTION OF OVERSEERS. There is an interesting editorial in the *HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN* of April 3, 1919, on the matter of the nominations for the coming election. It is there pointed out that the result of the postal ballot for nomination is substantially the same as the later balloting under the Australian system in Cambridge, and affirming the belief "that a general enfranchisement of the electorate through the use of a postal ballot for the actual election of Overseers is the next desirable step in the development of closer relation between the University and its graduates". The editorial closes with the following: "The Associated Harvard Clubs have con-

sidered this subject in the past. Will they not do something more definite about it at their approaching meeting?"

The Associated Harvard Clubs committees have considered and made valuable contributions to the consideration of the question of extending the franchise to graduates of the professional schools for the election of Overseers. While we have not latterly given specific consideration to the postal ballot in the election, we shall certainly meet the invitation of the editorial and appoint a committee to consider the matter and report back to the next meeting of the clubs.

While the matter is under consideration, it might be well to have the committee make a careful study of the Hare System of Proportional Representation as it might be applied to the Board of Overseers. That system is in use in England and on the Continent and merits our careful study. This matter will therefore be brought before the meeting for discussion and action.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE. The considerations stated in the early part of this report and arguing for a closer contact between Harvard and her graduates and the general system of education of the country, as crystallized in its primary and secondary schools, lead me to recommend the establishment of a permanent Schools Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs. This committee will stimulate the establishment in our various local Harvard clubs of individual Schools Committees which shall study the local situation, cooperate in every way in the solving of local educational problems, stimulate other colleges to join in the work, take advantage of the cooperation of the Harvard Division of Education which is fully granted us, and in general help to crystallize opinion along desirable lines in this most important matter.

I submitted this plan to Professor Henry W. Holmes, of our Division of Education, and it has his heartiest approval. Through his cooperation I have received expressions of opinion from reliable educational sources unanimously in favor of the proposed plan.

It is apparent, also, that such a committee would take up the work of our Secondary Schools Committee, which did valu-

able work in its day, as well as of our present Auxiliary Scholarship Committees, which are already doing most important work.

Provision will therefore be made for a proper form of amendment to the Constitution for the establishment of this permanent committee and the matter will thus be brought to the attention of the Buffalo Meeting for its discussion and action.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91.
Chicago.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT, CENTRAL DIVISION

During the past two years the war has curtailed the development of the clubs in the Central Division, as it has throughout the country, for Harvard men have devoted their efforts to war work. Since the return of peace, many of the men have come back and started the former activities of their clubs. Annual meetings have been held by some clubs, and others are planned to be held in the months of April and May. Many clubs are planning the revival of the scholarships, and the raising of additional funds for this purpose has been actively begun. The Harvard Club of Milwaukee is now having a campaign to raise an endowment of \$5,000, the interest on which will provide a scholarship each year.

The Harvard Club of Chicago now has a membership of 254, and 36 non-resident members. On account of this large membership there is at present some discussion regarding the establishment of permanent quarters for the club.

From the report of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee I quote the following:

Our annual meeting was held in March, and at this meeting the Club passed a resolution endorsing the plan submitted by our President, Mr. Manierre, relative to the moving picture dramatization of some story of Harvard life which could be distributed among Harvard Clubs over the country, to be shown in schools and elsewhere, in interesting men to go to Harvard.

In the printed report of the Harvard Club of Chicago, the following statement is made about the "War Records Committee":

Over a year ago the Harvard Club of Chicago started a comprehensive record of all Illinois Harvard men who entered the service, with as complete a record of their activities as possible. The work of this Committee is most important and all men are urged to furnish as complete information as possible about themselves and those about whom they have any information.

Several other clubs in the Central Division have also contemplated working along these lines.

I would recommend that each constituent club of the Associated Harvard Clubs form such a Committee and cooperate with the office which will handle this work at Cambridge. These Committees can be of great assistance in aiding Harvard University to compile the record of our men who have been in the service.

All the clubs are planning to send large delegations to the 21st annual meeting at Buffalo.

I am enclosing herewith reports to the Vice-president from various clubs in the Central Division.

Respectfully submitted,

PARMELY W. HERRICK, '04.
Cleveland.

Report of the Secretary

This is the first meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs since the Twentieth Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh, May 19 and 20, 1916. A meeting was planned for 1917, first at Buffalo, then shifted to Washington, and then, because of our entrance into the world war, cancelled altogether.

At the Pittsburgh meeting in 1916, the association resolved that the reports of

officers and committees be published as a supplement to the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN in advance of the Annual Meeting, so that at the time of the meeting "these reports may be submitted simply by reference to title, everyone present being presumed to have read them, and let the time heretofore spent in reading the reports be reserved to a discussion and to action upon any recommendation that

may be contained in them." Such reports were prepared for the meeting expected to be held in 1917.

Among other things, I stated in the report I prepared at that time:

Through the efforts of Whitman Symmes, '95, the Harvard Club of Nevada has been organized and its application for membership in the Associated Harvard Clubs has been received. Dr. C. A. Duniway, Ph.D., '97, President of the University of Wyoming, is responsible for the organization of the Harvard Club of Wyoming. A by-product of Prof. Barrett Wendell's visit about a year ago to the University of Texas is the formation of the Harvard Club of Austin, Texas. Roger S. Greene, '01, was instrumental in the establishment of the Harvard Club of North China, and plans to make it a part later of an organization for the whole country of China.

But under this head the most gratifying accomplishments of the year (1916-1917) are the resurrection of the Harvard Clubs of Virginia and Alabama. Both clubs had been in existence and both had permitted themselves to become extinct. Frank Y. Hall, '98, who has the distinction of having been a charter member of the Harvard Clubs of Arizona and of West Virginia, took up his residence at Charlottesville, Va., in the fall of 1916, and, after a winter's diligent campaigning, succeeded in getting a number of the Harvard men of Virginia to meet in Richmond on March 24, 1917. Eliot Wadsworth, '98, attended the meeting as guest of honor, and the Virginia men banded themselves together into a live club, and at once resolved to create and administer a scholarship fund for their state.

A similar accomplishment stands to the credit of Prather S. McDonald, L. S. '11, of Memphis, Tennessee, elected at the Pittsburgh meeting Vice-president for the Southern Division. Mr. McDonald revived the Harvard Club of Alabama at a meeting he called and personally attended at Birmingham, Alabama, on March 17, 1917. The Alabama men are now enthusiastically engaged in the various lines of work outlined by the Associated Harvard Clubs.

In the September, 1917, number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, I reported on the previous activities of the Associated Harvard Clubs, such as the work of the Scholarship Committee, of the Committees coöperating with the Harvard Commission on Western History, and with the Bureau of Research in Municipal Government, of the Appointment Committee, of the efforts to organize into convenient groups cities inviting to their annual Harvard banquets representatives of the Faculty, so that these men may be able to

reach a larger number of the alumni and to cover more territory in the short time at their disposal. I then said:

Obviously, the efficient conduct of such activities depends upon the existence of the greatest possible number of constituent clubs. To induce Harvard men to organize themselves into local or state groups, and to enroll them into the Associated Harvard Clubs has, therefore, been the Association's first concern. But this is only the beginning of its task. Its strength and success are due not so much to the number, as to the activity and enthusiasm of the constituent clubs. To keep these local clubs alive and interested is now the Association's primary business. Illustrations of the importance of such effort are seen in the cases of Virginia and Iowa where the Rumrill and Perkins Scholarships, respectively, have for a long time been without beneficiaries. Such a situation is due entirely to the lack of publicity among the secondary schools, and for such publicity Harvard must depend on her graduates living in these states. Through the Association's efforts the Virginia Club has been revived, and the Harvard men of Iowa are expected to manifest a new interest in Harvard matters. The Association will see to it that the University gets her share of students from such states, and that this class of scholarships performs the purpose for which they were so generously given.

It is in connection with this function of the Associated Harvard Clubs that the conviction comes that Harvard and her alumni need to get closer together. Harvard needs her alumni, the alumni of the West and South as well as of the East. Whether it be for the purpose of encouraging the best of young America to seek their education and standards of manhood and citizenship at Harvard, so that they and the country may profit, and so that Harvard herself may in truth be a national university; whether it be for the purpose of raising a dignified endowment fund; or whether it be for the purpose of elevating the standards of secondary as well as of university education everywhere, Harvard needs the live, constant, active, devoted, enthusiastic service of every alumnus wherever he may live or whatever his calling. The Associated Harvard Clubs propose to arouse and to keep alive and to coördinate this service. But the task is unnecessarily difficult. The fault is not with Harvard, and not with her alumni. The fault lies in the lack of contact between them. This magazine and the BULLETIN are read but by a fraction of the body for which they are intended. Except as they read in their local newspapers now and then about the outcome of an annual athletic contest, the very large majority of graduates living in the West and South know nothing about Harvard and her distinctions. Conse-

quently, reliance upon their influence with secondary schools and with boys about to select a college, and upon their response to the appeals of their class secretaries, of endowment fund committees, and of the University itself, is bound to be disappointing.

The Associated Harvard Clubs, impressed with the need of a live communication and a constant and never-failing point of contact between the University and her graduates, are resolved to find an instrument that will serve this purpose. Naturally attention is directed to this magazine and the ALUMNI BULLETIN. Every Harvard man everywhere throughout his lifetime ought to receive both publications. The method of bringing this to pass is largely a matter of detail, to be worked out by men impressed with the true importance of the ends to be attained.

Bearing out the same point in the report prepared for the cancelled meeting of 1917, I said:

On another subject of unfinished business, I again take the liberty of quoting from my report of last year (1916). I then said that some way must "be devised for keeping alive a line of communication between the University and the Associated Harvard Clubs on the one hand, and Harvard men everywhere and their local clubs on the other. Continued interest can be sustained only when there is some constant and uninterrupted contact between Harvard men and the University, or between Harvard men and the organized graduate body, such as the Associated Harvard Clubs. I feel that such a line of communication and point of contact can be maintained through the instrumentality of the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN."

My feeling on this is stronger than it was last year (1916). The subject has received a great deal of thought on the part of the directors of the BULLETIN. My own notion was that the BULLETIN should circulate free of charge to every Harvard man everywhere. This, of course, is impractical, so long as the money now earned by the BULLETIN from subscriptions and advertising cannot be replaced from other sources. It has been suggested that the BULLETIN be supported by classes, as is now being done with the alumni publication of Princeton. Perhaps this is the more feasible way of accomplishing the desired result. At any rate, here is a problem that calls for the best thought of all Harvard men, and ought to be worked out in some way, so as to provide an economical and efficient means of communication and circularization between the University and its graduates.

I recommend a special committee be appointed to consider and to report at the next meeting a practical plan whereby either the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN or

the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* or both, may be made to serve the purpose set forth in this report.

Since the spring of 1917, the work of the Secretary has been largely a matter of watchful waiting. This office assisted the War Records Committee in its work. This office circularized all the clubs, induced the larger ones to appoint special committees, issued blank forms upon which the reports were to be made, received these reports and transmitted them to the office of the War Records Committee at Cambridge.

Naturally, the business of organizing new clubs, so successfully prosecuted during the years prior to the war, has necessarily been suspended. Not even could the Secretary very well perform his other very important function, keeping existing clubs active. As a rule the active officers and members of the constituent clubs left civilian life and joined the fighting forces of the country. The time and interest of those who did not enter the military or naval departments were engrossed in civilian war work of one sort or another. Consequently, the Harvard Clubs of the country, with some exceptions, broke down almost completely. Much of the work of organization and reorganization will have to be gone over again during the coming year.

The question of combining the Associated Harvard Clubs and the Harvard Alumni Association has been given much thought. The subject, doubtless, will be discussed at the Buffalo Meeting. Better results could be obtained for Harvard and for the alumni were there but one graduate organization, providing, of course, such graduate body is intelligently organized, adequately financed, and efficiently managed. At present the work of the two organizations overlaps. There is a duplication of work as well as conflict of jurisdiction. I am advised the President will have something to say on this subject in his report, and I assume the necessary recommendation will be made there for the appointment of a committee to give this matter careful study.

But, that we make progress even though a consolidation be deemed unadvisable or impractical, I suggest consideration be given to closer coöperation between the two organizations. They have been and

can continue to be of great help to each other. They can be made to supplement each other.

To that end, I recommend that a special committee be appointed to make a survey of the nature of the activities worth promoting by the two graduate organizations, and of the character and spirit of each organization, and to report a segregation and assignment to each of those functions it is best fitted to perform.

Such analysis and classification, if adopted and observed, would make much stronger and much more effective these two great aggregations of Harvard's graduate forces, whose aspiration is to work for the prosperity, welfare and advancement of their common source of ideals.

Respectfully submitted,
E. M. GROSSMAN, '96.

St. Louis.

Report of the Committee on Service to the University

In the Spring of 1917, this Committee prepared a report to be submitted at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs which it was then intended to hold. The Committee desires now to submit the report prepared at that time, both as a matter of record and because it is felt that the recommendations made in that report can now properly be brought before the Association for action. This report will be only a supplement to that report, especially since so many of the activities under the jurisdiction of the Committee have been largely in abeyance during the War.

The report of this Committee at the last meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs held in Pittsburgh in 1916 ended with these words:

Surely the greatest service that the Harvard Alumni can render to their University is by doing their part as citizens, as politicians, and as statesmen in contributing to this fundamental kind of preparedness—the preparedness of men of education and influence to do all and risk all for the principles of uncompromising idealism for which Harvard stands.

And in the report of the Committee prepared in the Spring of 1917, as the United States was entering the Great War, the Committee said:

The paramount service to Harvard, now of all times, consists in service to the country, whether at the front, or in the commerce and industry and education that are needed at home to maintain the physical and spiritual resources of the nation. To this service the Associated Harvard Clubs summon every one of their members with renewed devotion to Harvard and America.

How well Harvard men responded to this summons and to the call of duty is

shown, so far as figures can show it, by the records of the Harvard War Records Committee. These records have been most carefully and conscientiously kept under the direction of Frederick S. Mead, '87, but they are of necessity incomplete, especially in the list of those engaged in so-called auxiliary service, for the reason that many men have not reported on their war service and it has been difficult to obtain authentic information concerning them. It is certain that only a comparatively small number of graduates have reported their activities in auxiliary service. The records show, however, that during the War about 7,600 Harvard men have been in the active military service of this country and of the Allies, while about 2,700 others have been engaged in so-called auxiliary service both over seas and at home. Of these, 324 Harvard men have laid down their lives in the great cause, including 300 who served in the Army and Navy, and 24 in auxiliary service. Their names constitute the new Harvard Roll of Honor, and through the successive generations of Harvard men to come they will be held in grateful and reverent memory. In their honor should be erected a fitting monument to stand for all time, as Memorial Hall commemorates their predecessors of the Civil War. The form of this memorial should be decided only after the most careful thought, and the first recommendation that this Committee makes to the Association at the present time is that a Memorial Committee be appointed to represent the Associated Harvard Clubs in conferring with the Corporation and with other Harvard committees to determine this form of memorial and

to take such steps as may be needed toward its accomplishment. No higher or more welcome duty can be imposed upon this Association.

These figures of service, while so significant, can only partly describe the service of Harvard men in the Great War. Long before this country threw in her lot with the Allies, Harvard men had been active in the zone of the War and in preparedness at home. Many of them had fought in the armies of the Allies or had driven ambulances in the war zone, and several had been killed. At home Harvard men had taken a leading part in preparing for the inevitable conflict. Under the leadership of Major General Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, training camps for students had been held in 1913, 1914, and 1915, and in 1915 the first Plattsburg camp for older men was held. This camp was under the direction of General Wood, and the plan of the camp was first worked out with him by Harvard graduates. In 1916, civilian camps had spread over the country and some 16,000 men were trained during that summer. When this country entered the War, the plan of training and the machinery of these camps were taken over by the Government for the officers' training schools, and thus the Plattsburg idea, so largely in its origin a Harvard idea, was the foundation of the training of our line officers in the Great War.

Active service did not cease with the armistice. Harvard men in large numbers are still in the American Expeditionary Force; some of them are still in the battle area in the frozen North around Archangel; others still are serving in the Navy; many are in Paris, and in other parts of Europe aiding the Peace Commission; and others are serving under the Government in the period of readjustment.

It would be quite out of place in any Harvard assemblage to maintain that Harvard had met the test of the War more fully than had other universities or other organizations. The response throughout the country and in every class has been such as to rekindle the fire of pride in our American citizenship and to make comparisons invidious and unnecessary. We can, however, at least have the satisfaction of feeling that the Harvard men of the present have lived up to their heritage.

Service to the country and to the world has, since we last met, been the highest type of Harvard service, and that is the service to which every Harvard man, according to his opportunities, has devoted himself. Service to the University alone and as such has of course been submerged in the greater service.

With the signing of the armistice and the tension of the War relaxed, came the inevitable reaction. In the united effort to win the War there was little place for selfishness and meanness; but, with the War over, many have thought of little else than to return to the comfort of pre-war conditions, while others have sought the opportunity of gaining their selfish ends through violence. Bolshevism has spread alarmingly in Europe, and the danger of its sparks in this country is not remote. These tendencies on the one hand toward comfortable relaxation and on the other toward selfish violence, must both be firmly combated until the equilibrium of the world is once more established on a firm foundation. While the problems of this country are not so acute as those of Europe, the lessons of the War must not go unlearned here. Slackness and inefficiency must not be allowed to rear their heads again. Never again must this country be allowed to fall into the state of unpreparedness which existed in 1914, and still in 1917. To avoid this, to maintain with honor its high place in the world and to render cataclysms in the future at least more unlikely, this country must adopt an adequate military policy for the training of its young men, to prepare them to assume their responsibilities in time of war as well as in times of peace. It is an easy step from the Selective Service Law, which operated during the War, to a law requiring universal military training in times of peace. Now is the time to adopt for all time the principle so gladly accepted during the War, that citizenship carries equal responsibilities for all, and that universal training and universal service are the essence of democracy. There should be a general demand that this lesson of the War should be put into operation without delay and before the lesson has been forgotten in the return to conditions of peace.

In all of the problems of reconstruc-

tion the college man must take his full share of responsibility and of leadership. No Harvard man can be insensible to the teachings of Theodore Roosevelt, that opportunity creates responsibility which can never be shirked.

Much as can be accomplished by individuals and by groups of individuals, vastly more can be accomplished through the coöperation of those groups. A college family, with its head at the seat of the college and its sons scattered all over the world, but united by common ties and traditions, offers peculiar opportunity for the development of such influence. If the Harvard family is to be of real usefulness, it must be by means of Harvard team-play—the combined and united action of Harvard bodies and Harvard individuals, from the august Corporation to the most minute Harvard Club and the youngest Harvard freshman. To this coöperation the Associated Harvard Clubs is dedicated.

In concrete form this coöperation can be useful in many different ways, both in the family and extra-murally. At the present time and for many months to come Harvard men will be returning from the War and seeking positions in civil life, and they have every right to look to their brothers at home to aid them. No Harvard Club can perform a more useful service to its members than through its Appointment or Employment Committee to see that the men who have fought and won this War are given every opportunity to win their way in times of peace. Every Harvard soldier and sailor, who has no business position to return to, must be placed in a business job and must be well placed. This should be one of the first considerations of every Harvard Club.

For the performance of this welcome obligation we are fortunate in having the machinery ready. The Harvard Alumni Association maintains a Central Appointment Office in Boston, and just before this country entered the War some 50 Harvard Clubs had appointed Committees of Appointment. To a large extent these committees have been dormant during the War, but their potential usefulness is now greater than ever. If any Harvard Club has allowed its Appointment Committee to lapse, that Committee should be re-con-

stituted immediately; and those Harvard Clubs who have never appointed Employment Committees should do so promptly. These Committees throughout the country should coöperate with one another, and, knit together by the Appointment Committee of the Harvard Alumni Association in Boston, they should furnish a channel for the employment of Harvard men in all parts of the country. The Committee renews the recommendation made in the report of 1917 that the appointment work of the Associated Harvard Clubs be continued under the supervision of a separate committee to be appointed by the President of the Association, with the constitution and the functions which we outlined in our last report.

In some of the Clubs the opportunities for the employment of the returning soldiers and sailors have already been welcomed. The pioneer committee, that of the Harvard Club of New York City, which was established on May 1, 1914, has recently been reorganized to meet the demands of the returning veterans. The Committee has sought to maintain relations with the Central Committee of the Harvard Alumni Association and with the committees of the other clubs. Since New York is the chief port of debarkation, many applications for positions will come through the New York Committee, and it is hoped that the other clubs throughout the country will be glad to assist in placing these applicants. The Committee keeps careful records of all applications and of all openings and it seeks these openings not only through its members, but also in the wider fields of business. From January 1 to April 8, 1919, the Committee received 121 applications for positions. Many of the applicants have been placed either directly through the Committee or through their own initiative, while some have, through the advice of the Committee, returned to College or to their former positions. Appointment Committees may well feel that it is within their jurisdiction to urge those who were undergraduates when they entered the Army and Navy to return to College and complete their education, and in many cases this is the best job which a Committee can obtain for the applicant. In urging such return to College the Committee should keep in mind the re-

cent action of the Faculty in voting to grant the degree of A.B. or S.B. "for honorable service in the war" to students "who shall have completed at least three-fourths of the requirements for those degrees, and who owing to military service have been unable to complete the entire course." Under this vote a student who entered the Army or Navy can receive credit of one year on his four-year course, and this credit can be taken at any time during the course; so that the man who had completed his junior year may receive such degree without further attendance at College, and the man who had completed his freshman year need attend only two years more to obtain such degree.

That the work of the Appointment Committee of the Harvard Alumni Association and the committees of the other Harvard Clubs has been fruitful during the past two years is also shown by the reports of the Harvard Alumni Appointment Office of civilian employment for the years 1916-17 and 1917-18. In the first year the Committee filled 85 permanent positions with aggregate salaries of \$96,263, and five temporary positions earning \$284; while the Faculty filled 34 positions with aggregate salaries of \$34,428, the Harvard Club of New York City filled 11 positions earning \$23,400, and other Harvard Clubs placed four men, so that a total of 134 Harvard graduates were placed in civilian employment. In the year 1917-18 the Committee filled 69 permanent positions, with salaries aggregating \$98,906, and seven temporary positions earning \$596; while the Faculty placed 22 men at salaries aggregating \$24,356; the Harvard Club of New York City placed seven men with total salaries of \$11,300, the Harvard Club of Chicago six with salaries of \$8,900, the Harvard Club of Buffalo one at a salary of \$988, and the Harvard Engineering Society of New York five with salaries of \$12,380.

The record of the Harvard Alumni Appointment Office with respect to men in Army or Navy service from Oct. 1, 1918, to April 7, 1919, is as follows:

Placed by the office,	44
Placed by Faculty or Clubs,	7
Returned to old jobs,	23
Returned to University,	14

Still in service, or temporarily placed,	72
Placed themselves,	49
Actively available,	118
Total registered,	327

Necessarily, during these past two years employment committees have had little to do; but the time has now come for them to be more active than ever, especially in placing the men who are now returning from the Army and Navy.

There are many other respects in which Harvard Clubs can coöperate and through their coöperation serve the University and the country. One of the most important is through the Scholarship Committees of the different Clubs. These scholarships will be needed now more than ever, and the field of choice will be greatly broadened. Many young men who have gone into the service of their country will return with their ambitions greatly heightened through their experience and will be eager for the opportunity of an education at colleges such as Harvard. The usefulness of the Scholarship Committees, therefore, will be greater now than ever before.

In the secondary schools, also, Harvard Clubs can be of great usefulness in their several communities. The country will, during its reconstruction, and for many years to come, need educated men, as it has rarely needed them before, and Harvard men, whether individually or through their several Clubs, would do well to keep in touch with the secondary schools and to see that a fair share of the promising students come to Harvard.

In the 1917 report of this Committee, coöperation was urged in the meetings of Harvard Clubs so that they could be grouped in zones, permitting the visit on one trip of a representative of the University to as many clubs as possible. The Committee again recommends that this plan be carried into effect. The time of the President and of the members of the several faculties is now of more value than ever before, and one Harvard Club can scarcely expect a representative from the University to make a long trip for its benefit only. The advantage of team-play in the arrangement of annual meetings and dinners is, therefore, apparent.

One of the most useful strands of the web of Harvard activities, because the most

constant, is the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, which brings to the alumni throughout the country and abroad from week to week Harvard news. The publication of the War Records and war news of Harvard men has been invaluable. As the medium of the Alumni Association and of Harvard interests generally, the BULLETIN should be read by every living Harvard graduate, and every Club should make an effort to see that its subscription list is 100 per cent. strong.

During the war the great work of raising an endowment for Harvard, entrusted to a committee of the Alumni Association, has of necessity lapsed, but soon this project will be revived with increased vigor. The able committee in charge of the fund will doubtless create the machinery best adapted to the raising of the fund; but every Harvard Club should hold itself in readiness to see that every bolt and screw of the machinery in its territory is kept in order and that the machinery runs smoothly and without friction. Should the Endowment Committee deem it wise to create a local Endowment Committee in each Harvard Club, the strongest possible committee should be created in each Club for the purpose of this fund. No finer Harvard work can be done at this time than assisting in the raising of this fund. During the war the University has suffered heavy financial loss, and every Harvard man would have been ashamed of the University if it had not so suffered. Now is the time to make good that loss and to give the University the means of carrying into effect its much needed development. The income of the University has not for years kept pace with the increased cost of operation. That situation must be relieved as soon as possible.

If Harvard is to exert its highest influence, the team-play of its different units must be developed in every direction. This Association binds together the different Harvard Clubs, and those bonds should become stronger and stronger. The co-operation of the alumni and of their organizations with the Faculty and the Governing Boards of the University should also be encouraged. Just as it is good for the Harvard Clubs to have the influence of the University brought to them through the representatives of the University, through the BULLETIN, and in other ways, so we

may believe that the Faculty and the Governing Boards of the University may also profit through the influence of the alumni and of their organizations. One of the natural channels for such coöperation would seem to be the Board of Overseers. This Board, consisting of 30 men, practically always Harvard graduates, elected by the alumni, are the natural representatives, in the government of the University, of their constituents, the alumni; and through the members of the Board of Overseers, Harvard men throughout the country should keep in touch with the University and take their share in aiding its administration.

The suggestions of the alumni are, of course, always welcome and often fruitful. During this last autumn Harvard has re-established, with the aid of the Gordon McKay Trust, its own Scientific School, diverse from any joint control. This result was devoutly desired by many Harvard engineers and their societies, and their suggestions were transmitted to the Corporation of the University through the medium of the Board of Overseers, and its special committee appointed to consider the matter.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Military Science and Tactics, the Board of Overseers voted at its meeting on Jan. 13, 1919, to request the Faculty to consider the expediency of granting a degree *honoris causa* to men who, owing to military service, had been unable to complete their college course. The Faculty promptly responded, expressing its opinion that a degree "for honorable service in the war" should be granted "to men who shall have completed at least three-fourths of the requirements for the degree and who, owing to military service, have been unable to complete the entire course", and this vote of the Faculty was promptly approved by the Corporation. All three of these bodies reversed their previous determinations in this respect, on the recommendation of a group of Harvard graduates. On the recommendation of the same Committee, the Board of Overseers, in March, expressed its opinion that military training should be resumed at Harvard as soon as feasible and that Harvard should announce its policy in this respect, and further requested the Faculty to consider the desirability of requiring physical training of all freshmen, and it is under-

stood that the Faculty has passed favorably upon these recommendations.

This matter of physical training is a subject of the greatest importance to the University. We believe that the University has never made physical training compulsory, and the result so often pointed out has been that athletics have been confined to too small a group of men and that those who really needed physical training have gone without it. The plea for proper physical training was eloquently expressed in the splendid address of Professor Ralph Barton Perry before the Harvard Club of Chicago on February 21, 1919, and the need has become more apparent to all of us in view of the lessons of the Great War. The doctrine of *mens sana in corpore sano* has been recognized since pre-historic times, but recognized quite as often in the breach as in the observance. This period of readjustment immediately following the war is the natural time in which to make needed changes. Those of us who saw some of the so-called informal contests between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton in the period of the war felt that there was much to be gained from such contests. The sight of a Harvard crew borrowing a boat from Princeton and again later from Yale and rowing before a comparatively small gallery picturesquely grouped on the shores of the course—and in spite of its difficulties winning its races—was a sight which set one to thinking and comparing these informal contests with the much more laboriously staged contests before the War. The War has emphasized the value of strenuous training and competition, and intercollegiate competition on a pre-war basis has a stimulus which should not be curtailed; but we may also hope that the association of our men with the athletes of other countries, and the participation in the world's greatest game, of war, may have given them a broader conception of the value of athletics. Certain it is that one of the lessons of the War is that every man should have such physical training as will keep him in condition to take his share in the contests of war or of peace, whichever may be his lot. The long-neglected majority in college, if they still persist in avoiding physical exercise, should be subjected to training which will make and keep them fit, and interest them in keeping

up healthful sports throughout their lives.

It may well be that a committee of this Association might be appointed to consider the whole question of physical and military training and of intercollegiate athletics and to submit its conclusions to the University authorities as well as at the next meeting of the Association.

It must be clear that the University itself has much to gain from the experience of its individual alumni and of their organizations throughout the world, just as they have so much to gain in keeping in constant touch with the University in its ever increasing development and influence. When a man has once become a Harvard man he cannot ever relieve himself of his Harvard connection. The Crimson robe once donned must be worn for life, and the freshman, when he enters Harvard, assumes responsibilities which must influence him to his dying day. It would be a tiresome Harvard world if all of those in it should agree; but it would be a futile Harvard world if in any great questions of right and wrong, such as were presented by the Great War, the Harvard community cannot and does not act in complete and unselfish accord, with every single Harvard man and organization cheerfully taking its allotted post.

Since the last meeting of this Association so much water has poured under the bridge that one might well believe that the channel had been washed clear for all time; but with the receding of the waters of the War, the old quicksands and mudflats begin to reappear, more ugly than they ever were before their submergence. One is tempted to wish that, just as the mudflats of the Charles River have been hidden from view and the stream made useful and beautiful, the clear waters of unselfish service released by the War might be dammed up for all time, to hide the mudflats of selfishness and inefficiency which the world viewed with so little concern before the War. Certain it is that the world must emerge a better and in time a happier world, so that the sacrifices of the past may not have been in vain. To achieve this end, the active coöperation of all intelligent and patriotic men and women is needed fully as greatly as during the War. The problems of reconstruction of national and international life are fraught with many

uncertainties. The readjustment of labor and living conditions, unemployment, the menace of Bolshevism, the general unrest following the war, adequate military training for the future—all of these and many other problems must be met with the same calm courage and determination which were developed during the War. The summons to serve now, while lacking the thrill of the bugle and the call to arms, is fully as compelling; and it is still true that

the finest service to the University is service to the country and to the world as it emerges from the Great War.

Respectfully submitted,

JEROME D. GREENE, '96, New York,
KARL DELAITTRE, '97, Minneapolis,
ELIOT WADSWORTH, '98, Washington,
H. B. WELLS, '03, Milwaukee,
LANGDON P. MARVIN, '98, New York,

Committee,

By Langdon P. Marvin.

Report of the Committee on Scholarships

Generally speaking, during the last two years, the war years, the work of your Scholarship Committee has seemed to be more or less at a standstill. At any rate, we are not able to show any material results for that period. We feel, however, that it will be readily appreciated that it was an almost impossible undertaking to interest boys in scholarships and study at Harvard College when their one thought was to join the Army or Navy, and to secure real attention from our State representatives in the administration of the scholarships. Nevertheless, we continued to peg along so that the work that had been done could be easily resumed at the termination of the war period.

For the purpose of a hurried review of the situation since our last report, please let us recall to your attention that in 1916-1917 there were at Harvard as holders of Associated Harvard Clubs' Scholarships seven men, one from each of the following states: Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina and South Carolina. The candidate from Florida made in his freshman year a remarkable record, five A's, and since then he has maintained exceptionally high standing in his class. (In this, his junior year, he was the second man to be elected to the Phi Beta Kappa, which we understand places him the second man in his class in point of scholarship). In that year our scholarships were offered in Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming, and administered through

the local Committees representing your Committee.

In 1917-1918 we continued working upon our program; but, as has been stated, no results were secured. No candidate appeared. However, during this year we issued the descriptive pamphlet herein-after mentioned.

Last Fall (1918), by reason of the S. A. T. C., the necessity of financial aid to any boy who joined the Corps was eliminated. A boy from Phoenix applied for and was awarded the Arizona Scholarship; but upon his joining the Harvard Naval Unit, we withdrew the award, except to the amount of \$100.00. When the Naval Unit was disbanded we sent the scholarship holder the balance of his money and he is now in Cambridge doing very creditable work. At present he is the only Associated Clubs' Scholarship holder at Cambridge.

Our plans for the coming year contemplate the carrying on of our program along former lines. We have already made arrangements that scholarships of \$300 each be offered in the States of Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming. At this date no estimate of results can be made.

From the Treasurer's report will appear the condition of the Scholarship Funds. The total Scholarship Funds available at this date are approximately \$3,100.00.

A pamphlet descriptive of Harvard College and especially prepared to meet the needs of our various Club Scholarship and Auxiliary Committees was issued

by your Committee in March, 1918. We had found that many boys who desired to be candidates for Harvard Club Scholarships and their friends and teachers knew very little about the College, about entrance requirements, about student life in Cambridge, how to secure scholarships and other important matters. The pamphlet was prepared to give those persons such an introduction to Harvard as a prospective Harvard man should have. We printed 3,000 copies of the pamphlet and distributed them as follows: Five copies to the Scholarship Committee of each of the constituent clubs, several copies to the officers of the Associated Clubs and individuals who wrote in from time to time asking for copies, 1,500, one copy each, to the larger public high schools in the western and southern states, and over 500 copies to the College Office. The Committee will be very glad to furnish, on request, copies of this pamphlet and a limited supply will be on hand at the meeting place of the clubs in Buffalo for distribution. It will probably be necessary to prepare a second edition of this pamphlet. Suggestions or criticisms will be welcomed by your Committee.

At the Pittsburgh meeting in May, 1916, it was voted that constitutional amendments be prepared and submitted to provide for the increasing of the amount of our scholarships from \$300 to \$350 and for the opening of the scholarships to persons desiring to enter any of the departments of the University, preference, however, to be given to applicants for the degree of A.B. or S.B. The following draft of such amendment was prepared by your Committee for submission to the Buffalo Meeting scheduled for 1917. It is again submitted, with the recommendation of the Committee, for such action as the Associated Clubs may now desire to take in relation thereto:

Resolved, That Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which now reads as follows:

"Scholarships under this plan shall be in the amount of three hundred dollars, which sum shall be given, and not loaned, during the first year in Harvard College, to a candidate for the degree of A.B., or S.B."

be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Scholarships under this plan shall be in the

amount of three hundred and fifty dollars, which sum shall be given and not loaned. Students now entered or desiring to enter any department of Harvard University shall be eligible for the awards, provided, however, that as between applications of equal merit preference shall be given to the applicant desiring to enter the freshman class of Harvard College as a candidate for the A.B. or S.B. degree."

Further, the Committee desires to repeat a suggestion to the Clubs also contained in our 1917 Report, namely, the establishment of what might be termed a "Progress Scholarship", in the sum of \$350.00, to be awarded each year by this Committee, coöperating with the College Office, to that holder of a scholarship awarded by any one of the constituent Clubs or by one of the Associated Harvard Clubs' State Scholarship Committees, who makes the most progress in his freshman year in Harvard College. We think the prize ought to be limited to first year men in College. This prize we feel ought to stimulate interest in all the Clubs' and Associated Clubs' Scholarships. Dean Yeomans approved of the idea when it was previously brought to his attention.

Early in March, 1919, we received a letter from the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee describing one of the best pieces of constructive work undertaken by any of our local scholarship committees. It is so valuable that we reproduce it here in full.

Milwaukee, March 4, 1919.

Dear Mr. Baker:

In view of the approaching annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Buffalo, our experience in Milwaukee in illustrating Harvard among the schools may be of interest.

A member of the Harvard Club was appointed for each of the secondary schools whose duty it was to represent the Club and to keep in touch with the student body; to see that the School was provided with copies of Harvard pamphlets of Student's Expenses, College Aids, etc., and to coöperate with the Chairman in presenting an annual talk.

It is more particularly of these talks and the results obtained that I am writing.

The program consisted of a lecture illustrated by lantern slides of historical and modern views of the Yard and buildings, etc., lasting about one-half hour, followed by moving pictures of a Yale-Harvard football game in the Stadium.

There is no question from the reception that

we received and the little talks with students that came up afterwards, that considerable interest was aroused, especially by the moving pictures; but I always felt that the lecture was somewhat disjointed and not as effective as it might otherwise have been. The reason for this was principally that it was very nearly impossible for the speaker, no matter how eloquent,—and it was not easy to obtain good speakers—to touch lightly on so great a variety of subjects in the short time available and make his talk interesting as well as connected.

The remedy I would like to suggest would be a moving picture drama with all the wealth of material at Cambridge as a background against which the facts could be presented. As a prologue the lecturer would describe by means of lantern slides the scenes in order to arouse interest in the story and at the same time impart information. The story could be a dramatization of one of the Harvard short stories or material drawn from them which would present a vivid picture of the Cambridge life that would touch the imagination of our young audiences. The moving picture is not only in itself a drawing card, but it would be the medium of bringing home the spiritual and ideal aspects of the life at Cambridge, which after all is what Harvard means to the Harvard man.

An objection to the moving picture which we found a serious one was the expense; but this happily may be overcome by using a small portable projector, easily operated, costing about \$200.00, such as are used by salesmen, which could be passed on from one club to another which would meet all requirements of the fire underwriters without the necessity of putting up an asbestos booth or transporting heavy apparatus at a cost of from \$15.00 to \$20.00 an evening.

The production of the drama would require about 2,000 feet of film which would make a picture lasting about one-half hour at a cost of \$1.50 per foot if done with the best talent and depending somewhat upon the local conditions and number of actors required.

The scheme, you will agree, could not be undertaken at all unless backed by the Associated Clubs and the University; but, if successful, there would be no reluctance, I feel, on the part of the individual clubs to pay rental for the films and projector that would eventually pay for them.

Hoping that you will excuse this somewhat sketchy presentation of an idea and trusting that you will find it one fraught with great possibilities, I remain,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE MANIERRE,
Chairman Scholarship Committee.

This situation was brought to the attention of the Clubs shortly in the able report of the Special Committee on Activities of Harvard Clubs, James Duncan Phillips, '97, chairman, as printed in the reports of our committees for the Buffalo Meeting of 1917. We believe the suggestion is both interesting and valuable and recommend, therefore, that the matter be brought before our Buffalo Meeting for further discussion and action. In view of the fact that the Endowment Fund Committee is establishing a Publicity Department, we should expect to look to that committee for their criticism and coöperation.

In closing may we ask the continued financial support of the Clubs and the individuals who have contributed to the work of this Committee. It will be remembered that at present we are dependent upon voluntary subscriptions.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE F. BAKER, '01, *Chairman*,
Pittsburgh,

PHILIP K. BROWN, '90,
FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91,
FREDERICK W. DEWART, '90,
EDGAR H. WELLS, '97.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
THE NOMINATION OF OVERSEERS**

In response to your request for a report from the Committee on Nomination of Overseers, I beg to report that no names have been presented to me during the last two years by any of the constituent clubs. Consequently, I have presented no names to the standing Committee on Nomination of the Alumni Association.

Respectfully submitted,
C. L. HARRISON, '86, *Chairman*,
Chicago,
JOHN B. OLMSTEAD, '76,
VALENTINE H. MAY, '95,
RICHARD DEXTER, '01,
H. A. LEEKLEY, '96.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
THE ENDOWMENT FUND**

Your Committee supplements its report of May 3, 1917, by referring to the report of the President herewith who has had charge of the administrative work of the Endowment Fund Committee during the last two years.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS W. SLOCUM, '90, *Chairman*,
New York,
THOMAS W. LAMONT, '92,
STEVENS HECKSCHER, '96,
JOHN W. HALLOWELL, '01,
PARMELY W. HERRICK, '04.

Report of the Treasurer, G. C. Kimball, '00

GENERAL ACCOUNT

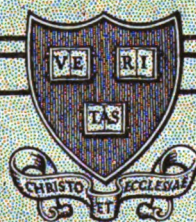
<i>Receipts:</i>	June 1, 1917	June 1, 1918	April 1, 1919
Balance Brought Forward,	\$1,721.57	\$ 782.83	\$1,224.00
Delinquent Dues,	\$ 50.25	\$ 30.00	\$ 19.40
Dues for Current Year,	1,553.20	1,144.60	864.65
Dues Advanced, 1917-1918,	8.10		
Interest,	33.58	13.03	14.68
Sale of Associated Harvard Clubs' Song Books,	174.13		
Credit Account Stamped Envelopes not used,	35.00		
Allotment from the income of Endowment Fund for the Year ending June 30, 1918,			962.29
Total,	\$1,854.26	\$1,187.63	\$1,861.02
Total Receipts,	\$3,575.83	\$1,970.46	\$3,085.02

<i>Disbursements:</i>	June 1, 1917	June 1, 1918	April 1, 1919
Stenographic Service (Office of Secretary),	\$ 430.00	\$ 415.00	\$ 247.12
Printing, Engraving and Postage,	599.84	176.40	83.69
Scholarship Committee,	6.27	30.77	256.94
Song Book Committee,	81.93	15.09	
Telegrams and Express Charges,	64.10	36.20	7.20
Interest (Account withdrawal from Savings Account),	1.60		
Incidental Expenses,	24.00	73.00	3.00
Reporting, Printing and Distributing Report of 1916 Meeting,	1,585.26		
Total Disbursements,	\$2,793.00	\$ 746.46	\$ 597.95
Balance,	\$ 782.83	\$1,224.00	\$2,487.07

SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT

<i>Receipts:</i>	June 1, 1917	June 1, 1918	April 1, 1919
Balance Brought Forward,	\$1,156.10	\$2,101.99	\$3,343.34
Subscriptions,	\$2,277.00	\$1,150.00	
Interest,	88.89	91.35	60.93
Credit with Bursar (See Report of May 19, 1916),	600.00		
Total,	2,965.89	1,241.35	60.93
Total Receipts,	\$4,121.99	\$3,343.34	\$3,404.27
<i>Disbursements:</i>			
To Bursar of Harvard University, account awards of Scholarship Committee,	2,020.00		300.00
Balance,	\$2,101.99	\$3,343.34	\$3,104.27

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

May 15, 1919

Number 32

**DR. DUDLEY A. SARGENT
HIS WORK AT HARVARD
FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION
AND SENSIBLE ATHLETICS**

PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED, BOSTON, MASS.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1919.

NUMBER 32.

News and Views

Motions

Not Seconded.

When the names of the candidates for nomination to the Board of Overseers were announced some weeks ago, the BULLETIN, after some weighing of *pro's* and *con's*, informed its readers that it would depart this year from a long-established policy and print letters advocating the choice of individual candidates. We foresaw the possibility that certain candidates with zealous friends might reap undue advantages, and we reserved the right to check any campaign savoring too strongly of electioneering. We felt, however, that a quickening of the general Harvard interest in the matter of selecting Overseers would outweigh any objections to the plan, and waited with interest to see what would happen.

What did happen? We received, and have printed, precisely one letter, in which a physician urged the nomination of a fellow-physician, on the excellent ground that the Board should contain more than the single representative of the medical profession already on it. Not another voice has been raised.

Had we been tempted to think that readers of the BULLETIN were more indifferent than the Harvard public in general to the composition of its own house of representatives, we should have taken comfort from the recently issued report of the Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs on the Nomination of Overseers. The Chairman

renders a brief report, reading, entire, as follows: "In response to your request for a report from the Committee on Nomination of Overseers, I beg to report that no names have been presented to me during the last two years by any of the constituent clubs. Consequently, I have presented no names to the standing Committee on Nomination of the Alumni Association."

Perhaps, after all, each of these straws indicates merely a breeze of approval for the manner in which the Alumni Association's nominating committee has been doing its work and leaving nothing to be said.

* * *

The Overseers' May Meeting. An event of recent origin is the two days' meeting of the Board of Overseers at Cambridge in May. It was held this year on Monday and Tuesday of this week, and was noteworthy for the inclusion of a new and valuable item in its program. This was a meeting on Monday afternoon, called especially to consider "The Relation of the College to the Student." The further announcement of it read: "The Board will confer with the Dean, Assistant Deans, Regent, Professor of Hygiene, Secretary of the Committee on the Choice of Electives, Chairman of the Athletic Association, and the Student Council."

Other colleges in recent years have developed an "Alumni Day", in which graduates are invited to revisit the haunts of their student days and see for themselves just how the business of education has come

to be conducted. The May meeting of the Board of Overseers is the Harvard equivalent of this plan. In its new stage of development, which has called into being the conference of this year, it appears to have made a most promising departure. Especially commendable is the inclusion of the Student Council among those who are summoned to meet the Overseers. We miss in the groups that are called together any representatives of the teaching force, primarily as such. Surely they have quite as much to do with "the Relation of the College to the Student" as the officials whose duties are chiefly administrative. But experiments of this kind cannot be expected to take their final form at their very inception. The thing to be thankful for is that so good a start has been made.

What we like especially about it all is that it affords a fresh token of an increasing close contact between the University and the Board. This new state of affairs is indicated with much force and suggestiveness in the "Report of the Committee on Service to the University", of which Langdon P. Marvin, '98, is chairman, printed in the Associated Harvard Clubs Supplement to the BULLETIN of last week. Several recent instances of fruitful action on the part of the Board of Overseers through the proposal of definite measures—such as the granting of war-time degrees—are there set forth; and the excellent suggestion is made that the individual alumnus may serve the University to good purpose by keeping in touch with the Overseers whom he helps to elect. "It would be a tiresome Harvard world", the report well says, "if all of those in it should agree; but it would be a futile Harvard world if, in any great questions of right and wrong, such as were presented by the Great War, the Harvard community cannot and does not act in complete and unselfish accord with every single Harvard man and organization, cheerfully taking its allotted part."

Dartmouth's New Curriculum. During the last couple of months both Yale and Princeton have announced radical changes in their programs of undergraduate instruction. Now Dartmouth joins the list with the promulgation of a greatly changed curriculum, the essential features of which are printed in this issue of the BULLETIN so that Harvard graduates may be kept informed concerning the general drift of educational policy at institutions other than their own. The Dartmouth plan has not been adopted hastily or without careful consideration of all the possibilities involved. It has been under discussion for more than a year and its detailed provisions bear the earmarks of prolonged scrutiny.

In its general outlines the program which Dartmouth has now adopted does not differ substantially from that which Harvard put into force seven or eight years ago. It is fundamentally a scheme of compulsory concentration and distribution, leaving to the student a relatively small number of free electives. But there is this important difference: the Dartmouth undergraduate will be held to a narrower range of subjects during the first two years of his college course, and is not expected to begin his concentration or specialization until the beginning of his junior year. As at Harvard, each student will be entirely free to select any subject (Latin, mathematics, history, philosophy, etc.) as his field of specialization; but the courses which make up each field will be definitely prescribed by the departments concerned.

A noteworthy feature of the Dartmouth scheme is the provision that every undergraduate must take a half course in "Problems of Citizenship", which will be given jointly by the departments of history, economics, and political science, although one member of the faculty will be placed in general charge of it. Likewise, a course on "Evolution" will be given by a group

of professors selected from the various scientific departments, and every undergraduate will be required to include it in his program of study. The idea is that every student, at an early stage in his college career, should be brought into contact with two great fields of human interest; namely, social relations and the natural sciences.

Perhaps the most significant thing about Dartmouth's new plan is its unconcealed reaction against the elective system. It indicates that the current is running strongly against the old practice of letting the undergraduate plan his own education by hit-or-miss methods. College faculties are everywhere trying to make up their minds as to the "minimum essentials" of a liberal education. And where they are able to reach a consensus on this matter, the tendency is to put the essentials in a prescribed list. It is not yet easy to say how far this drift is likely to carry us before it comes to an end; but there is no mistaking its strength at the present time.

* * *

The Baseball Nine. The Harvard baseball nine has not won many games this spring. Indeed, its record of only two victories in the schedule up to the middle of May is most unusual, if not unique, in the history of the sport at Harvard. It was suggested that the team would do better if the undergraduates gave it more enthusiastic support; therefore, they organized a procession last Saturday, and, headed by a brass band, marched to Soldiers Field, where Dartmouth and Harvard were about to play their annual game. The effect of this demonstration was not encouraging, as the score of the game, printed elsewhere, will show.

We have no desire to find fault with the nine and those responsible for it. We feel sure that all of them are doing their best, and that no one else is quite as unhappy as they are over the poor showing of the team. The chief cause of its weakness is a lack of

pitchers. A good pitcher is about 75 per cent. of a strong baseball nine; and a college team, when it has no pitcher of even moderate effectiveness, is weak indeed. That is the situation of the Harvard baseball nine today.

* * *

A Labor Union of College Professors. According to announcements in the Boston newspapers, a labor union of college professors has been organized in that city and has arranged for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The BULLETIN sees no reason why men who work with their heads should not organize, like those who work with their hands; but it cannot forbear to remark that most of those who are announced as charter members of the new organization do not happen to be college professors at all. Some of them have been professors, but are so no longer. Some never have been professors and are never likely to be. One or two are on the way to becoming professors, but are still on the lower rungs of the professorial ladder. Would it not be better to give the organization a less constricted name?

* * *

About the Bulletin. We are beginning to cherish the belief that the subscribers to the BULLETIN actually read it. A few weeks ago it printed a notice that money was being raised for the Fabric and Repairs Fund of Southwark Cathedral, London, and we have since learned that that article brought forth contributions from Harvard graduates. Further, the issue of April 24 contained a brief account of the Harvard lot in Mount Auburn Cemetery and the statement that funds for its maintenance were needed. Generous Harvard men have been stirred to contribute to that purpose also. These responses have been especially gratifying because no direct appeal for aid was made in either of the articles referred to.

FORTY YEARS OF DR. SARGENT

DR. DUDLEY A. SARGENT, Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium since it was opened, who has recently tendered his resignation to take effect in September, has throughout his forty years at Harvard been a pioneer in the advancement of physical education and the proper organization of intercollegiate athletics. "He it was", says Lawrence Perry in the *New York Evening Post*, "who held up the torch of physical preparedness for life at a time when too few either understood the things he was trying to do, or appreciated the ideals which he spent a lifetime in promulgating." From year to year he has developed the Harvard Department of Physical Education, although hampered by a lack of funds and sympathy; he has vitalized the Hemenway Gymnasium; he has studied the training of athletes and the organization of University sports; and he has constantly urged improvements. During these forty years his suggestions have seldom been warmly received: those adopted have been generally delayed for years. But as Dr. Sargent retires from the University, it is obvious that he has always been abreast of his subject—sufficiently abreast of it to enjoy the spectacle now of his theories and ideas about physical education and athletics transformed into guiding principles throughout this country, and in many parts of Europe.

Dr. Sargent graduated from Bowdoin College in 1875, and received the degree of A.M. from the same institution two years later. From Bowdoin he proceeded to Yale, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1878. In both institutions Dr. Sargent was active in the gymnasium, and, consequently, was well qualified to assume the duties of Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium in 1879, when he came to Cambridge. During his Harvard connection he has established a summer course that has attracted students from all over the world, who have gone back to teach others what Harvard had taught them; and he has served on numberless committees that have exam-

ined the subject of college athletics and made recommendations for improvement.

The summer course at the Hemenway Gymnasium was established, with the consent of the President and the Fellows, in 1887, to meet the demand for better-trained teachers in physical education. From a beginning of about fifty pupils and some dozen instructors and student assistants it has steadily increased in size and importance. No other course of instruction has had a greater influence upon physical education in this country. A short time before the war it numbered about 230 pupils, and 48 lecturers, instructors, and assistants. From 1887 to 1918 the total number of registrations in the Summer School of Physical Education was 4269, consisting of 3052 individuals. These students represent 1082 different institutions, of which 53 are in foreign countries. The total number includes 232 colleges, 245 secondary schools, 65 normal schools and 326 public schools; and, also 11 normal schools of physical education, 72 Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums, 51 Y. W. C. A. gymnasiums, 19 municipal gymnasiums, 30 athletic clubs, 27 state institutions, and four vocal training schools. Every state in the Union is represented.

Summer Courses in the Gymnasium.

The pupils who have attended the summer school courses have been largely teachers and instructors in various phases of physical work, who have multiplied their influence a great many hundred or thousand fold through the pupils in their respective institutions. The great demand of the age is for well-trained teachers in every branch of instruction, and for none more than in physical education—the basis for applied hygiene, applied psychology, and applied ethics. That Harvard has been able through its summer courses to cause a few ripples in the great ocean of ignorance and indifference on the general subject of physical education can scarcely be the least of the satisfactions of one who has spent forty years in the work.

The enrollment in the summer school

course has been broad and democratic, including men and women from every part of the country. The names of some of the better-known students who have been pupils of Dr. Sargent in the school follow: The late Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. Army; Gen. Mark L. Hersey, commander, Fourth Division, A. E. F.; Sir Francis Joseph Campbell, Principal, Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, London, England; the Late Booker T. Washington, Principal, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Robert R. Moton, Principal, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Frederick W. Maroney, Supervisor of Physical Education for the State of New Jersey; Dr. William Burdick, Supervisor of Physical Education for the State of Maryland; Dr. Charles H. Keene, Supervisor of Physical Education and Hygiene, Public Schools, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. A. K. Aldinger, Supervisor of Physical Education, Public Schools, New York City; Charles E. Cobb, Director, Wyonegonic Camps, Me.; William F. Garcelon, formerly Graduate Manager of Athletics, Harvard University; Fred W. Moore, Graduate Manager of Athletics, Harvard University; Dr. Thomas D. Wood, Professor of Physical Education, Columbia University; Dr. Fred E. Leonard, Professor of Hygiene and Physical Education, Oberlin College; Dr. Winfield Scott Hall, Professor of Physiology, Northwestern University; William F. Donovan, athletic coach, Harvard Athletic Association; John F. Moakley, athletic coach, Cornell University; E. K. Hall, Boston and New York lawyer, a former member of the Football Rules Committee and a prominent Dartmouth graduate; Oliver F. Cutts, lawyer and former Harvard football player.

The staff of instruction has included about 200 different technical instructors and assistants, selected from various colleges and schools throughout the country. The most prominent of the lecturers and special instructors, dead and living, have been: the late Dr. Henry P. Bowditch, the late Dr. Clarence J. Blake, Dr. Elliott G. Brackett, Dr. Edward H. Bradford, Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Edward Cowles, Dr. Eugene A. Crockett, Dr. W. S. Dennett, the late Dr. Thomas Dwight, the late Dr. George J. Englemann, Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, Dr. Robert W. Lovett, Dr. Charles L.

Scudder, Dr. Myles Standish, Dr. James H. McCurdy, Dr. George L. Meylan, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Dr. Pierson S. Page.

When Dr. Sargent first came to Harvard, the Faculty had imposed only one regulation on athletics at Harvard: "No match games, races or athletic exhibitions shall take place in Cambridge except after the last recitation hour on Saturday or after four o'clock in the afternoon." Today there is no department of the College that is more thoroughly organized and regulated than the Athletic Association. Dr. Sargent, with two others constituted the first committee in 1882 to consider the subject of athletics seriously. This committee endeavored to secure the joint action of various colleges to remedy the brutal and dangerous elements that had developed in football, and to that end called a conference for intercollegiate regulation, in New York City, Dec. 28, 1883. Eight colleges were represented. The committee, largely at the instigation of Dr. Sargent, proposed eight resolutions governing intercollegiate sports. At a second conference the resolutions were discussed again and sent to 21 colleges, with the understanding that adoption by five would make them binding. The resolutions were severely criticised at the time, and rejected; but all except one have since been adopted by the students themselves. The one exception is the regulation limiting the annual boat race to three miles instead of four—a regulation which Cornell and many other rowing colleges have already adopted.

Talking for the BULLETIN recently on the development of college athletics, Dr. Sargent said:

The Development of College Athletics.

When the Hemenway Gymnasium was erected in 1878 the first recognition was given to the different athletic activities of the students by furnishing special rooms for this purpose. The specific changes that have taken place from time to time, as athletics have developed, are many and various. All the games have been "speeded up" as it were, and specialized types of men have been selected for different positions in the various sports. The big, "beefy" man is no longer in demand in football and in rowing, where he was once thought indispensable. Power is still necessary to force a man through the rush line, or propel a boat through the water, but it must be power in action rather than in repose. Before a

student may enter an athletic contest, he must now pass a physical examination and give some positive evidence of physical vigor by attaining a certain minimum standard in an all-round strength test. Moreover, he is more carefully watched and judiciously treated by coaches and trainers than in the "olden times."

Many more men take part in athletics at the present time, including, of course, the period immediately preceding the European war, than in the eighties and nineties. This is due not only to the fact that there are more men from whom to select candidates for the teams, but also that more men come to college already prepared to engage in some popular athletic activity. In 1880, the year the gymnasium was opened, about 500 men engaged in some form of exercise including both gymnastics and athletics. In 1914-15 the Director of the Gymnasium granted 1015 permit cards to students qualified to enter some twenty different kinds of athletic contests. A number of men entered two or more sports, but the list does not include all who tried for the various teams,—only those who came up to the required test and passed the physical examination. There is no doubt that the increased interest in sanitation, hygiene and general health education that has spread throughout this country has aroused in many of our youths an interest in athletic games, as the most attractive means of attaining the desired end, i.e. a sound mind in a sound body. The conditions under which we are working and living in modern times make some form of physical activity vitally essential to school and college life. This has been made evident by the large percentage of young men rejected on account of physical disability in the recent draft. How vital to college life athletics are now considered, may be inferred from a resolution unanimously adopted at the last December meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association comprising some hundred or more institutions. It was deliberately recorded as the opinion of the association that physical training and athletics are an essential part of education, and that in every college or university, the department of physical training and athletics should be recognized as a department of collegiate instruction, directly responsible, like other departments, to the institution itself.

The regulation of athletics at the present time presents serious problems, Dr. Sargent continued:

The system is fundamentally defective from an educational point of view; those who need athletics most get the least. President Lowell covers the principal objections in his last annual report. Our whole system of athletics is now conducted as an expensive amusement—in which the many are willing to pay for seeing the sports in which only the few, from economic reasons,

can participate. As long as the management of athletics is dependent upon the gate receipts to meet expenses, sports and games must be conducted so as to attract the paying public. This means that the best natural athletes must be selected, the best coaches and trainers employed, and everything done to develop a winning team, for nothing draws like success. This method establishes a vicious circle from which there is no escape from many of the athletic evils of which college presidents and faculties complain. If the English Department should select the best natural actors, speakers and debaters in college, and drill them several hours a day for participation in popular plays, public debates and oratorical contests, upon the financial returns of which the department was dependent for funds with which to meet salaries and expenses, that situation would be analogous to the athletic. Similarly, the students not in training for the public contests would be as likely to be neglected. In my opinion the only result which would justify any such system in a college curriculum, is the keeping of large numbers of students in preparation for contests for long periods of time, because it is the preparatory training and not the public performances that are most beneficial. I am pleased to state that the Harvard Athletic Association has for several years past devoted some of its surplus gate receipts to the instruction and physical training of a considerable number of men who cannot hope to make the university or class teams. The weakness in the present method is, that as soon as inability to make a regular team becomes apparent, most students stop training for want of any further incentive.

Regarding the changes in gymnastics and athletics, Dr. Sargent said:

There have been many innovations in gymnastics and athletics since I came to Cambridge that have called for new methods of teaching and coaching. As many of these innovations have been along the lines of improvements,—or rather, increased difficulties,—they have required on the part of the students a higher degree of strength, skill and athletic ability. This has led in gymnastics as well as in athletics to the inevitable elimination of the weak and unskilled, familiarly called "cutting down the squad", until only the experts remain. This so-called improvement in the game, as in baseball, for instance, has been followed by two unfortunate results. Too high a degree of development in the way of fine points in any game or sport requires too much specialization, and often reduces the value of the game as a means of all-round exercise and physical training. It also reduces the number of men who will engage in it, as only those who are naturally expert can hope to excel and get a place on the team. The war has called the attention of the public to this weakness in our athletic

system, and now the demand is for simpler sports and games in which large numbers may be encouraged to take part. Mass exercises for the weak as well as the strong and athletics for all (as explained in my article in the ALUMNI BULLETIN, Jan. 24, 1918) are needed most. Group and class contests may now be arranged in running, jumping, rowing, swimming, wall-scaling, chariot-racing, etc., which arouse the greatest interest and enthusiasm and give everybody a chance to compete for the glory of the group, the class, or the college.

Lack of Money and Co-operation.

Although the Department of Physical Education has progressed since Dr. Sargent first came to Harvard, and the Hemenway Gymnasium has become more popular, lack of money and coöperation has hindered natural growth. The practical success of the Hemenway Gymnasium during the first twenty years, under the voluntary method described, may be judged by the number of lockers rented and the physical examinations given. In 1880, the year the gymnasium opened, the original 474 lockers were all rented and 625 examinations were made. In 1894 additional lockers had been added to meet the requirements so that 1,441 were rented and 1,263 examinations were made. Many men used the gymnasium who dressed in their rooms and did not submit themselves to an examination. The average daily attendance in the nineties was about 700. Dr. Sargent's department has made 50,000 physical examinations, including 18,000 individuals.

For years the department has had an appropriation of \$12,000, while other parts of the University have received more money as they have progressed. Budgets for gymnasiums in other colleges in the country run as high as \$75,000. The Hemenway Gymnasium is operated by a staff of three men, as it has been for years. In other colleges the staff has been increased according to needs; at Columbia there are now 16 men supervising the work of the gymnasium.

Commenting on changes that would benefit physical training at Harvard, Dr. Sargent said:

I have maintained for years that physical training in colleges should be put upon the same footing as that of other departments of education. If attendance is required in the recitation rooms, lecture halls and laboratories, attendance should

be required in the gymnasiums, and on the water and the athletic fields. Some credit should be given for the so-called "physical" courses, as is given for the mental courses. At Harvard where most of the academic work is elective, I would put physical training and athletics on the same footing, as set forth in my article "Athletics in the Colleges", printed in the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN of Jan. 30, 1919.

When I came to Harvard in the fall of 1879 there was little interest in physical education as such. The use of the old gymnasium was largely confined to students who were training for the university crew, the university baseball team, and the four class crews and ball nines. Most of the students felt that the gymnasium was no place for them unless they wanted to see the candidates for the crews row on the machines, or unless they were trying for a position on one of the other athletic teams.

Dr. Sargent explained how difficult it had been for him to make the Gymnasium vital:

I had met a similar situation at Bowdoin and at Yale ten years previous, and, in order to overcome it, had induced the faculties of these institutions to make attendance at the gymnasium compulsory for all freshmen. This required attendance was supplemented by physical examinations and personal observations that gave me an opportunity to study the different types of physiques presenting themselves at our colleges and universities. What I found in my studies of the students at Bowdoin and Yale showed me the utter futility of hoping to get good results by grouping men so diversified in age, size and strength, into classes pursuing the same course of physical exercises.

When I came to Harvard, the elective system had just been introduced, and I found there was a great objection to having attendance at the gymnasium required; so attendance was left voluntary for all classes. The physical examinations, however, were intensified and every effort made through measurements, strength tests, prescription cards and anthropometric charts to awaken in the student an interest in his own physique. This interest was fostered further by furnishing the new Hemenway Gymnasium with a large number of special developing appliances, a fine equipment of the ordinary baths, lockers and gymnasium apparatus, and separate rooms for fencing, boxing, wrestling, rowing, bowling, handball, baseball, running, etc. The apparatus in the main hall was so arranged that it could readily be removed to make room for large voluntary classes in calisthenics and light gymnastics.

In my opinion, the physical condition of Harvard students has greatly improved during the past forty years. This may fairly be judged by the gradual increase in height, weight and

strength. In 1880 the height of the average student was 67.7 inches and the average weight 135.2 pounds. At the present time the height of the average student is 68.7 and the average weight 141.6 pounds. The average strength has increased about one-fourth. As a natural accompaniment to this physical improvement, as shown by the standards mentioned, has come an improvement in the purity of the skin, the tone of the muscles, the uprightness of the figure and the functional capacity of the vital organs. Athletic accomplishment in hope of making some of the teams, rather than physical education for its own sake, is now the aim of most of the undergraduates. There are, however, a considerable number of graduate students and instructors who take a regular, systematic course of physical exercise at the Gymnasium and elsewhere, with a view to keeping themselves physically and mentally fit for college duties. These men use the gymnasium and its facilities most wisely, and provision should always be made for them. I think undoubtedly that there is a greater general interest in the body today than there was when I first came to Cambridge. This interest, however, does not show itself so much in pride of muscular development, as in consciousness of functional power and ability to do things.

In regard to compulsory physical training in college, Dr. Sargent said:

Where an adequate system of physical training is started in the secondary schools and carried on through the growing and developing period of youth, a young man should enter college prepared in body as well as in mind for his college duties. Under such circumstances, if proper and ample facilities were provided, he might be trusted to take such physical exercise as is necessary in the form of sports, games and gymnastics to keep him in fine working condition. Many boys come to college, however, without having had any opportunity to play or to engage in any recreative games or exercises. They are sadly in need of physical development and can do nothing which requires strength, skill or the ordinary muscular coördinations. Unless these young men get some sort of physical training in college, they will never get it, and will enter upon their life work incapacitated for many of its responsibilities as well as its joys and pleasures. Such a class would profit greatly from three hours a week of compulsory physical training.

Dr. Sargent has given of his best to Harvard, which means that Harvard has received the best supervision of physical education possible with the facilities that have been supplied by the University. The next director of the Gymnasium may well profit by the discoveries and suggestions of his predecessor.

THE NINE LOSES AGAIN

The Harvard baseball nine played and lost two games last week. The scores follow: Wednesday—Holy Cross, 8; Harvard, 6. Saturday—Dartmouth, 9; Harvard, 0. Both games were played on the home grounds.

The undergraduates paraded to Soldiers Field before the game on Saturday and did their best to help the team win, but their efforts did not avail. Three bases on balls, two bunts of which the Harvard pitcher and first baseman made a mess, a fly to centre field, the catcher's throw to second base when no Harvard player was there, and several stolen bases—all in the first inning—gave Dartmouth four runs and practically ended the game. In the fourth inning, four wild throws enabled the visitors to score three additional runs.

The Harvard players not only fielded poorly, but failed to make a hit off Murphy, the Dartmouth pitcher, in the six innings which were played. In fact, the team was so thoroughly demoralized by the mistakes of the first inning that it did not recover its equilibrium during the rest of the game. The score of the visitors might have been larger if rain had not stopped the contest after Dartmouth had been put out in the seventh inning.

The summary of the Dartmouth game follows:

DARTMOUTH.

	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
J. H. Murphy, 2b.,	3	3	0	0	1	0
Kopf, s.s.,	3	1	2	0	0	0
Martin, 3b.,	4	1	2	0	1	0
Merritt, l.f.,	3	1	0	1	0	0
Grey, lb.,	2	1	1	6	1	0
Grundman, r.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bruce, c.f.,	1	0	0	2	0	0
Ross, c.,	3	1	0	7	0	1
J. T. Murphy, p.,	2	1	0	2	1	0
Totals,	24	9	5	18	4	1

HARVARD.

	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Knowles, l.f.,	2	0	0	3	0	1
Emmons, s.s.,	2	0	0	0	2	1
Phinney, 3b.,	1	0	0	1	1	0
Perkins, 3b., s.s.,	2	0	0	1	2	2
Bigelow, c.f.,	2	0	0	1	1	1
Bigelow, c.f.,	2	0	0	1	1	0
Frothingham, r.f.,	2	0	0	1	0	0
McLeod, 2b.,	2	0	0	2	3	1
Stillman, c.,	1	0	0	2	1	2
Gammack, c.,	1	0	0	0	2	0
Johnson, p.,	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hardell, p.,	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	18	0	0	18	12	9
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dartmouth,	4	0	0	3	1	1—9
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

THE HARVARD TRACK TEAM

HARVARD'S track team bears at least one resemblance to other eastern track teams this year: it is weaker than its immediate predecessors. Men who have ability, and who might account for themselves well in competition, lack the experience which it has been possible for athletes of the pre-war years to have. In three meets held during the winter and early spring, the Harvard track team emerged with a mediocre record; in one meet—with M. I. T.—it took first place in nine of the 13 events.

On May 17, Harvard meets Yale in New Haven; on May 24, Princeton in Cambridge; and on May 30 and 31, the Inter-collegiate events will be run off in Cambridge.

According to "Pooch" Donovan, the Harvard trainer, it is too early in the season to estimate with accuracy the future of the Harvard team. Against a driving rain and wind, Yale defeated Princeton, last Saturday, with a score of 61 to 43; the records, made under those conditions naturally do not compare very favorably with those of former meets.

The Harvard team became active about Dec. 1, 1918, when Ames Stevens, '19, of Lowell, Mass., was elected acting captain, and Laurence B. Leonard, Occ., of Lynn, Mass., manager. Only recently William Moore, Occ., of Gloucester, Mass., who returned to College from the service after the Easter recess, has been elected captain. The squad now comprises about 50 men.

Moore, who entered College with the class of 1918, had no track experience prior to his freshman year. In his sophomore year, he ran dashes on the Harvard team, and, in the recent meet with M. I. T., showed that he is still fast in the 100 and 220-yards dashes. C. G. Krogness, '21, of Oak Park, Ill., is a reliable member of the team. He has recently been ill, but is fast coming back into good condition. He has done well in previous meets over the hurdles, and in running high jump. E. O. Gourdin, '21, of Cambridge, is a fair sprinter, and is being rounded into a

quarter-miler, since this year Harvard has no men on the team comparable to Bingham and Barron of recent seasons. Other good men on the team are: H. C. Flower, '19, of Kansas City, Mo., in the 100-yards dash and running broad jump; D. F. O'Connell, '21, of Dorchester, in the mile run; D. Hutchinson, '19, of Dorchester, in the two-mile run; D. J. Duggan, '20, of Wakefield, Mass., and A. W. Douglass, '21, of Brookline, Mass., in the 880-yards run; Ames Stevens, in the hammer throw; and R. W. Harwood, '20, of Littleton, Mass., in the pole vault.

In the first meet of the year, a service meet at the East Armory, Boston, on Feb. 15, the Harvard relay team defeated the B. A. A. team by 15 yards. The Harvard team then consisted of H. D. Costigan, '20, W. H. Goodwin, '20, D. F. O'Connell, '21, and D. J. Duggan, '20. Harvard won no places in the other events. In the B. A. A. games, on March 1, the Harvard relay team was again successful, defeating the Yale relay team by 30 yards. In this match the Harvard team was composed of the same men with the exception of A. W. Douglass, '21, who took the place of Costigan.

At the N. E. A. A. U. meet in Boston, on March 15, Harvard did not run a relay, but E. O. Gourdin, '21, won the 60-yards dash, and H. C. Flower, '19, took third place in the same event. Gourdin took a place in the 300-yards dash.

Harvard took seven places in the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival at Philadelphia on April 25 and 26. On the first day, Ames Stevens, '19, won the 56 pound weight throw, and E. O. Gourdin, '21, came second in the running hop, step, and jump; C. G. Krogness, '21, was second in the running high jump; C. A. Clark, '19, second in the 16-pound shot-put; H. C. Flower, '19, third in the running broad jump; and R. W. Harwood, '20, third in the pole vault. By a narrow margin, the University of Chicago relay team won the two-mile relay race over Harvard.

Against the weak M. I. T. team on May

3, Harvard won nine of the thirteen firsts. H. C. Flower, '19, broke the former Harvard running broad jump record, scoring 23 feet and 3 inches; but this new record may be contested on the grounds that there was a slope at the "take off", and a favorable wind. W. Moore, Occ., came first in

the 100-yards dash as well as the 220-yards dash; D. F. O'Connell, '21, won the mile run, and D. Hutchinson, '19, the two-mile; C. G. Krogness, '21, the 120-yards high hurdles and the running high jump; R. W. Harwood, '20, the pole vault; and C. A. Clark, '19, the shot-put.

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

From the Harvard War Records Office, Established by the Harvard Alumni Association.
Address, Harvard War Records Office, Cambridge, Mass.

The Harvard Dead.

Army and Navy,	305
Auxiliary,	24
Total	329

Died in the Service.

Law '16-17—GEORGE WAITE GOODWIN, 2d lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), died as the result of an aeroplane accident July 15, 1918, in the hospital at Chateauroux, France. Goodwin went overseas in 1917, and was a driver with the American Ambulance Field Service at Verdun, Bras, and Vacherauville, from June 25 to Oct. 24 of that year. He enlisted in the Air Service, Nov. 5, 1917, and trained at Tours, St. Maixent, and Ecole de Chateauroux. He was commissioned May 18, 1918. Lt. Goodwin was buried with military honors in the American Cemetery at Chateauroux.

In Military or Naval Service.

'88—William Rand, who went to France, March 29, 1918, as major, J. A. G. D., was promoted to lieutenant colonel, Oct. 14, 1918, and to colonel, April 22, 1919. He was discharged, May 1.

'90—Curtis H. Page, major, O. C., is executive officer at the Morgan General Ordnance Depot, South Amboy, N. J.

'97—David D. Scannell, M.D. '00, major, M. C., a member of Base Hosp. Unit No. 7, has returned home.

'98—Bartlett H. Hayes, major, Inf., who went overseas in August, 1918, with the 322d Inf., is now attached to 162d Inf. Brigade Hdqrs., 81st Div. His address is A. P. O. 791, A. E. F.

M.D. '99—Robert B. Osgood, lieutenant colonel, M. C., is at the office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

'03—Thomas H. Graydon, captain, Inf., has returned to the United States. He served in France with Co. B, 7th M. G. Bn., 3d Div.

'03—Robert J. Kissock, M.D. '06, captain, M. C., was aural surgeon with Base Hosp. No. 7, which was in foreign service from July, 1918, to March, 1919.

'05—Walter W. Manton, M.D. '11, captain, M. C., 26th Inf., 1st Div., received the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. Accompanying his battalion in the attack, Capt. Manton was with the second wave when he sustained a compound fracture of the right forearm from a bursting shell. He, nevertheless, refused to go to the rear, but remained on duty until the final objective was reached in the afternoon, attending the wounded and directing their evacuation."

S.T.B. '05—Albert Léo, chaplain of the 9th Div., French Army, formerly of the *Chasseurs Alpins*, is visiting this country in the interest of the inter-church committee for Christian relief in France and Belgium. He has been decorated with the *Croix de Guerre* and *Médaille Militaire*, and received his sixth citation for valor after being severely wounded in an attack at Courland on the Vesle in coöperation with American troops.

'07—Griffith C. Evans, captain, A. S. (Aero.), is acting temporarily as scientific attaché in the American Embassy at Rome, Italy.

'07—T. Edward Hambleton was a colonel, A. C. D., at the time of his discharge. He was promoted from lieutenant colonel March 2, 1919.

'09—Templeton Briggs, 1st lieutenant, F. A., was released from his regiment at Coblenz and returned to the United States as a casual, arriving on the "America." He has been honorably discharged at Camp Meade, Md. Briggs was commissioned from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., in November, 1917, and went overseas with the 322d F. A., 83d Div.

'09—Walter Frothingham Hall, U. S. A., will be an enlisted instructor in the College of Letters, A. E. F. University, Beaune, France, until the middle of June.

Sc. '06-08—Ernest F. Slater, lieutenant, U. S. N. (Medical Corps), is on duty at the Navy Recruiting Station, Newark, N. J.

'12—Henry K. Hardon, 1st lieutenant, Inf., has been on detached service from the 307th Regt., since his arrival in France in January, 1918. He was first liaison officer at Blois, then in the British military intelligence station at Le Havre, and later assistant intelligence officer at

St. Nazaire. Since August he has been chief intelligence officer at Aix-les-Bains. He was recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal.

LL.B. '12—Harry O. Palmer has been promoted to major, J. A. G. D. On April 30, 1919, he was relieved from duty as assistant executive officer and commanding officer of the enlisted detachment in the office of the Judge Advocate General, and assigned to duty as assistant in the Military Justice Division preparatory to proceeding to Tientsin, China, as judge advocate of the A. E. F. in China.

'13—George H. Bigelow, captain, M. C., served overseas with Base Hosp. No. 56.

'13—Arthur S. Harrington, captain, 17th Cav., U. S. A., formerly stationed at Douglas, Ariz., has been detailed for service in Hawaii.

'14—George P. Harrington, lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), has been detached from the Purchasing Div., in Paris, and sent to Warsaw, Poland, with the U. S. Food Commission.

'14—Herbert A. Horgan, 1st lieutenant, has gone to Russia. He was formerly in charge of the Foreign Speaking Soldier Section of the Military Intelligence Div., General Staff.

'15—J. Humphrey Hustis, Jr., captain, C. E., returned from service with the A. E. F. in France, April 6, 1919, and was discharged at Washington, D. C., April 12.

'15—Birger V. Zamore, 1st lieutenant, C. E., who served abroad with the 1st Engineers, 1st Div., arrived at New York, May 2.

LL.B. '15—Thomas J. Hargrave, captain, 309th M. G. Bn., 78th Div., received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Grandpré, France, Oct. 26, 1918.

'16—Ervin T. Drake, Jr., lieutenant, U. S. A. A. C., who commanded S. S. U. 646 in France from December, 1916, to December, 1918, expects to be in America by the last of June. He was transferred on the first of December to Mayence, Germany, to establish and conduct parc "A", Echelon Americain. While under the command of Drake, S. S. U. 646 (formerly S. S. U. 5, Harjes formation) won the *Croix de Guerre* with two palms, with a gold star, and with a silver star. This section is authorized also to wear the fourragère with ribbon colors of the *Croix de Guerre* and fourragère with colors of the *Médaille Militaire*. Lt. Drake went overseas in February, 1916.

'16—J. Arthur Swinson, lieutenant, A. G. D., who is assistant to the Military Attaché, American Legation, Lisbon, Portugal, was decorated Chevalier of the Military Order of Avis, on Dec. 31, 1918.

M.D. '16—Carl T. Harris, 1st lieutenant, M. C., was assistant surgeon in Base Hosp. No. 7, which was in foreign service from July, 1918, to March, 1919.

'17—James K. Hoyt, Jr., 1st lieutenant, Inf., after graduating from the Army General Staff College, A. E. F., was assigned to Hdqrs. 1st Div., now located at Montabaur, Germany. He is assistant to one of the staff officers of that division.

'17—Clifton E. Neal, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., has been relieved from active duty.

'18—Frank Q. Magie, lieutenant, who served with Hdqrs., 171st Inf. Brigade, 86th Div., A. E.

F., is attending Montpellier University in southern France. He expects to complete his course in June.

Law '16-17—Roy L. Rush, 1st lieutenant, Inf., who was invalidated home last November, has been for some time under treatment at Camp Lewis, Wash. He was injured by gas and by high explosive shell northwest of Romagne, Oct. 20, 1918. His nose, throat, and eyes were badly burned, and his right leg and side paralyzed. Lt. Rush was intelligence officer for the 2d Bn., 355th Inf., 89th Div.

'20—William H. Cary, Jr., sergeant, 301st F. S. Bn., is at the Army Radio Station, Villerupt, France.

'20—Sumner Sewall, 1st lieutenant, A. S. (Aero.), while serving with the 15th Aero Sq., A. E. F., received the Distinguished Service Cross "for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Men-la-Tour, France, June 13, 1918, and near Landes-St. Georges, France, October 18, 1918. On June 3, Lt. Sewall with two other pilots attacked a formation of six hostile planes. Though his companions were forced to withdraw because of jammed guns, he succeeded in sending one of his adversaries down in flames. On October 18, while on a voluntary patrol, this officer saw an American observation plane being attacked by a German plane (Fokkertype) accompanied by eight other hostile planes. He immediately attacked and destroyed the Fokker and in turn was attacked by the other eight planes. By skilful manoeuvring he evaded them and escorted the observation plane back to our lines."

In Auxiliary, Relief, or Other Service.

'96—Harry D. Kirkover, captain, Am. R. C., returned recently from England, where he was divisional commander of the Liverpool Zone.

'00—William N. Seaver, formerly camp librarian at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., has been transferred to the Dispatch Office, American Library Association, Newport News, Va.

'05—Raymond H. Oveson, LL.B. '08, formerly major of the 3d Bn., 13th Inf., Mass. S. G., was promoted to colonel, Nov. 8, 1918, and has been assigned to command the 13th Inf.

LL.B. '06—Harold T. Clark was attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, in Paris, during January, February, and March, as assistant to Mr. Bernard M. Baruch.

'09—Karl S. Cate, who has been in overseas Y. M. C. A. work since October, 1917, was recently put in charge of the Leave Area in France, covering twenty-nine cities and towns scattered from one end of the country to the other. With a staff of 873 assistants, he takes care of 35,000 men.

Gr. '13-14, '15-16—Mandeville J. Barker, Y. M. C. A. Chaplain, on duty with the 108th M. G. Bn., A. E. F., was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Boslieux, France, Sept. 15, 1918. "Mr. Barker showed a fearless disregard for his own safety by crawling out in front of the line under heavy machine-gun and sniper fire to aid wounded soldiers, whom he carried back to shelter after dressing their wounds. He also administered aid to a German within 20 yards of the enemy lines and brought him in."

HENRY WESTON FARNSWORTH, '12

(FROM "MEMOIRS OF THE HARVARD DEAD.")

HENRY FARNSWORTH was the first of the Harvard men fallen in the war whose name is enshrined in a permanent memorial touching the daily lives of students in Harvard College. The Farnsworth Room in the Widener Library Building, a room full of books to be read merely for pleasure, and in a comforting quiet, symbolizes with special aptness the



sanctuary which this young man, through the brief span of a life crowded with more than the commonly allotted share of vivid experience, found in the best reading, pictures, and music.

He was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, August 7, 1890, the son of William Farnsworth of the Harvard Class of 1877, and Lucy Holman (Burgess) Farnsworth. When he was twelve he went to Groton School, whence he proceeded to Harvard College, as a member of the Class of 1912. An anecdote related in the "Foreword" to a privately printed volume of his letters suggests the difficulties he was always to encounter in following the trodden paths of convention:

When eleven he went to a day-school in Boston. It was his first contact with the outside world. One day, after he had been to school for a few weeks, he came home three hours late, and said, "Mother, if you were a man, would you want to experience life? I felt that way this afternoon, and I have had a soda in every soda-water fountain in Boston."

This early desire to experience life was destined to carry him far afield. His first summer vacation gave him a taste of camping in the West, an initiation into the beauty of "letting nature have its way." Early in his sophomore year, dissatisfied with the mode of life into which he had fallen at college, he resolved to follow his own bent, to test his own resources, and, without informing his family of his plans, shipped as a deck-hand on a cattle-ship sailing for England. His hopes of maintaining himself by his pen proved delusive, and, in response to an advertisement of work to be had at a sheep station in Australia, he sailed steerage in a small steamer, bound for Melbourne. "Lord, I wish I was coming into the tropics again for the first time", he wrote afterwards. "I came through the Suez Canal, and struck the East all in a heap. Nineteen years of age, and a head full of all kinds of rot at that." The magic of Eastern names—especially Rangoon, Singapore, Parang—bewitched him. "What romance I had in those days, and how quick I lost it too,—that fool kind, I mean, like calf love."

Romance met with rough handling when Farnsworth first stepped ashore in Australia. This was at Fremantle, where his ship stopped on its way to Melbourne. Returning to the vessel after dark, and passing through a rough part of the town, he was set upon, knocked senseless, and robbed of everything, even his shoes. Fortunately he was able to reach the ship before its sailing, but, utterly stranded in Melbourne, without money even to travel on to the sheep station he had come so far to find, he was obliged to pocket his pride and cause a cable to be sent to his father, asking for a little money. "All the rest of his life", says the "Foreword" to his "Letters", "he never forgot that the first act of his struggle for independence was a cry for help, when he had travelled to the other side of the world to try to help himself."

The help that came from home enabled him to spend seven months in Australia as a sheep-herder, exercising his skill in

horsemanship, and at the same time doing the hard, solitary thinking which brought him home again in time for the next year of study at college. With him this took the form of a wide range of reading in many literatures, paralleled by the eager hearing of all the good music within reach. Through attending the Harvard Engineering Camp in the summer of 1911, he made up enough of his interrupted studies to graduate with his class in 1912. That summer he passed in Europe, especially Russia, and, joining his family in Paris, returned to enter the Graduate School of Business Administration in the autumn. Then the Balkan War broke out, and Farnsworth hastened to the scene of it.

The record of his experiences in that upheaval of the Near East is preserved in a volume, "The Log of a Would-be War Correspondent" which he published a year later. The news of "trouble in Balkans", Farnsworth wrote, "seemed to be received with calm interest by the public; but in me it started a veritable fire." His narrative of the results showed him chiefly occupied with frantic but unavailing endeavors to have himself attached to the Turkish army as an accredited correspondent. Failing in this, he mounted himself on a little stallion which he named John Henry Newman ("John Henry" for short), set forth loudly whistling the Eroica Symphony in the zest of his private adventure towards the front, there ran imminent risks of cholera and shell fire, saw much of ghastly and entertaining realities, and wrote about them afterwards with a liveliness of apprehension and description worthy of something more than a "would-be correspondent."

Returning to America he took up his studies in the Harvard Business School through the spring of 1913, and in the autumn of that year, having determined to make writing his occupation, seized an opportunity to become an actual war correspondent, in Mexico, for the *Providence Journal*. His letters were printed on the editorial page of that newspaper, and on his return to the United States he served, in the winter of 1913-14, on its staff of reporters. Back again to Mexico he went when American troops were landed at Vera Cruz, and he was in Mexico City when the European war broke out. He came home

immediately, to receive his heart's desire when his family, unimportuned, consented to his setting forth to Europe. There he meant to look on and write about what he saw. Before the end of October he was in Paris, and ready to join an independent fighting corps in case of its acceptance by the British Government. This was not accorded, and after a visit to Spain and a lonely month in the Island of Mallorca, Farnsworth found himself back in Paris; where the cause of France took such hold upon him that on January 1, 1915, with the cabled consent of his family, he enlisted in the Foreign Legion for the duration of the war.

His printed letters show what manner of man he was, what manner of life he led in the Legion, more clearly than could anything else. Let the following passages tell their story:

Paris, Jan. 5, 1915.

I formally and definitely joined the *Légion Etrangère* this morning, and tomorrow morning I go into barracks here in Paris, and as soon as the company is ready, on to the front. The joining was to me very solemn. After being stripped and examined as carefully as a horse, and given a certificate of "aptitude" I went to another place and was sworn in. A little old man with two medals and a glistening eye looked over my papers and then in a strong voice asked if I was prepared to become a soldier of France and, if asked to, lay down my life for her cause. Then I signed, and was told to report the next morning and be prepared to start training at once.

I went out and walked down the Boulevard des Invalides, with Napoleon's tomb behind me. It was warm and foggy, and the golden-winged horses on the Pont Alexandre III seemed to be stirring through the mist. Lately I have come to love Paris beyond all cities, and now I think in a dim way I can understand how the French love it.

Paris, Jan. 9, 1915.

In the first place, there is no tough element at all. Many of the men are educated, and the very lowest is of the high-class workman type. In my room, for instance, there are "Le Petit Père Uhlin", an old Alsatian, who has already served fourteen years in the Legion in China and Morocco; the Corporal Lebrun, a Socialist well known in his own district; Engler, a Swiss cotton broker from Havre; Donald Campbell, a newspaper man and short-story writer, who will not serve in the English army because his family left England in 1745, with the exception of his father, who was Captain in the Royal Irish Fusiliers; Sukuna, a Fijian student at Oxford, black as ink; Hath, a Dane, over six feet, whom Camp-

bell aptly calls "The Blonde Beast" (*vide* "Zarathustra"); Von somebody, another Dane, very small and young; Bastados, a Swiss carpenter, born and bred in the Alps, who sings—when given half a litre of canteen wine—far better than most comic opera stars, and who at times does the *Ranz des Vaches* so that even Petit Père Uhlin claps; the brigadier Mussorgsky, cousin descendant of the composer, a little Russian; two or three Polish Jews, nondescript Belgians, Greeks, Roumanians, etc. I already have enough to write a long (ten thousand word) article, and at the end of the campaign can write a book truly interesting.

Paris, Jan. 17, 1915.

The other day I bought a pair of boots and was at the *caisse* paying for them, when the manager of the shop dashed up and said he would not take any payment from "*un des petits Légionnaires*." I explained to him that I had plenty of money, but that if he would give me a reduction, I would see that the difference went where it would be really appreciated. He gave me ten francs off, and I gave five to Le Petit Père Uhlin and five to de Hath, a Dane and a gentleman, explaining of course how I got the money. Uhlin sent a money order to his wife in Alsace, and de Hath bought a pair of gloves. I mention this episode because it is a good example of the way things go in our company. Although Uhlin has spent hours showing me how to take down the rifle, to grease boots, fence with the bayonet, polish my belt, etc., I have never dared offer him any money, although I knew he had not a cent except the five centimes per day that is the regulation pay.

About Mar. 7, 1915. (After moving toward the front).

Then came the magic of the nights. At sundown we began to do sentry, hour on and hour off till daylight. We were about 50 metres from the German trenches and not allowed to shoot (why, I don't know). As the night grows, and you stand crouching and watching for any sign of life ahead of you, the very air seems to come to life. All is still, nobody talks above a whisper, and all lights are out. From trenches, all along the maze of line, shots crack out and stray impersonal bullets whiz by on unknown errands. A huge rocket candle shoots up and hangs for a moment above the earth, lighting up a section of the country, big guns boom out, and shells like witches riding to a feast whiz by. Sometimes, with a whistle and bang, a half-dozen "75's" swoop over like a covey of devil's quail, and we stand crouching and watching for any sign of human life. It never came. Just the impersonal bang and whistle.

May 30, 1915.

Of the last six days in the lines, *rien à signaler*, except two patrols, which lacked nothing but the

Germans to make them successful. Between the lines is a broad fertile field of beet sugar and clover. It is grown high enough to hide a man crawling on his stomach, and in spots, even on all fours. It is here that the patrols take place. The first was an attempted ambush. Fifteen of us, with an adjutant, a sergeant, and two corporals, went out and hid in a spot where Germans had been seen twice before. None appeared. The next night seven of us were detailed to carry French papers, telling of Italy's declaration of war, into the German lines. We crawled from 9 o'clock till 11.30, and succeeded in sticking papers on their barbed wire. They have since then steadily ignored them, much to our disgust.

There is a certain fascination in all this, dull though it may seem. The patrol is selected in the afternoon. At sunset we meet to make the plans and tell each man his duty; then at dark our pockets are filled with cartridges, a drawn bayonet in the belt, and our magazines loaded to the brim. We go along the *boyau* to the *petit poste* from which it is decided to leave. All along the line the sentinels wish us good luck and a safe return. In the *petit poste* we clamp on the bayonets, blow noses, clear throats, and prepare for three hours of utter silence. At a word from the chief we form line in the prearranged order. The sentries wish us luck for the last time, and the chief jumps up on the edge of the trenches and begins to work his way quickly through the barbed wire. Once outside he disappears in the beet weeds and one after another we follow.

Then begins the crawl to the appointed spot. We go slowly, with frequent halts. Every sound must be analyzed. On the occasion of the would-be ambush, I admit I went to sleep after a while in the warm fresh clover where we lay. It was the Adjutant himself who woke me up with a slight hiss; but as he chose me again next night, he does not seem to have thought it a serious matter.

Then, too, once home we do not mount guard all the rest of the night, and are allowed to sleep in the morning; also there are small, but pleasing, discussions of the affair, and above all the hope of some night suddenly leaping out of the darkness hand to hand with the Germans.

Aug. 13, 1915.

We will probably go to the trenches shortly. If so, so much the better; but if we are liberated, I think I shall dash home by the first boat and stay there a month or six weeks and get my "Campaign with the Legion" written and then try to get back again in the Aviation or Ambulance, or anything that Papa approves. This seems too ideally happy ever to come true—worse than that, I dreamt the whole thing last night, and my dreams never come true.

Sept. 16, 1915.

I was in the ranks . . . this morning, when, a division being drawn up, M. Poincaré and M. Millerand and Général de Castelnau, and a lot of others, presented the regiment with a flag decorated with the *grande croix de guerre*. . . The President's speech was good, and very short, and addressed—it is characteristic of the French attitude towards the Legion,—to the Zouaves and *tirailleurs*, the 4th regiment of the latter having received a flag as well. He spoke of the Marne, where the Division broke the Prussian guard, and ended up with a ringing praise for the action north of Arras. It was also characteristic that the Legion received its flag before the others, and that our Colonel gave the commands.

I shall write again in three or four days. Now I must go and bathe in a mountain stream. Thirty-five kilometres on top of the review and the defile make it necessary.

Less than a fortnight later Farnsworth was killed in the battle of Champagne. His friend, the Fijian prince, who had been a student at Oxford, thus wrote of Farnsworth's last fight, and of his own debt of life to his comrade:

Hospital Complimentaire
17 Pré Aux Clercs
Lyon (Brettaux) France,
Oct. 2, 1915.

Dear Mr. Farnsworth:

At the request of your son, I am to say with real pain that he was severely wounded on the afternoon of the 28th of September last, on the 4th day of the battle of Champagne, a little in front of the German wire entanglements of the second line before the Fortin de Navarin. A large number of machine guns were on the right flank, and in front, where they were concentrating their fire on the leading files of the attacking party, and no stretcher-bearer could possibly reach the spot where he was lying. Toward dusk, the column was still being held up. I left for the rear about this time, but all I could do, I regret to say, was to ask medical people to go up if possible. As one who has seen a great deal of him here, I would venture to mention how much his coolness under fire has on occasions helped to steady the section, and how his indifference to danger prompted him at all times to volunteer for the most dangerous posts. Under a withering rifle and machine gun fire, he denied my first word and dug a hole for me, to which act I probably owe my life. Up to the present, no fresh information of him has come my way, but I shall always be glad to furnish any previous news. May I here express my profound and sincere sympathies.

Very truly yours,
J. L. V. SUKUNA.

And Victor Chapman, not of Groton but of St. Paul's School, wrote thus of his college contemporary and fellow *Légionnaire*:

Camp d'Avord,
Nov. 2, 1915.

To Groton School,

Groton, Massachusetts:

I suppose you have heard by now that Henry Farnsworth was killed in the last days of September. A brave fellow he was and a gallant one. The two or three times I met him at college he made little impression. But of the months I knew him in the Legion, I respected him and enjoyed his companionship more and more. When everything was going badly—we were disreputably officered in the *3me de marche*—and every man was finding fault, grumbling, making all the possible steps to get out of the Legion into French regiments, he was always optimistic, serene, and an immense moral force in his company. "Leave the Legion? Never!" When we were transferred to the *2d de marche* and the true Legion, then he was exultant. Many of the *3me* felt insulted to be put with these "desperate characters"; but he only told them since they had come to fight, they should be the more happy to be put with the most fearless, perhaps the most famous regiment in France, since the 9th of May and 16th of June. I know he could have wished for nothing more glorious than to die as he did when the *1er Etranger* again covered itself with honor on the 29th. The *Tirailleurs Algériens* flinched on the right, but his Battalion went on and was demolished.

VICTOR CHAPMAN.

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PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTION

Three additional seniors, Joseph Goldman, of Boston, Laurence Richardson, of Boston, and Louis E. Ward, of Watertown, Mass., have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa, making a total of 26 men from the class of 1919. To complete the minimum requirements of the Society, four more seniors must be elected. It is unlikely that the Society will this year elect the usual number of 40 men from the senior class, since the class of 1919 is scarcely one-half the usual size of graduating classes. The additional members will be chosen on June 14.

THE VICTORY LOAN AT HARVARD

The students at Harvard University subscribed for \$160,900 in Victory Bonds. Of that amount, \$124,500 was subscribed by the undergraduates, and the remainder by the students in the graduate departments. The quota fixed for the students in the College was \$90,000.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

THE HARVARD WAR MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Harvard men are unanimous in the thought that there should be a memorial to the sons of Harvard who have given their lives in the great war. Suggestions as to the form of this memorial are many. I take the liberty of making another.

There is now in existence a committee charged with the raising of the Harvard Endowment Fund. It is proposed that this Fund shall be \$10,000,000. The object of the Fund is to place the University in a better financial position to carry its present organization and to build for the future on a very comprehensive scale.

The raising of this Fund was begun before America entered the war, but stopped immediately upon her joining in the crucial fight of civilization against the Hun.

Soon the raising of this Fund will be again undertaken. What better memorial could there be from Harvard men than to endow a greater Harvard? Let this greater University be the memorial which we erect for those who died. Change the name to the "Harvard Memorial Endowment"; let the slogan be "Every Harvard Man Helped". There are practically none of us who cannot give something, if it be only a dollar, to this cause. There are many more fortunate who can give, or already have given, large amounts.

It should be arranged so that special funds may be given as a memorial to individuals among those who are gone, perhaps for a special purpose, but preferably for general uses.

We have learned by this war that unity of action to accomplish one great object will end in success. Let the Harvard alumni unite in this magnificent tribute and not divide their effort by gifts to special fellowships or departments.

For many college generations Memorial Hall has had a deep significance to the thousands who have used it. Sentimentally and practically it has been a great gift. The list of names recorded there is an inspiration to every undergraduate. Either

on the sacred walls of this proud Memorial or in some other suitable and adequate place, should be recorded the names of those Harvard men in our Army and Navy who died to secure greater liberty for all peoples.

Beyond this, let us provide for building on the traditions of nearly three hundred years the greatest, the most progressive, far-reaching and beneficent institution of learning for the youth of the whole United States. What better monument could we erect to those who gave their lives to secure freedom for the coming generations?

ELIOT WADSWORTH, '98.

THE SAME POINT OF VIEW

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

From the viewpoint of a soldier in the ranks, still over here, and with a crushing realization that as yet we are too close up against the situation to have any understanding of the great events of which we have been a part, there is an impelling sentiment, suggested by the article of Kenneth B. Murdock, on the Harvard War Memorial, which I feel prompted to express.

Any man who has been in the thick of the struggle and knows what war really is, is bound for the rest of his life to spend effort wherever possible in building toward a better day when war will not be the "necessary thing." But the man who has had opportunity for education is forced, even if he is a soldier, and schooled not to think, to realize that a more universally gripping and deep-cutting system of education, evolved so as to include in its scope the great bulk of a country's manhood and womanhood, must exist in order for the great ideal of "life for service" to be made real and a gradually reflected standard in the life of the people of the earth.

Under the impetus of the spirit of ideals, not consciously expressed—an inarticulate self expression—soldiers of little or no education, in our accepted interpretation of the word, have exhibited at every turn of

the strife, qualities of a self, fine in structure, strong in courage, forgetful of self in service, to the point of near perfection; qualities which would at all times be the desired possession of a truly educated soul. If, under the impulse of a great unseen ideal, such perfection of self-expression is possible, what could not be accomplished if those great ideals which were the conscious guidance of the leaders of the strife, could be made more common property. There is but one way of accomplishing this that we know, and that is through education.

When we face the fact, however, of the very small percentage of our youth who have the advantage of even a high school, not to say a college, education, we know why, under normal conditions of life, with lack of unusual stimulus to bring it to the surface, we find that standard of self-giving service so little in evidence. In this matter of a memorial to her sons fallen in the strife comes the opportunity for Harvard, through her sons still with her, to build into the coming generations something of the spirit of self-giving service, which we know to be the centre of her greatness and eternal endurance. She can do this by reaching out to draw to her portals more youth from every walk of life. The idea of a permanent fund to be used for educational purposes would start the accomplishment, for it would give not only additional scholarship funds, but would, I hope, make possible secretaryships in several industrial centres, with the purpose of stimulating through coöperation with high schools, but more especially grammar schools, the thirst for real education to take the place of the thirst for making money which takes such hordes of youth each year from our educational system at an age when their ideals for life are just ready to be formed.

There is no doubt that there will be a growing tendency to give the youth of our country greater opportunity for self-realization and attainment of that real soul which so many have had opportunity to find in the complete sacrifice "over here." Could Harvard's memorial to her sons, fallen by the side of those who had no *Alma Mater* to light their equal service with a conscious significance, be more fittingly expressed than in the direction of

spreading her great gospel of "education as a means for service"? In whatever direction the fund might be used, the creation through it of a living influence in the life of future generations would be altogether more in keeping with the continuing influence of those who have given themselves so completely in the struggle for a world democracy, than through any material monument, which, however perfect in expression, could not breathe the spirit of the men who have sacrificed themselves for the sake of a better day for the generations coming after them.

CPL. F. L. CANDEE, '05,
316th Field Signal Bn.

Paris.

THE TEACHING OF LANGUAGES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the recent discussions about the teaching of languages I have noticed that what seems to me the real purpose of a course in school or college has not been sufficiently considered. Should it be the aim of a course in a language to give the student a fluent working knowledge of the language, or should it afford him adequate instruction in the grammar and the beauties of the language? It seems to me that this question is fundamental, for upon one's answer to it must rest one's criticism of the methods of teaching.

Our present courses are intended to give the student a good idea of the grammar, the history, and the beauties of the language that he is studying. The conversational side is more or less ignored.

This probably, in a formal course in school or college, is quite correct. Does a person expect to learn to speak English fluently by taking English A or English 28? Does he not rather gain precepts and standards of judgment in the one for writing good English, and, in the other, for appreciating it when written? It would be a waste of time in these courses to introduce much oral composition. Instruction in this subject belongs rather to courses in public speaking. In these courses the training and the psychological approach to the subject are both very different from the aims of English courses in the stricter sense. But more than that, one gains true readiness in speaking and can gain it not

by any course or courses alone or even mainly, but largely by conversing in the language, whether it be the mother tongue or any other, for extended periods of time and with educated persons.

It would seem, therefore, that courses in French, or Latin, or what not, ought to be of two kinds: conversational and—shall we say—technical. By technical I mean courses similar to the majority at present that offer instruction in the principles and afford some practice in good composition and in appreciating the standards for judging good literature. The technical courses will necessarily be the more elaborate and the more numerous. The conversational courses must necessarily be simpler and can afford only a small beginning; for the proportion of three or five hours a week conversational French, for example, in the classroom is very small when opposed to the far greater number of hours outside the classroom that the student uses English solely.

It is undoubtedly true that our present courses could be enlivened by the introduction of more conversation. The extent, however, is limited, because the vocabulary of conversation and that of literature differ widely. On the other hand, conversational courses, pure and simple, are likely to be deficient in a thorough grammatical foundation. For it is obviously absurd and difficult to burden such a course with the technical grammatical terms of the foreign language which are necessary in helping to explain peculiarities of construction and various other difficulties that beset the student when these terms would rarely be used outside the classroom.

The fact that many of our men who thought they knew French have been mortified to find that when in France they could not ask for the necessities of life has brought the question of teaching languages to our attention. It does not prove, however, that these men did not know French, or the French language and literature, nor does it prove that our system of teaching is entirely wrong. They probably knew more about French grammar and the history of French literature than most of the Frenchmen who could not understand them. It merely proves that the emphasis of our courses has not been upon oral French.

At present there is a strong feeling that conversation is the chief end of language. This is in accord with the general emphasis upon the utilitarian value of our studies. We are in danger of forgetting that the most immediately useful is not the most enduring. This is particularly true of language. Conversation is only for the moment, whereas the language and the literature are perennial. We may be in danger of forgetting also that many like to study for the sake of pure knowledge, with no practical end in view. But a discussion of this point is unnecessary in Harvard circles. Let us merely not be too hasty in throwing over the systems that have been tried and found good even though capable of improvement until we have given the new systems a long and thorough trial.

T. LEWIS KENNEDY, '15.

Boston, Mass.

A WORD FOR ESPERANTO

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I note with interest the articles that pertain to the teaching of languages that have been appearing in the BULLETIN, and I should like to put in my oar by reference to the international language, Esperanto. I have been in close touch with this language ever since 1906, can speak it fluently, and am in closer touch than ever today, being president of the local society and chairman of the general propaganda committee of this country. Twelve years ago it was booming in America and there were many that took it up. Shortly afterwards, there were almost as many that gave it up. Why? Because they did not find that they could use it to advantage with their next door neighbor and thus have practice in live conversation in Esperanto. The difficulty hitches on the word "live." Experience, however, has shown that those who have made it live by having the vision to stick to it and learn to converse as opportunity has allowed are convinced of its practicability, its facility of being learned, if properly taught, and its possibilities of exceedingly great usefulness when mankind wakes up to what it really means.

Arguments, however, as to its facilities and its possibilities seem to have made very little impression in America, although the language is thriving in England and

elsewhere, including Russia. There is one argument in its favor that I should think would appeal to language teachers, and to Harvard men; namely, that the learning of Esperanto by giving one a "language sense" paves the way for learning other languages, so that if one would study French in a year, he can acquire more facility in grasping French if he spends the first three months on Esperanto alone than if he spends the whole twelve months on French. This argument is sustained by many who have been teachers of language, and to verify this and to find out more about Esperanto, let me recommend the following addresses:

The British Esperanto Association, 17 Hart Street, London, W. C. 1, England; probably the most satisfactory source of information if one uses English in his correspondence.

The American Esperantist Company, West Newton, Mass., for immediate information on getting in touch with the language.

Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, Head Master, Roxbury Latin School, Roxbury, Mass., for testimony with regard to experience in the study of Esperanto helping the study of other languages. He would be corroborated by many in England and other countries who have had experience similar to his.

G. W. LEE, '89.

Chairman, Propaganda Committee,
Esperanto Association of North
America.

President, Boston Esperanto Society.
Boston, May 5.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LYON

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In your issue of February 27, an article appears under the caption, "Have We Too Many Courses?" In replying to the subject matter, I take the privilege of comparing the system at the University of Lyon, France, with that at Harvard College.

During the month I have been at this University I have learned more and been spurred to greater effort than was ever called forth at Harvard during a like period. Why?

There are many young men who enter Harvard from schools where the closest touch between student and teacher exists. To be suddenly dropped into a maelstrom

with no hope of getting in close touch with the controlling hand of the maelstrom is the position in which these would-be students find themselves.

Being inexperienced mariners in the educational sea, they have for a period of years received their orders from the commander of the fleet and without this touch many became confused and lost.

Here at the University, American soldiers may be very limited in their use of a language of common medium, yet the feeling of sympathy, interest, and willingness on the part of the professors is a touchstone that draws onward and upward to the highest efficient attainment of each individual student.

The professors here are not overburdened with work, and, after the French custom—which Harvard professors might follow to the betterment of the College—of easy going friendship combined with large human interest, they reach a higher standard of education than does Harvard.

I was never privileged in getting behind the scenes at Harvard to watch the workings and averages of students under the present system. I do feel, however, that I did not get as much from Harvard as I wished to get, and I attribute the failure in part to this lack of direct contact with the professors. I remember several times trying to get in touch with a professor to clean up a certain point. After the American custom the professor was brief and to the point—so much so that I lost the point. And the assistants, tutors, and demonstrators had too much to do, to give time to clearing up points with so many men to handle.

I feel that Harvard could cut her curriculum without losing so much as she is losing at present.

JOHN RUSSELL, JR., '17.

American School Dét.
Université de Lyon,
Lyon, (France).

The Engineering School

The executive department of the Engineering School, hitherto located in the Geological Museum, has been transferred to Pierce Hall since the closing of the Radio School. Many alterations are necessary before the hall can be put to its new use. For the present, the classes in engineering will continue to meet in the Geological Museum.

DARTMOUTH'S NEW CURRICULUM

A radically changed curriculum for Dartmouth College has been announced. The salient features of the new course of study are: Fewer free electives, close specialization in the junior and senior years, required courses in "Problems in Citizenship" and "Evolution", and closer supervision of students' work.

No alteration is made in the number of the degrees given for work pursued in course. As heretofore, Dartmouth will give the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. The requirements for each are materially different. Candidates for either degree will find courses prescribed in English and one other language, in science, in the social sciences, and in physical education. Those who seek the degree of A.B. must pursue one year's work in Greek or Latin of college grade, a year of literature, a year of philosophy or psychology, or a half of each, together with a half-year of ancient or modern art or music. Candidates for the degree of S.B. must accept a prescription of mathematics, together with considerably more science than is demanded of the candidates for the A.B. degree.

All students will be required to take courses covering three and one-half years, of three hours per week, in history, economics, political science, and sociology.

Freshmen will be required to take a half-year course, entitled "Problems in Citizenship." This is a distinct innovation. The course will be under the direction of a member of the Faculty, who will devote all his time to it. He will call upon the departments of history, economics, political science, and sociology to assist in its conduct. Every student will be asked to subscribe for one or more periodicals dealing with current social and political questions, and required to do a considerable amount of reading in a specially selected library.

A companion course to that in the "Problems of Citizenship" will be a half-year course in evolution, again required of all freshmen. This course will be given by a group of professors selected from the scientific departments, under special administrative direction. The course is designed to serve as an introduction to the natural sciences. It will trace the development of the solar system, the evolution of the earth as a changing and developing body, the incoming of life, the evolution of plants and animals and of man.

Dartmouth does not, however, propose to abandon the classics or to diminish its opportunities for the pursuit of the humanities. Students entering with Latin may, of they prefer, take Greek in their freshman year instead of Latin. If they have had no Greek before entering college they may begin it in the freshman year. By continuing it through the sophomore year, they will

cover the work of the ordinary preparatory course in Greek, and may then, if they choose, go on with strictly college courses in Greek. This will enable students who come from schools where Greek is no longer taught, to supplement their classical training with elementary Greek, and as much advanced Greek as they may wish to take.

To keep the field open for special studies in the latter part of the course, the prescribed work for either degree under the new curriculum can be completed by the close of the sophomore year. In the junior year the student will have considerable freedom of election, at a time when he is best fitted to make wise use of such freedom. One course throughout the junior year must, however, be in the subject which at the beginning of that year the student elects as his "major."

The principle followed in the definition of a "major" is that in the second half of the college course specialization in some one department, freely chosen, should increasingly occupy the time of the candidate for the bachelor's degree. The courses which may be elected to make up the major course will be definitely prescribed by the department chiefly concerned, or restricted to a specified group of courses. The work will constitute one-fifth of the student's junior-year program and three-fifths of that of the senior year. The work of the junior year and two of the three courses of the senior year will ordinarily lie in one department, the third course of the senior year being taken in an allied department and thus serving as a complement to the main work. In some cases two closely allied departments will unite in offering courses to constitute a single major.

In all cases, the work of a candidate for a major will be under the close supervision of the major department, and will involve much more than elementary knowledge and discipline. Of the 122 semester hours which are required for graduation, 68 are prescribed, with virtually no alternative, 24 hours must be devoted to specializing in a major and only 30 are free for unrestricted browsing.

HARVARD CLUB OF ROCHESTER

The dinner of the Harvard Club of Rochester, N. Y., held at the University Club in that city on the evening of May 2, was the most successful dinner the Harvard Club has ever had. The speakers were: President Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester; Rev. John S. Wolff, '02, director of men's work at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Rochester; Professor A. B. Hart, '80, whose subject was "Harvard at War and at Peace."

The new song, "The Harvard Yard", written and composed by J. W. Johnston, '05, was sung with marked success.

Several young men who intend to take the

Harvard entrance examinations this spring were present, as were some of the students at nearby institutions who propose to transfer to Harvard in the fall.

At the business meeting before the dinner the Club elected the following officers: President, Isaac Adler, '90; vice-president, W. M. Angle, '03; secretary and treasurer, J. W. Johnston, '05; directors, Dr. R. G. Cook, '86, K. N. Robbins, '04, C. D. Young, M.D. '90, R. R. Fitch, M.D. '03.

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

President Lowell will speak at the Harvard Club of Boston, at 8.30 P. M., Friday, May 16, on The League of Nations. Next week he will leave Cambridge on a second speaking tour in the interest of this cause. The itinerary includes a number of cities.

On the evening of May 1 and the afternoon of Sunday, May 4, the Harvard Alumni Chorus, conducted by Malcolm Lang, '02, gave its annual concerts at the Harvard Club of Boston. A large and appreciative audience was present on each occasion.

HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS

About 200 Harvard men attended the dinner of the Harvard Club of Paris, which was held in that city on the evening of May 3. Robert W. Bliss, '00, secretary of the American Embassy, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Dean L. B. R. Briggs, '75, Harvard Exchange Professor in France; Dean Charles H. Haskins, one of the advisers of the American delegation to the Peace Conference; and Col. J. P. Azan, who was in charge of the French Military Mission to Harvard.

1901 NEW YORK DINNER

The New York Association of Harvard, 1901, had a dinner at the New York Harvard Club on Wednesday, March 19. About fifty men were present, including a number of Bostonians. The dinner was a great success, largely owing to the efforts of Robert Edwards, who entertained the company by original verse and music on the ukelele. John W. Hallowell gave an interesting talk on conditions in Belgium, and Major George C. Shattuck, who has been in the British Medical Corps, Colonel Brainerd Taylor, and Major Stanton Whitney spoke of their experiences in France.

The Advocate Board

The board of the *Advocate* has elected the following officers: President, Charles MacVeagh, Jr., '19, of New York City; secretary, James G. King, Jr., '20, of New York City; treasurer, Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., '21, of New York City.

1912 SEPTENNIAL

June 16, 17, and 18,—Official.

June 15 to 20, inclusive,—Unofficial.

The first notice of events was mailed to every member of the class on April 23. Any '12 man who has not received a notice should at once communicate with the Reunion Committee.

A second notice, giving final details, will be sent out, June 2.

Applications for the Harvard-Yale baseball reservations in the 1912 section should be returned at once. These applications are attached to the first notice.

The septennial will include an ocean voyage, a beach day, a dance, Class Day, a field day, and the Yale game.

NINETEEN TWELVE REUNION COMMITTEE.

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155 Second St., Cambridge C, Mass.
R. LOWELL, Treasurer,
Care Lee Higginson & Co., Boston.
R. T. FISHER,
O. W. HAUSSERMANN.

1914 REUNION

The class of 1914 will have an informal reunion this year. On Monday of Commencement week there will be a picnic and boat-ride. On Wednesday morning, before the baseball game, athletic events will take place, and in the evening, after the game, a dinner. The total expense, exclusive of tickets to the baseball game, will be \$7.50. All members of the class are urged to attend the reunion. The Secretary will be glad to give additional information.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.,
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

A Member of the Lincei

The BULLETIN was in error in stating, as it did, in the issue of May 1, that William R. Thayer, '81, was the only American who had ever been elected to the Academy of Lincei, in Rome. That honor was bestowed on Henry Charles Lea, LL.D. '90, who died in 1909.

The Harvard Lot in Mount Auburn

At the suggestion of certain graduates, the Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association will receive contributions for the fund to provide permanent care for the Harvard lot in Mount Auburn Cemetery. Contributions should be sent to Charles Jackson, 50 State St., Boston.

Scholarship in Architecture

One-half of the Austin Scholarship in Architecture has been awarded to Meyric R. Rogers, '16, of Cambridge. He is now taking his fourth year in the School of Architecture.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

M.D. '78—George T. Tuttle, after 40 years' association with the McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass., has resigned as medical superintendent of that institution. In recognition of his services he has been made a member of the board of directors of the Massachusetts General Hospital, which administers the affairs of the McLean Hospital as well.

'81—Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific Railway, recently gave before the Chicago Commercial Club an address on "One Way out of the Railroad Dilemma." The address attracted wide attention, and has recently been published in pamphlet form.

'87—Stanley Abbot, M.D. '93, has resigned his position at the McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass. His permanent address is 592 Pleasant St., Belmont, Mass.

'92—Frederic H. Lewis was married, April 19, to Miss Burnett Anderson, of Philadelphia.

'93—Charles B. Pike's address is Mentor Building, corner of State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

A.M. '93—Professor William H. Schofield, Ph.D. '95, had in the March-April number of the *American-Scandinavian Review* an article on Theodore Roosevelt, '80.

'94—Lincoln Davis, M.D. '98, has returned to this country after 21 months' service with the American Expeditionary Forces, in which he held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps. He has re-opened his office at 205 Beacon St., Boston.

'95—A son, Robeson Peters, was born, April 5, to Mayor Andrew J. Peters and Martha Robeson (Phillips) Peters.

S.T.B. '95—Rev. Augustus P. Reccord has tendered his resignation as minister of the Church of the Unity, Springfield, Mass. He has accepted a call from the First Unitarian Church, Detroit, Mich.

'98—Alexander H. Rice, M.D. '04, will soon start on his sixth exploration in South America. He will go into the unmapped regions of the upper Amazon and the Rio Negro.

'99—The Boston Association of Heating and Piping Contractors gave a reception and dinner at the Copley Plaza, Boston, May 7, in honor of Howard Coonley, who has recently returned to Boston after more than a year's service as vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

'01—Arthur P. Crosby's address is 70 State St., Boston.

'01—Roger Flint's address is 10 State St., Boston.

'01—Arthur L. Sweetser is a metallurgical

chemist and construction engineer in the Peñon Syndicate, Antofagasta, Chile.

M.D. '03—John F. Fennessy was married at St. Alden's Church, Brookline, April 23, to Miss Katherine Whalen. Dr. Fennessy, who has recently been released from the Army, in which he held the rank of captain in the Medical Corps, is chief physician of the visiting medical staff of the Carney Hospital, South Boston.

'05—Philip S. Reed has been appointed branch manager of the National City Bank of New York at Genoa, Italy.

'06—Philip W. L. Cox is in the Boston office of the Division of Rehabilitation, Federal Board for Vocational Education.

'06—Charles A. McQueen has been appointed chief of the Latin American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, to succeed Dr. Julius Klein, A.M. '13.

'07—Charles H. Dickerman is on the staff of the Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass.

'07—Eldred M. Keays's address is Second Ward Savings Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

'07—W. Lawrence Weston, captain of Infantry, U. S. A., who was an instructor in the S. A. T. C., at Southern College, Sutherland, Fla., was discharged on Dec. 19, 1918, and is now with the Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.

'08—The engagement of John B. Marsh and Miss Isabel Stettinius, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, of New York City, has been announced. Marsh is a major, U. S. A., and served in France with the 77th Division.

'08—Robert E. McMath is secretary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa.

'08—Charles P. Noble, Jr., is with the Buttrick Publishing Co., New York City.

'09—The engagement of Alfred R. Heath and Miss Florence Orr, of New York City, has been announced. Heath is a major, U. S. A., and recently returned from France with the Coast Artillery of the 58th Division.

LL.B. '09—Judson A. Crane is an instructor at the Pittsburgh Law School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'10—Eliot G. Mears, M.B.A. '12, who has been in the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as Chief of the Commercial Attaché Division, Washington, D. C., is now Trade Commissioner in Greece. His address is American Legation, Athens, Greece.

'10—William F. Zimmerman, Jr., has changed his address to 882 Elm St., Winnetka, Ill.

'11—Walter W. Cook was married at Exeter,

N. H., May 6, to Mrs. Harriet Buck-Greenfield, of Utica, N. Y. Cook is an instructor in the Department of Fine Arts at Harvard.

'11—Henry G. Doyle has been elected president of the Washington Chapter of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, of which he had been acting president.

'11—Lionel E. Drew, who was a 1st lieutenant in the Air Service, A. E. F., has been discharged and has resumed his position as assistant treasurer of the Savannah Electric Co., Savannah, Ga.

'11—A son, Francis Swanzy Morgan, was born, March 19, to James P. Morgan and Rosamond (Swanzy) Morgan. Morgan's present address is 5217 Cornell Ave., Chicago.

'12—Richard C. Babson, who was a 2d lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps, is in the sales department of the American Felt Co., Boston. His home address is 27 Linnaean St., Cambridge.

'13—Sydney T. Guild is with Hollister, White & Co., Inc., investment bankers, 50 Congress St., Boston. Guild was a 1st lieutenant in the Air Service, U. S. A.

'13—Daniel Needham, who was recently discharged as a captain in the 101st Field Artillery, U. S. A., has established a law office with Gen. John H. Sherburne, '99, at 53 State St., Boston.

'13—Nathaniel E. Paine, Jr., is with the Armour & Co. Stock Yards, Chicago. He was formerly a 1st lieutenant in the Field Artillery, U. S. A.

'13—The engagement of Theodore C. Richards and Miss Dorothy Allen, of Waltham, Mass., has been announced.

'13—Francis C. Rogerson has become a member of the firm of Foley, Rogerson & Rivinius, general cotton business, Boston and New Bedford. Rogerson is in the office at 384 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

A.M. '13—Julius Klein has been appointed American Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. He was formerly chief of the Latin American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

'14—The engagement of John R. Abbot and Miss Helen Maxwell, of Brookline, is announced. Abbot has just returned from 2 years' service in France, where he was a lieutenant in the United States Ambulance Service.

'14—Lyman E. Snow was married at Brookline, May 9, to Miss Ruth Loring Briggs.

'15—The engagement of Russell P. Chase and Miss Nanciebel Rodgers, of Worcestershire, England, has been announced. Chase has returned from France where he served two years in the United States Army Ambulance Service, attached to the French Army.

'15—The engagement of Chester W. Jenks and Miss Ruth Howard, of Allston, Mass., has been announced. Jenks served in France as a member of Gen. Pershing's headquarters staff.

'15—Ralph P. Newhall, who was a 2d lieutenant in the 302d Machine Gun Battalion, is in the research laboratory of the General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass.

'15—William A. O'Shea is in the claim department of the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co., Boston. He was a 2d lieutenant in the U. S. Infantry.

'15—Morgan B. Phillips is in the Lancaster Cotton Mills of Lockwood, Green & Co., Clinton, Mass.

'15—The engagement of Walter H. Trumbull, Jr., and Miss Mary Winsor, of Boston, is announced. Trumbull is a lieutenant in the Army and is still overseas.

'15—Winthrop E. Nightingale is president of the New England Airplane Co., pleasure flying, 804 Scollay Building, Boston.

A.M. '15—Professor B. Roland Lewis of the University of Utah, gave a lecture on "The Technique of the One-Act Play", before the Drama Club of Ogden, Utah, April 26.

'16—Webster E. Howard is with the Bucyrus Co., manufacturers of dredging machinery, South Milwaukee, Wis.

'16—Percival D. Whipple, who has been in the U. S. Air Service, has returned to the New England Telephone Co., and is acting as head line assigner at the New Bedford branch. His present address is 474 County St., New Bedford, Mass.

'17—Hubert E. Ames is with Brewer & Co., manufactures of chemicals, Worcester, Mass. He was formerly a 2d lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, U. S. A.

'17—Robert W. Babcock is with the Husband & Thomas Co., advertising, 58 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

'17—Edmond E. Bates, formerly a 2d lieutenant in the Air Service, is with the Colonial Products Co., Boston. His home address is 106 Brock St., West Medford.

'17—Philip L. Carret is with the C. D. Parker & Co., Inc., investment bankers, Boston. Carret was a 1st lieutenant in the Air Service, U. S. A.

'17—Elmer M. Ellsworth is with the Yankee Products Co., fruit preserving, Manati, Porto Rico. His address is Box 2, Manati, Porto Rico.

'17—George B. Emmons, Jr., recently a 2d lieutenant in the Air Service, U. S. A., is with Hartmann Bros., Inc., commission merchants, Boston.

'17—Allen L. G. Jensen is with R. H. Macy & Co., New York City. His address is 664 West 179th St., New York City.

'17—Rogers B. Johnson, who was a 2d lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, is with the Walworth Manufacturing Co., South Boston.

'17—Vesselin G. Kirov received his discharge from the service, April 8. His address is now Y. M. C. A., Cambridge.

'17—J. Spencer Love, who was a major in the

Infantry, A. E. F., is with the Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Co., Gastonia, N. C.

'18—Walter S. Burrage is with the Northwestern Leather Co., Boston. He was formerly an ensign in the Naval Aviation, U. S. A.

'18—Edward V. French was married April 21, to Miss Catherine Leith, of Cambridge. French, who was a 2d lieutenant in the Army, received his discharge recently.

'18—William O. Morgan was married at the Arlington St. Church, Boston, May 9, to Miss Christiana Drummond Councilman. Morgan is a lieutenant, U. S. A., and recently returned from France.

'18—Howard H. Tewksbury, formerly an ensign, U. S. N., is in the Boston office of the Earnshaw Knitting Co., of Chicago. His home address is 14 Landseer St., West Roxbury.

'20—Everett W. Fabyan was married at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, May 3, to Miss Frances Pearsall Field.

NECROLOGY

'62—CHARLES HENRY MANNING. Died at Manchester, N. H., April 1.

'65—FREDERIC RUSSELL STURCIS, M.D. '67. Died at Boston, May 6.—After receiving his degree from the Medical School, he moved to New York where he began practice. He became a lecturer at New York University, and later was made a member of its faculty. In 1912 he retired from active practice, and after travelling abroad came to Boston to live. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Martha deWolf Hazard.

LL.B. '70—FRANK GUNNISON. Died at Erie, Pa., April 23.

'71-72—JOSEPH LANE MERRILL. Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 10, 1918.

'81—FRANK S. WILLIAMS, S.B. (College of the City of New York) '78, A.B. (*ibid*) '79. Died at New York City, April 13.—He was with the firm of William Black & Co., of New York, commission merchants in cotton, grain, and coffee, until it dissolved, when he became interested in the

development and management of several Southern properties and enterprises.

'86—DAVID CRAWFORD CLARK. Died at New York City, April 18.—He had been, since 1887, a member of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., bankers and brokers, New York City.

LL.B. '97—EUGENE CLEMENT DONWORTH. Died at Boston, April 11.

M.D. '97—CLARENCE FRANCIS DESMOND. Died at Worcester, Mass., April 28. He practised first in Waltham, Mass., and later in Worcester.

'99—EDWIN ELDEN PERRY. Died at Andover, Mass., May 2.—He was an expert accountant for a Boston business house. His wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Hight, of Saco, Me., and four children, survive him.

A.M. '99—WILLIAM ARTHUR CLARK. Died at Kirksville, Mo., Nov. 13, 1918.

'01—STEPHEN HIGGINSON. Died at New York City, May 1.—He had been in bad health for six years. Previously he had been in the newspaper business in Boston.

'01—ISAAC WISTAR KENDALL. Died at Nassau, N. Y., March 1.—He was a member of the firm of Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, bankers and brokers, New York City.

'01—JOHN PATRICK LAUNDRIAN. Died at New York City, Jan. 1.—For several years after graduation he was engaged in teaching and in newspaper work. In 1906 he became a searcher of titles to real estate for the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Long Island City, and in 1909 took a similar position with the City of New York.

Law '04-06—LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS JUTTEN. Died at Pasadena, Cal., April 20.—He was a member of the law firm of Flint & Jutten, of Pasadena, and attorney for the California Hotel Co.

LL.B. '07—EDWARD JOHN CUMMINGS. Died at Littleton, N. H., Sept. 23, 1918.—He had been county solicitor for Grafton County, N. H., and a member of the State Legislature. He is survived by his wife and a son.

A.M. '17—WAITSTILL HASTINGS SQUIRE. Died at Sandusky, O., Oct. 13, 1918.

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John D. Merrill, '89, *Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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Harvard Soldiers Need Jobs

The Appointment Office of the Harvard Alumni Association, with the co-operation of the various local Harvard Club committees, is trying to help every Harvard man find a place.

Some of the men who have not yet found positions are:

1902.

Salesman, about a dozen years' experience in sales end of silk manufacturing. Would now like wool, cotton, or allied lines.

1908.

Electrical Engineer, ten years' experience with large manufacturing company, trained in power lay-outs, particularly in pulp and paper mills, sales experience.

1909.

Construction Engineer, superintendent and estimator, with eight years' experience in business for himself.

Executive, several years' ranching and real estate work, three years in business handling cotton-seed products.

1910.

Sales Promotion Manager, experience in printing, manufacturing efficiency, as director of sales and advertising.

Wool Executive, several years' experience in dealer's office and as buyer.

1911.

Forestry Executive, pulp or lumber company; two years' experience in lumber, three years' forestry work, and experience in aircraft production.

1912.

Assistant Executive, inside work in securities business, member of Massachusetts Bar, historical work in military intelligence.

Assistant Employment Manager, experience in sales department of rubber company, as civic secretary, and personnel work in army.

1913.

Office Executive, stores work, experience in railroading, stores and supply department.

1914.

Textile Assistant Executive, assistant to executive in company manufacturing fabrics, four years' experience in textiles, various processes in mill, with cotton dealer, and textile work in army.

Export Executive, training in business administration and lumber, a year's banking and two year's as executive on export board.

1916.

Assistant to Production Manager, a year's experience in mechanical manufacturing company, general engineering training, and engineer and supply work in army.

There are also a number of recent graduates who left college to enlist, and are now looking for an opportunity to learn some business, particularly manufacturing.

Will you not help by notifying the office if you have any opening in your organization, or if you know of any other opportunity?

The Harvard Alumni Appointment Office

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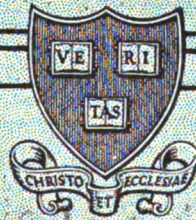
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L. C. PRIOR, *Managing Director*

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



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WAR RECORD OF THE CLASS OF 1905

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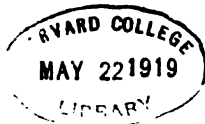
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1919.

NUMBER 33.

News and Views

The Question of Memorials.

The question of the Harvard War Memorial has been brought again into the foreground of interest through the appointment of a committee of the Board of Overseers to consider the matter and confer with the committee appointed by the Corporation in November, 1916, and with other representatives of Harvard feeling in the matter. The Associated Harvard Clubs will soon be asked to appoint a similar committee, and altogether it looks as if the opportunities for responsible discussion of the subject would be abundant.

Such a discussion is already going forward in many quarters, and eliciting many suggestive opinions. At a meeting of the American Federation of Arts in New York last week, for example, a letter from President Eliot proposed the postponement of any decision on the erection of suitable memorials for fifteen or twenty years, so that the effect of the war upon the world may be demonstrated before definite commemorations are made. Mr. Elihu Root advised against the use of any memorials by individuals to carry out personal schemes. So many other suggestions and inhibitions were brought forward as to arouse the unreflecting to a clear realization of the fact that it is by no means a simple matter to hit upon precisely the right project in any given instance.

We do not believe the decision upon the most fitting Harvard memorial will be en-

tirely easy to reach. There are those who have urged, with motives beyond question, that the Endowment Fund soon to be raised for the general purposes of the University should be treated as a memorial enterprise. But the directors of the Alumni Association, by whom the Endowment Fund Committee was appointed, soon found that such a project would encounter the opposition of others who feel strongly that the memory of the dead should not be invoked to ends largely utilitarian, and the plan did not take form. Thus at the outset it appears that, even before any funds for a memorial are available, it will be advantageous to consider the very best possible means for employing them.

Shall the memorial serve any practical purpose, or accomplish its object through an appeal wholly spiritual and imaginative? It is our own opinion that, whatever else it may attempt to include, it should possess a high and unmistakable quality of beauty and suggestion, should speak, in terms universal and imperishable, of youth and its consecration to the highest ideals. Whether all this may best be embodied in a chapel—as some have suggested—in a monument of stone or bronze which shall do nothing but tell its own story, in a clock-tower both doing this and recording the passage of time for all future Harvard generations, in any one of several other visible forms that might be named, the ultimate authorities will one day decide. Meanwhile intelligent thought on the subject is just and desirable at Har-

vard as it is throughout the country. The twentieth-century equivalent of the typical Civil War Soldiers' Monument must be avoided at any cost. No Longfellow of the future must be left with any hideous reasons for saying:

The soldier asked for bread,
But they waited till he was dead,
And gave him a stone instead,
Sixty and one feet high!

* * *

A Word of Caution From A Harvard Soldier. So much is being written nowadays about the urgent need of utilizing the colleges as training schools for army officers that the few words of admonition from Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, '99, which the BULLETIN prints in this issue are timely indeed. It is quite true that college graduates formed a large proportion of the officers who were commissioned in the Army and Navy during the recent emergency, but it does not at all follow that every college man possesses the moral qualities which are essential in the making of competent military leaders. The country is not altogether dependent upon institutions of higher education for its supply of officer-material, and, while the universities ought to have a share in whatever scheme of military preparedness Congress may ultimately adopt, this does not mean that they should regard the training of officers as their especial prerogative.

Gen. Sherburne's suggestion that no one should be commissioned as an officer until he has seen service as an enlisted man is by no means new, and there is much to be said for it if the plan can be worked out in practice. The difficulty is, however, that unless we have some system of universal military training (which at present does not seem at all certain) the enlisted personnel will not be able to furnish the entire quota of officers needed in an emergency. Even under the operations of the Selective Service Law, as Gen. Sherburne is

doubtless aware, the United States was not able to recruit a sufficient supply of officer-material from the ranks of the national army. The third series of officers' training camps, which opened in January, 1918, excluded all civilian candidates (except a small number from colleges having military courses) and it was announced by the War Department that this action meant the inauguration of a new policy substantially along the line which Gen. Sherburne now suggests. But the plan did not produce satisfactory results, and within a few months the bars were let down to civilians again.

The task of procuring officers for the army is a task of selection as well as of training. And the larger the area of selection the better the material is likely to be. The idea of the military courses in the colleges is not, therefore, to make every undergraduate a reserve officer, but rather to give the War Department an opportunity to pick and choose from whatever good material the colleges may have available. When a young man has been under close observation for four years, whether in the ranks or not, it should be possible to determine his qualities of leadership quite as precisely as his intelligence.

* * *

The College Papers. There have been many occasions in recent years for feeling depressed about the college periodicals. Only two months ago the BULLETIN gave vent to misgivings occasioned by the first appearance of the new *Harvard Magazine*. Now its third issue has come out, and it should be hailed as a reassuring reminder that good prose and good verse are still proceeding from the younger members of the University, and that a medium for their publication is at hand. One swallow does not make a summer, or one number a magazine; but the summer, even in New England, rarely comes unheralded; and one good number imposes upon any

board of editors a more serious responsibility for the issues to come. The *Lampoon* has always been more steadily itself—irresponsible and gay, almost always within the limits of what is “done” in decent journalistic society. It has always had a habit of occasionally surpassing itself. Last week it indulged that habit by bringing out a “*Transcript Number*”—quite a delicious travesty, misprints and all, on the “vade mecum” of Boston newspaper readers. Within a few days it ran into a fourth edition, and firmly built a bridge of laughter between Cambridge and Boston. It is never worth while to be too much discouraged about other journals. An editor can usually find troubles enough in connection with his own.

* * *

An Expensive Boat Race. The announcement just issued by the Athletic Association makes it clear that only the rich will be able to enjoy the luxury of a place on the observation trains for the Yale-Harvard boat race at New London next month. Seats on the trains will cost \$4.50 each, plus a tax of 36 cents. Some one has made the estimate that a man who goes from Boston or New York to New London on the day of the race, provides himself with food, has a seat on one of the observation trains, and then returns home will have nothing left of a twenty-dollar bill; if that calculation is accurate, he will pay about \$2.00 a minute for seeing a race, which will probably be below the average as far as form and skill are concerned, although it may be as interesting as any of the races which have been rowed on the Thames. It was not very long ago that seats on the observation train cost \$1.50 each, but the price was gradually raised until it became \$2.50 in the years just before the war. The latest increase is due, it is said, to the added charges made by the railroads which run the observation trains.

Associated Harvard Clubs. Once more we call the attention of our readers to the annual meeting of the Associated

Harvard Clubs which will be held on Friday and Saturday, June 6 and 7, at Buffalo, N. Y., under the auspices of the local Harvard Club. The program which the officers of the Associated Clubs have arranged for the meeting and the plans made by the Buffalo men for entertaining their guests are printed elsewhere in the BULLETIN; we urge everybody to read that page so that he may know what will occur in Buffalo.

June 6 and 7 in the abstract seem a long way off, but the calendar shows that those days are only two weeks in the future. Harvard men who intend to go to Buffalo—and we hope that the attendance will break all the records of the Associated Harvard Clubs—should arrange at once to give up business for a few days and telegraph forthwith for accommodations in one of the several good hotels in Buffalo.

* * *

Professor Crawford H. Toy. Professor Crawford H. Toy, whose death is recorded in this issue of the BULLETIN, was one of the most eminent scholars of the University. He never came in close contact with large undergraduate classes; but the men who knew him and studied under him had a high appreciation of his learning and a warm regard for his personal qualities. Professor Toy was, as far as our recollection goes, the only member of the Harvard Faculty who had been a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. It was a privilege to hear him, in later years, discuss with some of his Harvard associates who had been in the Union Army the battles in which they fought on one side and he on the other. The only Confederate veteran at Harvard has gone and one can count on the fingers of one hand all the former Union soldiers who now have any official connection with the University.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

THE Committee on Military Science and Tactics has recently made its report to the Board of Overseers. The report reviews the war work of Harvard University under the three heads—I, Military Instruction; II, Naval Instruction; III, Harvard's Part in the War outside the University—and then goes on to discuss the future military policy of the University and to make certain suggestions in connection therewith. That portion of the report which looks to the future is reprinted below.

One of the suggestions in the report was that the Overseers appoint a special committee to confer with the special committee appointed by the Corporation and with other bodies and individuals in regard to an adequate memorial of the Harvard men who have died in the war. That recommendation has already been adopted by the Board of Overseers and the following have been appointed on that committee: Langdon P. Marvin, '98, William R. Thayer, '81, Dr. William S. Thayer, '85, W. Cameron Forbes, '92, and William C. Boyden, '86.

The quotation from the report of the Committee on Military Science and Tactics follows:

The general tendency after the ending of the war was to return as quickly as possible to conditions of peace. Memories are short-lived and the lessons of the war are easily forgotten; but to keep these lessons in mind and constantly in the thoughts of the younger generation should be the especial privilege of the colleges of the country. To permit the country to relapse into the state of military unpreparedness which existed at the time of the commencement of the great war in 1914 and which still continued when this country entered the war in 1917 would be inexcusable and criminal. The life of many an American boy was sacrificed during the war through the lack of readiness of this country to take its part promptly and with its full force and effect. Such a situation in the future must be made, so far as humanly can be, impossible.

After the demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps, plans were made for the re-estab-

lishment of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard, but it was felt that this could not profitably be done during the present academic year. The greater part of the normal student body was still in the Army and returning slowly, and the readjustment of college work after the experience as a military institution during the fall would naturally take some time. This Committee recommended to the Board of Overseers at the meeting held on January 13, 1919, that the Board vote that in its opinion military instruction should be resumed at Harvard as soon as feasible and that Harvard's policy in this respect should be announced; and at the following meeting of the Board, on March 10, the Board unanimously adopted these resolutions. In the meantime, President Lowell had secured the detail by the Government to the University as commanding officer of Col. Robert Charles Frederick Goetz, Field Artillery, U. S. Army, and he has now been appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

A Field Artillery Unit.

Plans have been announced for a program of instruction in field artillery to commence next autumn, designed to qualify Harvard students as officers of the Field Artillery Reserve Corps. The R. O. T. C. will, therefore, be reorganized under the Act of June 3, 1916, and the General Orders of the War Department, which provide that a commission of second lieutenant in the Reserve Corps shall be awarded at the end of the college course to those who have satisfactorily fulfilled the program of instruction. For the Field Artillery unit the Government is to provide guns, instruments, horses and equipment and to detail men for the care and maintenance of the horses and material. While General Order 49 is under revision by the War Department and its revised form has not yet been announced, a program of work for the Harvard R. O. T. C. has been arranged, divided into four major parts:

1. Certain courses now offered in the college curriculum, including mathematics, physics, literature, history, Government, etc., must be taken as part of the course.

2. Physical training, amounting to 3 hours a week the first year and 4 hours a week in equitation and gymnastics during the remaining three years, is required; but students actually engaged in an officially recognized branch of organized athletics will be excused during such time from physical training, and there will be no compulsory drills or military formations during term time.

3. Each student will be required to attend one summer camp of six weeks, to be maintained by the War Department, and two, if the Government grants pay to the attendants; a third camp to be optional.

4. Four courses in military science must be completed, one in each of the four undergraduate years. Military Science 1 will in general cover Field Artillery Material and Hippology; Military Science 2 will cover Material Law and Ordnance; Military Science 3, Conduct of Fire, Artillery Firing, Topography and Orientation; and Military Science 4, Minor Tactics and Map Manoeuvres and Military History.

No plans have as yet been made for any military instruction during the coming academic year except in the proposed Field Artillery Unit. The plan of this Unit seems admirable and the Committee is thoroughly in accord with the principle of giving theoretical instruction during the academic year and of concentrating drill in intensive summer camps. The Committee, however, is of opinion that, if feasible, instruction should be continued in infantry tactics as well as in artillery. Harvard so far has specialized in infantry and it is probable that many students will continue to desire infantry instruction. It is probable that much of this instruction in infantry tactics could be amalgamated with the artillery training during the college year.

Naval Course Also Desirable.

The Committee also feels that an adequate naval course should be established to train men for the commission of ensign in the Naval Reserve. The Navy Department has at present under consideration a comprehensive plan for the training of men in the colleges, patterned to some extent on the artillery program already announced by Harvard. This naval course may include, at least in its commencement, a part of the courses required of candidates in the Field Artillery Corps. In the following summers intensive training on naval vessels would be held. It is hoped that the Navy will be able to announce definite plans for this course of training shortly. The Committee recommends that a naval course be arranged at Harvard as soon as these plans are announced.

The Committee feels that it would also be wise for Harvard to establish, in addition to the more specialized military and naval training, a broad course on military history and policy, to be conducted by an experienced officer of acknowledged pre-eminence in the Army. The war has shown the value of such knowledge and it is obviously at the colleges of the country that such instruction should be given. If such a course were developed on broad and fundamental lines by a well-known expert in military and naval affairs, who would be in a position to write on the subject as well as to lecture, Harvard could make

an important contribution to military preparedness in the future. It would be foolish to assume that this great war is the last war in which the world will be engaged. While the inspiration of that war is still upon us it is well to study the subjects which it has once more brought to the attention of mankind in order to be more thoroughly prepared for the future.

At the meeting of the Board of Overseers on March 10, 1919, this Committee made an informal oral recommendation that the Board request the Faculty to consider the feasibility of requiring physical training of all freshmen, and it is understood that the Faculty has acted favorably upon this suggestion and is preparing a plan for submission to the Corporation. Physical training is the very foundation of military preparedness, and the need of such training has been acutely shown by the war. The course of military instruction under the R. O. T. C. will include physical training. For those not taking this course and not engaged in some regular form of athletics, physical training will be required at least in their first year. This is a distinct step forward.

At a meeting of this Committee held on January 13, 1919, it was voted that the Committee recommend to the Board of Overseers that credit toward a degree be given to men who had rendered honorable service in the war. At the meeting of the Board of Overseers held on the same day, this recommendation of the Committee was considered and the Board unanimously "Voted that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences be requested to consider the expediency of granting a degree *honoris causa*, or with other appropriate designation, to men who, owing to military service, have been unable to complete their college course, and that in the opinion of this Board such action is desirable."

On January 21 the Faculty of Arts and Sciences took the following action:

"Voted, in response to the communication of the Board of Overseers of January 13, 1919, that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is of opinion that a degree of A.B. or S.B. for honorable service in the war should be granted to students who shall have completed at least three-fourths of the requirements for those degrees, and who owing to military service have been unable to complete the entire course."

On January 27, the President, having submitted to the Corporation the vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of January 21, the Corporation adopted the following vote:

"Voted, in response to the communication of the Board of Overseers of January 13, 1919, that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is of opinion that a degree of A.B. or S.B. for honorable service in the war should be granted to students who shall have completed at least three-fourths of the requirements for those degrees, and who

owing to military service have been unable to complete the entire course.

"It was Voted that the Corporation approves of giving the degrees as suggested, and requests the Faculty to submit to the President and Fellows from time to time the names of students who have fulfilled the conditions described in said vote and desire to take advantage thereof."

The Committee highly appreciates the prompt response of the Board, of the Faculty and of the Corporation to its suggestion and feels that the action taken adequately meets the situation. It hopes that the vote of the Faculty and of the Corporation will be liberally interpreted.

Recommendations for the Future.

The Committee repeats the recommendation contained in its last report that as soon as funds are available a suitable armory be provided for the future military training of the students. At the present time Col. Goetz has made arrangements with the State authorities to occupy temporarily a part of the Commonwealth Armory, where his material and equipment and about 60 horses will be housed. This accommodation is purely temporary. It is to be hoped that military training will always continue a part of the Harvard curriculum and the need of a drill hall will therefore always be present. The need of a gymnasium is closely allied, and the Committee would welcome the opportunity for the erection of a combined gymnasium and armory on Soldiers Field. Perhaps this might be considered a fitting memorial to the Harvard men who were killed in the war.

The Committee feels that the erection of such a memorial should not be postponed too long. No greater or more welcome duty rests upon the Harvard men of today than that the memory of their comrades who have given their lives during this world war should be kept alive by a memorial of equal dignity and usefulness to that which commemorates the dead of the Civil War. Funds for the erection of such a memorial might well be raised as part of the proposed Endowment Fund. The Committee suggests that a special committee of the Board of Overseers be appointed to confer with the Committee already appointed by the Corporation and with such other Harvard men or bodies as may take this matter under consideration with respect to such a memorial.

The Committee believes that the future welfare of the Nation, not only from the point of view of military safety, but in order to further the unity of the country and the physical welfare of its citizens, demands the establishment of an adequate system of universal service in times of peace and of war, and it believes that the universities of the country should by their example and inspiration aid toward the establishment of such a system.

In the opinion of this Committee the attitude of the University under the leadership of President Lowell throughout the war has been beyond reproach and the University has met every demand and every test successfully. It feels also that the plans for the future are being sanely, calmly and intelligently worked out under President Lowell.

To summarize the suggestions made above as to the future military policy of the University:

1. The recommendation that the University resume military training as soon as feasible and announce its policy in that respect was unanimously adopted by this board on March 10, 1919.

2. The recommendation of this Committee that the Board recommend to the Faculty that physical training be required of all freshmen was unanimously adopted by this Board on March 10, 1919.

3. The recommendation of this Committee that the Faculty be requested to consider the feasibility of allowing credit toward a degree *honoris causa* to those who have served honorably during the war was unanimously adopted by this Board on January 13, 1919.

The Committee makes the following further recommendations:

4. That in addition to the artillery course already arranged, infantry and naval courses of instruction be given.

5. That a broad course in Military History and Policy by an experienced officer of acknowledged pre-eminence be established.

6. That as soon as funds can be found available an armory in connection with a gymnasium be constructed on Soldiers Field.

7. That a special committee of the Board be appointed to confer with the special committee appointed by the Corporation and with such Harvard graduates and bodies as may take the matter under consideration with respect to the prompt establishment of an adequate memorial to the Harvard men who have died in the war.

8. That the University further by its example and inspiration the establishment of a system of Universal Service throughout the Nation.

Respectfully submitted,

LANGDON P. MARVIN, Chairman,
LEONARD WOOD,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
ELIOT WADSWORTH,
ARTHUR WOODS,
IRA N. HOLLIS,
SAMUEL D. PARKER,
GEORGE BATY BLAKE,
AMOS TUCK FRENCH,
GEORGE C. SHATTUCK,
ALEXANDER WHITESIDE,
HENRY S. DRINKER,
GRENVILLE CLARK.

May 12, 1919.

WAR RECORD OF THE CLASS OF 1905

THE following compilation of the war records of members of the class of 1905 has been prepared by the BULLETIN from the material in the Harvard War Records Office. The mail of that office has been so heavy within the last few weeks that it has been impossible to record promptly all of the information received therein. It is hoped that the list below—incomplete as it is—may give some idea of what '05 men have done in the war.

ORIC BATES, A.M. '15, in charge of the U. S. Shipping Board School for Deck Officers (Merchant Marine); candidate, Field Artillery Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., September, 1918; died of pneumonia at Camp Taylor, Oct. 8, 1918.

WILLIAM M. BUNTING, enlisted as private, Coast Artillery Corps, Dec. 6, 1917; battalion sergeant major, stationed in the War Risk Insurance Bureau, Boston; later promoted to captain and assigned as personnel officer on the staff of Gen. McCain, of the 12th Division; died of pneumonia at Camp Devens, Mass., Sept. 28, 1918.

ALVAH CROCKER, JR., 2d lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, A. E. F.; later promoted to 1st lieutenant; promoted to captain, and assigned to Base Section 5, A. E. F.; died at Brest, France, June 25, 1918.

EZRA C. FITCH, JR., enlisted as private, Black Watch Regiment, 5th Royal Highlanders, August, 1917; died at the Hartford Hospital, Oct. 13, 1917, from pneumonia contracted while on a recruiting tour.

PHILIP O. MILLS, ambulance driver, American Field Service, France; returned to the United States and was commissioned captain, Infantry, from Plattsburg, 1917; went overseas with the 308th Infantry, 77th Division, April, 1918; died July 25, 1918, as the result of an accident behind the lines, and was buried at Baccaret, France.

EDWIN F. SAMPSON, 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps; died of blood-poisoning at Camp Zachary Taylor, April 22, 1919.

HARRISON B. WEBSTER, M.D. '09, 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps; ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and assigned to Ambulance Co. No. 14, June, 1917; promoted to captain, July, 1917; ordered to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., as adjutant of the Ambulance Battalion, November, 1917; promoted to major, March 14, 1918; later, sanitary inspector, Sanitary Trains, 4th Division, A. E. F.; made regimental surgeon of the 47th Regiment of Infantry, August, 1918; killed in action at Bois de Septsarges, Oct. 13, 1918.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, lieutenant, 3d Battalion, Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment,

B. E. F.; died at the 4th Clearing Hospital, Belgium, Nov. 12, 1914, from wounds received in action. He was the first Harvard man, and, it is said, the first graduate of any American college, who was killed in the war.

James Adams, Jr., Y. M. C. A. secretary in France; later a member of the Harvard S. A. T. C.

Stuart C. Adams, commissioned 1st lieutenant, Field Artillery, from the Officers' Training Camp, Fort Myer, Va., November, 1917, and assigned to the 313th Field Artillery; assigned to the Headquarters Co., 313th Field Artillery, A. E. F., May 25, 1918; later wounded and invalided to the United States.

Guilliaem Aertsen, Jr., captain, Military Intelligence Division, Washington, D. C.

Frederick A. Alden, S.B. '07, government engineer.

Wallace W. Barker, enlisted as private, Cavalry, attached to the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Division, Sept. 7, 1917; transferred to Co. G, 1st Army Headquarters Regiment, A. E. F., as corporal; transferred to Corps of Intelligence Police, General Staff Intelligence Section, Service of Supply, A. E. F., as sergeant, May 3, 1918.

Leon W. Barnard, LL.B. '07, chairman, Local Exemption Board No. 5, Seattle, Wash.; later, 2d lieutenant, Air Service (Aero.), Call Field, Tex.

Rudolf C. B. Bartsch, sergeant, 10th Regiment, Mass. State Guard.

Austin C. Benton, 1st lieutenant, Co. C, 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard.

Haskell C. Billings, lieutenant, 97th Overseas Battalion, C. E. F., from Jan. 7, 1916, to May 5, 1916; promoted to captain, May 5, 1916; commissioned captain, Infantry, U. S. A., Sept. 15, 1917, and assigned to the Infantry Officers' Training Camp, Camp Gordon, Ga., as an instructor.

Warren B. Blake, A.M. '07, inspector, and later captain, American Red Cross, in France; drowned off Sankaty, Nantucket, Aug. 19, 1918.

Robert E. Blakeslee, private, Co. D, 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard.

Chester C. Bolton, secretary, Munitions Standard Board, Washington, D. C., March to April,

1917; secretary and assistant to chairman, General Munitions Board, Washington, D. C.; commissioned captain, Ordnance Department, May, 1917, and assigned to the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.; promoted to lieutenant colonel, January, 1918; assigned to the General Staff, Washington, D. C., as assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War, and member of the Division of Purchase and Supplies.

John P. Bowditch, secretary, New England Emergency Shipping Board, Boston; later, private, 71st Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.

Isaiah Bowman, member of Col. House's staff, in charge of geographical and map work and territorial problems.

George H. Boyden, private, Co. H, 19th Regiment, Mass. State Guard.

Walter H. Bradley, enlisted as seaman, 2d class, U. S. N., Feb. 15, 1918; commissioned ensign, Feb. 25, 1918; and stationed at the Boston Navy Yard; assigned to overseas duty, March 15, 1918.

John W. Brock, Jr., chief boatswain's mate, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, 4th Naval District; later commissioned ensign and assigned to U. S. Submarine Chaser 69.

Alden Brooks served as ambulancier with the French Army; enlisted as private, French Artillery, Foreign Legion; later commissioned lieutenant, 65th Battery, 83d Regiment, French Artillery; received the *Croix de Guerre* with silver star for gallantry while engaged on special missions in France on July 15 and 16.

Gorham Brooks, director, Bureau of Circulation, New England Division of the American Red Cross; commissioned 1st lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, Aug. 2, 1918, and assigned to the office of the Chief Liaison Officer, Washington, D. C.

Parker R. Browne, commissioned 1st lieutenant, Infantry, April 28, 1917; assigned to Plattsburg, July 14, 1917; promoted to captain, and assigned to Co. D, 303d Infantry, A. E. F.

Russell W. Bryant, captain and personnel officer, Air Service, A. E. F., stationed at London, England.

Frederic C. Butterfield, overseas hut secretary, Y. M. C. A., with the French Army.

Trowbridge Callaway, enlisted as cadet, Air Service (Aero.), May 7, 1918.

Frederick L. Candee, A.M. '11, corporal, Signal Corps, Headquarters Co., 316th Field Service Battalion, A. E. F.

Alfred E. Chase, seaman, 1st class, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, March 23, 1917; chief yeoman, Oct. 16, 1917; later assigned to the U. S. S. "Mallory", overseas; commissioned ensign (Pay Corps).

George Clymer, M.D. '11, 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, Base Hospital No. 6, May, 1916; later promoted to captain, Base Hospital No. 6, A. E. F.

Francis T. Colby, commissioned lieutenant, Belgian Artillery, August, 1915; decorated for bravery in the field; promoted to captain, June, 1917; later detached to the Belgian Mission, Washington, D. C., as military attaché; reported to have been commissioned major.

William C. Coleman, LL.B. '09, member, legal staff of the Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C., November, 1917; candidate, Field Artillery Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., August, 1918.

Richard K. Conant, LL.B. '08, commissioned 2d lieutenant from Plattsburg, August, 1917, and assigned to Co. C, 304th Infantry; promoted to 1st lieutenant, Co. F, 304th Infantry, Jan. 1, 1918.

Omar D. Conger, lieutenant commander, U. S. N. (Pay Corps), Naval Aviation Forces, overseas, April 6, 1917; later assigned to the Naval Overseas Transport Service, Norfolk, Va.

Philip T. Coolidge, appointed inspector of aeroplanes, Signal Corps, Oct. 15, 1917.

Robert H. Cox, captain, 313th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Lee, Va.; later promoted to major, 314th Machine Gun Battalion, 80th Division, A. E. F.

Paul P. Crosbie, commissioned 2d lieutenant, Field Artillery, from the Officers' Training Camp, Fort Myer, Va., and assigned to the 313th Field Artillery, Camp Lee, Va.; with this regiment in the A. E. F.

Bronson Crothers, M.D. '10, commissioned lieutenant, Royal Army Medical Corps, and attached to General Hospital No. 22 (Harvard Surgical Unit) B. E. F.; promoted to captain, June, 1916; promoted to major, August, 1916; withdrew from the Royal Army Medical Corps, November, 1917; commissioned captain, Medical Corps, Feb. 6, 1918, and assigned to the Base Hospital, Camp Jackson, S. C.; promoted to major, transferred to Camp Dix, N. J., Aug. 22, 1918, and assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 12, A. E. F.

Charles W. Dall, major, Infantry, A. E. F.; wounded slightly in action.

Theron J. Damon, commissioned captain, Military Intelligence Division, July 31, 1918, and assigned to the General Staff, Washington, D. C.; assigned to "extended overseas service", Nov. 21, 1918.

Raymond E. Daniels, LL.B. '08, 1st lieutenant, Depot Unit 415, Illinois Reserve Militia.

Donald W. Davis, Ph.D. '13, commissioned 1st lieutenant, Infantry, from the Officers' Training Camp, Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 27, 1917, and attached to Co. F., 313th Infantry, 79th Division, Camp Meade, Md.

Dudley Davis, LL.B. '07, commissioned captain, Infantry, from Plattsburg, August, 1917, and assigned to Co. F, 307th Infantry, 77th Division, Camp Upton, L. I., N. Y.; later with this regiment in the A. E. F., wounded slightly in action.

William H. Davis, commissioned 2d lieutenant, Infantry, from Plattsburg, September, 1918, and

assigned to the Bowdoin S. A. T. C., as acting adjutant and personnel officer.

Ralph W. Dennen, M.D. '09, commissioned 2d lieutenant, Medical Corps, March 24, 1917; assigned to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., June 15, 1917; promoted to captain, Aug. 6, 1917; assigned to command Ambulance Co. 336, 309th Sanitary Train, Camp Taylor, Ky., April 10, 1918.

Arthur L. Derby, candidate, Central Officers' Training Camp, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Richard P. Dietzman, LL.B. '07, candidate, Central Officers' Training Camp, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., October, 1918.

Samuel M. Dorrance, voluntary chaplain, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 1, 1918; later commissioned 1st lieutenant (chaplain), and assigned to Jefferson Barracks.

Harold C. Durrell, corporal, Co. G, 11th Regiment, Mass. State Guard.

Frederick B. Eaves, member, Electrical Power and Equipment Section of the War Industries Board.

William M. Elkins, lieutenant, (j.g.), U. S. Naval Reserve Force, assigned to the Naval Intelligence Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1917.

Winthrop H. Estabrook, commissioned captain, Corps of Engineers, June 29, 1917, ordered to Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1917; attached to the 3d Battalion, 20th Engineers, Jan. 2, 1918; attached to the 116th Engineers, 41st Division, Aug. 8, 1918; attached to the General Staff section 4, General Headquarters, A. E. F., Sept. 10, 1918; returned to the United States and received discharge, January, 1919.

George F. Evans, A.M. '09, S.T.B. '09, "Four Minute Man."

Charles Everett, commissioned 1st lieutenant, Signal Corps, March 11, 1918, and stationed at Washington, D. C.

Erland F. Fish, A.M. '06, LL.B. '08, captain, Battery B, 101st Field Artillery, Sept. 9, 1917; promoted to major assigned to command the 1st Battalion, 101st Field Artillery, A. E. F.

Henry S. Forbes, M.D. '11, member American Red Cross Sanitary commission to Serbia; commissioned 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, May, 1917, and assigned to Base Hospital No. 5; later with this unit in the A. E. F.; promoted to captain, and detached to Mobile Hospital No. 6, A. E. F.

James Ford, A.M. '06, Ph.D. '09, manager, Homes Registration and Information Division of the Bureau of Industrial Housing.

Charles W. Fowle, "Four Minute Man", Bethlehem, Pa.

Walter S. Gifford, director, Council of National Defense.

Francis G. Goodale, LL.B. '07, special assistant to U. S. District Attorney, District of Massachusetts Department of Justice.

Walter S. Goodnow, commissioned 1st lieu-

tenant, Ordnance Department, July 22, 1918, and assigned to the Motor and Carriage Section, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1918; detached to the Holt Manufacturing Co., Peoria, Ill., as assistant inspector of ordnance, Aug. 5, 1918.

John A. Greene, Jr., captain and aide to the commanding officer, 42d Division, A. E. F.

George D. Gribble, member, Medical Department, attached to Base Hospital No. 5, A. E. F.

Walter N. Hadley, assistant in Bureau of Exports, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

Swinburne Hale, LL.B. '07, commissioned captain, Military Intelligence Division, April 29, 1918, and assigned to the Executive Division, General Staff, Washington, D. C.

Leonard C. Hammond, commissioned 1st lieutenant, Infantry, from the Officers' Training Camp, Presidio, Cal., Aug. 15, 1917; attached to the 52d French Escadrille as observer, April 20, 1918; attached to the 91st Aero Squadron, A. E. F., as observer, June 14, 1918; assigned to the 1st Army Corps Group, Sept. 7, 1918; promoted to captain, Air Service (Aero.), Nov. 6, 1918; returned to United States and received discharge, February, 1919; awarded distinguished Service Cross . . . "for extraordinary heroism in action in the region of Metz, France, Sept. 15, 1918. While on a photographic mission Lieut. Hammond's formation was attacked by a superior number of the enemy pursuit planes. Notwithstanding that the enemy planes succeeded in driving off the protecting planes, Lieut. Hammond and his pilot continued on alone. Continually harassed by enemy aircraft, they completed their photographs, and on their return fought their way through the enemy patrol and destroyed one of the machines."

Leonard Hatch, A.M. '06, member, Publicity Department of the U. S. Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

Albert H. Hayes, captain, American Red Cross, Base Hospital No. 17, France.

Edwin D. Hayes, candidate, Central Officers' Training School, Fort Monroe, Va.; discharged November, 1918.

Eugene A. Hecker, enlisted as sergeant, Battery A, 101st Field Artillery, May 17, 1917.

Herman Henneberger, Jr., lieutenant (j.g.) U. S. N., on the U. S. S. "Farragut", overseas; promoted to lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1918; assigned to the staff of the commanding officer of Naval Forces in the Canal Zone, as Intelligence officer, Feb. 1, 1918.

Walter S. Hertzog, investigator, Western Department, U. S. Army Intelligence Corps.

Robert W. Hinds, M.D. '10, surgeon, stationed successively on the S. S. "Red Cross", at the Hasslor Royal Naval Hospital, England, and at the American Women's Hospital, Paignton, England; later commissioned major, Medical Corps, and attached to the 106th Field Artillery.

A. Lawrence Hopkins, commissioned 1st lieu-

tenant, Air Service, (Aero.) Sept. 5, 1917, and ordered to Fort Sill, Okla.; unattached, A. E. F., Dec. 19, 1917, to May 6, 1918; assigned to the 12th Aero. Squadron, A. E. F., May 6, 1918; wounded Sept. 3, 1918; received the *Croix de Guerre*; returned to the United States and received discharge, March, 1919.

Frank U. Humbert, member, Virginia State Committee of the Naval Consulting Board, March, 1916, to March, 1917; chairman, Liberty Loan and American Red Cross Committees, Low Moor, Va.

Richard D. Humphreys, private, Bedford Town Reserve Police Guard, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Daniel J. Hurley, M.D. '09, captain, Medical Corps, Camp Upton, L. I., N. Y.

William O'D. Iselin lieutenant (j. g.) 2d Naval District; later assigned to overseas duty.

George S. Jackson, member of the volunteer Belgian Relief Commission in charge of the Province of Liège, Belgium, Nov. 10, 1914, to Oct. 1, 1916; captain and paymaster, 97th Battalion, American Legion, Canadian Army, June 4, 1916, to Sept. 25, 1916; driver and *sous chef*, Norton-Harjes Ambulance, Sanitary Service Unit 11; sergeant, U. S. Army Ambulance Corps, S. S. U. 645, A. E. F., Oct. 2, 1917; transferred to S. S. U. 511, March 1, 1918; student at French Auto School, June 1, 1918; assigned to S. S. U. 647, Oct. 5, 1918; commissioned 1st lieutenant, Nov. 21, 1918, and assigned to command S. S. U. 611.

Aymar Johnson, ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, stationed on board the U. S. S. "Gloucester."

Earle F. Johnson, lieutenant commander, U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps, stationed at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

John W. Johnston, private, "New York Scottish" Regiment, New York City.

George R. Jones, A.M. '05, chairman, "Four Minute Men" of Illinois.

Walter McK. Jones, chairman, Exemption Board, Villalba, Porto Rico.

Ira B. Joralemon, A.M. '07, captain, Air Service (Aero.), A. E. F., October, 1917; promoted to major and assigned as chief of the Advance Section, Design and Projects Division, A. E. F.; later assigned as equipment officer, 1st Army Air Forces, A. E. F.

Benjamin Joy, major, Infantry, A. E. F.

George D. Keyser, commissioned 2d lieutenant, U. S. A., from Camp Kearney, Cal., 1917; later assigned to the 145th Field Artillery, as aide to Brig. Gen. Young; later transferred to the 65th Field Artillery, 40th Division, A. E. F.

Jeorne F. Kidder, general secretary for the Y. M. C. A., in France.

C. Guy Lane, M.D. '08, commissioned 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, Jan. 15, 1918, and assigned to Embarkation Hospital, Camp Stuart, Va.; promoted to captain, Aug. 26, 1918.

Roger D. Lapham, captain, Infantry, A. E. F.; severely wounded in action.

John H. Lathrop, field director for 3d Naval District, American Red Cross.

Leo H. Leary, LL.B. '07, government appeal agent, Brookline, Mass.

Robert W. Leatherbee, field manager, Industrial Relations Division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Frederick W. Lehmann, Jr., commissioned 1st lieutenant, Battery F, 126th Field Artillery, May 24, 1917; assigned to Headquarters Co., 126th Field Artillery, Camp Cody, N. M., July, 1917.

Chester B. Lewis, S.B. '07, 1st lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, assigned to the Engineers Officers' Training School, Camp Humphreys, Va., Aug. 27, 1918; transferred to the 153d Engineers, Camp Selby, Mich., Nov. 9, 1918; attached to 564th Engineer Service Battalion, Nov. 14, 1918; later in command of Co. C, 217th Engineers, Camp Beauregard, La.; discharged, Feb. 5, 1919.

George C. Lincoln, M.D. '11, 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, Base Hospital No. 101, A. E. F.

Arthur W. Locke, A.M. '15, supervisor of auxiliaries and branches, Hampshire County, Mass., Chapter, American Red Cross, 1917-18; assistant manager, West Street Soldiers' Club, Ayer, Mass., 1918; assistant associate field director in charge of Hospital Service, American Red Cross, Camp Devens, Mass.

Stanley B. Lothrop, secretary, American Relief Clearing House, Rome, Italy, 1915-17; commissioned captain, American Red Cross, in charge of district on the Adriatic, November, 1917.

Keith McLeod, LL.B. '09, member, Aircraft Board, Washington, D. C., June 4 to Oct. 13, 1917; in the Treasury Department, 1917-18.

Walter W. Manton, M.D. '11, captain, Medical Corps, attached to the 26th Infantry, 1st Division, A. E. F.; wounded in action; received the Distinguished Service Cross . . . "for extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. Accompanying his battalion in the attack, Capt. Manton was with the second wave when he sustained a compound fracture of the right forearm from a bursting shell. He, nevertheless, refused to go to the rear, but remained on duty until the final objective was reached in the afternoon, attending the wounded and directing their evacuation."

Charles E. Mason, manager and vice-chairman successively, Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Harold F. Mason, lieutenant, American Red Cross; engaged in executive work in Paris and in the war zone from May, 1918, to February, 1919.

Lewis Meriam, A.M. '06, appointed production manager, Division of Planning and Statistics of the U. S. Shipping Board, April 1, 1918.

Ralph W. Merrill, member, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

Richard H. Miller, 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, attached to the 1st Battalion, 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division, as surgeon, July, 1917; assigned as regimental surgeon, 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division, A. E. F., April 6, 1918; promoted to captain, Sept. 16, 1918. Capt. Miller saw service at Chemin des Dames, Toul, Château Thierry, St. Mihiel and Verdun.

Ogden L. Mills, LL.B. '07, captain, Signal Corps.

Richmond D. Moot, 1st lieutenant, Field Artillery, Battery A, 345th Field Artillery, 90th Division, Camp Travis, Tex.; transferred to Headquarters Co., 345th Field Artillery, A. E. F.; later with that regiment in the Army of Occupation.

George W. Morse, M.D. '08, surgeon, Mass. State Guard, with rank of captain; later promoted to major.

William L. Nash, commissioned captain, Field Artillery from Officers' Training Camp, Leon Springs, Tex., Nov. 27, 1917, and assigned to 345th Field Artillery, 90th Division; assigned to the 165th Depot Brigade, Camp Travis, Tex., Jan. 23, 1918; transferred to the Field Artillery Replacement Depot, Camp Jackson, S. C., as an instructor, April 14, 1918; promoted to major, Oct. 24, 1918; assigned to command the Convalescent Centre, Camp Jackson, S. C., Jan. 18, 1919.

Francis E. Neagle, LL.B. '07, 2d lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, Stevedore Regiment.

Bruno Newman, member, General Executive Committee of the Mexican Food Commission.

Harold Ober, studied the training of dogs for military purposes under the auspices of the American Red Cross in England, 1917; chief, Bureau of Welfare and Recreation of the American Red Cross, France, 1918.

Daniel T. O'Connell, provost marshal agent and appeal agent, Draft Board of District 18, Boston; member, Legal Advisory Board, Boston; president, Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Society, Ward 18; enlisted as a private, U. S. A., October, 1918; commissioned captain, Army Service Corps, Judge Advocate General's Department, Oct. 30, 1918; discharged early in 1919.

John A. O'Keefe, Jr., captain, Field Artillery, assigned as adjutant, 2d Battalion, 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division, July, 1917; later overseas with that regiment.

Wilfred A. Openhym, special agent, Training and Dilution Service, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., 1917; associate member, Legal Advisory Board, District of Columbia.

George W. Outerbridge, 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, Base Hospital No. 10, A. E. F., later transferred to Mobile Hospital No. 8, A. E. F.

Raymond H. Oveson, LL.B. '08, chairman, Public Safety Committee, Southboro, Mass.; major, 3d Battalion, 13th Infantry, Mass. State

Guard; promoted to colonel and assigned to command the 13th Infantry, Mass. State Guard, Nov. 8, 1918.

Arthur W. Page, captain, Military Intelligence Division, assigned to the Propaganda Department, A. E. F.

Jackson Palmer, LL.B. '08, candidate, 3d Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 5, 1918.

Albert R. Parker, 2d lieutenant, Mass. State Guard, Aug. 17, 1917; promoted to captain and assigned as chaplain to the Headquarters of the 17th Infantry, Mass. State Guard, Dec. 21, 1917.

Edward C. Parker, commissioned 2d lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, from Fort Niagara, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1917, and assigned to the Instructors Co., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla.; promoted to 1st lieutenant and made senior instructor, Water Transportation Courses, Officers' Training School, Camp Johnston, May, 1918; later promoted to captain, and assigned to the Training Division, Camp Johnston, Fla.

Donald Parson, A.M. '06, captain, U. S. A., attached to the General staff, Washington, D. C.

Harold W. Parsons, captain, American Red Cross, in charge of the "Roman Province", with headquarters at Rome, Italy.

William G. Perry, 1st lieutenant, Air Service (Aero.) 477th Aero. Squadron, A. E. F.

Bernon S. Prentice, served in the American Red Cross from September, 1917, as deputy commissioner in France, member of staff, Emergency Commission for Italy, director of the Ambulance Service in Italy and as major, American Red Cross, assigned as aide to the commissioner for Europe; received the *Croce al Merito di Guerra*

... "in consideration of the admirable proofs of self-abnegation and undauntedness given by him in succoring, assisting and comforting the wounded in the fights that took place on the front of the 9th Army Corps, and as a testimony of the strong ties of comradeship which unite the armies of the United States and Italy. . . . Repeatedly bringing the encouragement and prestige of his presence during fighting actions and in zones shelled by the artillery of the enemy, he gave valid coöperation to the efficient activity shown by the sections themselves."

Franklin D. Putnam, LL.B. '09, commissioned captain, Infantry, from Plattsburg, Nov. 27, 1917, and assigned to the 302d Infantry, 76th Division, Camp Devens, Mass.; transferred to the 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, and detailed as commander of Co. D, 519th Army Service Battalion (Engineers), April 11, 1918; later attached to Headquarters, Camp Devens, Mass., and detailed as assistant judge advocate, 76th Division.

Albert W. Rice, A.M. '05, LL.B. '08, private, Mass. State Guard; commissioned ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, Sept. 9, 1918, and stationed at the office of the Naval Inspector of Engineer-

ing Material, Boston; later, commissioned lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

Arthur P. Rice, at Boston headquarters of the American Red Cross and the American Field Service; commissioned 1st lieutenant, American Red Cross, and assigned as assistant to the chief of the Medical and Surgical Section, Military Affairs Department, France.

Harold M. Richards, member, Squadron A, of the New York Guard.

Winthrop C. Richmond, sergeant, 1st Troop of Cavalry, Mass. State Guard; member, Brookline Committee for Patriotic Subscription; vocational advisor, Federal Board of Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

Howard E. Rideout, lieutenant, U. S. N., assigned to the Coast Patrol, April 6, 1917; assigned to the U. S. S. "Von Steuben", Dec. 20, 1918.

William J. Riley, Y. M. C. A. secretary in France.

James M. Rothwell, member, 1st Motor Corps, Mass State Guard.

Charles F. Rowley, LL.B. '07, 1st lieutenant, 117th Co., Mass. State Guard.

James O. Safford, 1st lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, assigned to Co. E, 23d Engineers, November, 1917; assigned to Co. A, 23d Engineers, A. E. F., Jan. 22, 1918.

C. Ashton R. Sanborn, A.M. '08, 1st lieutenant, American Red Cross, attached to the Commission to Palestine.

Thomas Sanders, commissioned 1st lieutenant, Field Artillery, April, 1917, and assigned to Battery D, 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division; promoted to captain, 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division, A. E. F., received the *Croix de Guerre*.

Walter P. Sanger, director for the 6th District, Committee of Training Camp Activities; sent to Porto Rico to report on camps; appointed executive secretary and chief district director, Committee on Training Camp Activities, Washington, D. C., March, 1918.

Russell E. Sard, lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, stationed first in Washington, D. C., and later in London.

Edwin F. Schwarzenberg, member, 1st Motor Corps, Mass. State Guard.

Arthur M. Scully, A.M. '06, commissioned captain, Infantry, from the Officers Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Nov. 27, 1917, and attached to Co. K, 47th Infantry, 7th Brigade, 4th Division; acting commander of the 3d Battalion, Dec. 19, 1917; promoted to major, and assigned to the General Staff, Gen. Headquarters, A. E. F.

Theodore Sheldon, enlisted as apprentice seaman, Great Lakes, Ill., July 29, 1918; later student, Officer Material School, Great Lakes, Ill.

A. Campbell L. Smidt, 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, Spartanburg, N. C.; later transferred to the 309th Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

George G. Smith, M.D. '08, commissioned captain, Medical Corps, June 28, 1918; assigned to the camp surgeon's office, Camp Humphreys, Va., Oct. 1, 1918.

King Smith, 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant, 7th Infantry, New York Guard; later, Y. M. C. A. Secretary in France.

Thomas H. Smith, 1st lieutenant, Infantry, assigned to the 301st Machine Gun Co.

Thomas P. Smith, Jr., director, North Central District, Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Frank A. Spencer, Jr., captain, Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.

James R. Stewart, commissioned captain, Corps of Engineers, Sept. 17, 1917; assigned to the Engineer Officers' Training School, Camp Lee, Va., from Jan. 3, 1918, to March 11, 1918; assigned to Co. B, 113th Engineers, Camp Selby, Miss., March 11, 1918.

Howard Stockton, Jr., LL.B. '07, enlisted as quartermaster, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, April 5, 1917; later, chief boatswain's mate, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

John deR. Storey, LL.B. '07, captain, American Red Cross, assigned as assistant counsel to the Commission to Italy.

Horace M. Swope served in the American Red Cross as manager, Bureau of Supplies, Southwestern Division from June, 1917, to January, 1918, acting manager, January, 1918, to July, 1918, major, American Red Cross, in France, assigned as manager of the Southwestern Zone with headquarters at Marseilles, France, August, 1918, to November, 1918, and as director, Army and Navy Department with headquarters at Paris, January, 1919.

Newton W. Thompson, 1st lieutenant (chaplain), U. S. A., stationed at Aviation Field No. 2, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.

Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., 1st lieutenant, Air Service (Aero.), A. E. F.

Benjamin C. Tower, driver, American Field Service, France; enlisted as private, Motor Transport Corps, assigned to Mallet Reserve, French Army, Nov. 13, 1917; student, Non-Commissioned Officers' School, Chavigny, France, Dec. 20, 1917; assigned to the Motor Transport School, Pont St. Maxens, as an instructor, Feb. 1, 1918; assigned to Mallet Reserve, French Army, as a staff car driver, March 1, 1918; assigned to the Motor Transport School, Decieze, as an instructor, Oct. 1, 1918; transferred to Battery A, 101st Field Artillery Nov. 5, 1918.

Edgar P. Trott, captain, Corps of Engineers, 301st Engineers.

Arthur P. L. Turner, lumber and timber expert in the Department of War Supplies of the British War Mission.

George F. Tyler, commissioned 1st lieutenant, Field Artillery, from Fort Niagara, Aug. 15, 1917, and assigned to the Headquarters Co., 311th

Field Artillery, 79th Division, Camp Meade, Md., transferred to the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1918; promoted to major, Field Artillery, Feb. 8, 1918.

Nathaniel B. Wales, member, U. S. Public Service Reserve.

Elwin S. Warner, captain, Corps of Engineers, Camp Devens, Mass.

Charles A. Weissert, sergeant, Mich. State Guard.

Harry W. Weitzel, captain, U. S. Marine Corps, 4th Regiment of Marines, Santo Domingo; transferred to the Navy Yard, New York City, March, 1918; commissioned major, Marine Corps, July, 1918.

Reginald T. Wheeler, sergeant, Co. C, 74th Regiment, New York Guard.

Harold C. Whitman, captain, Quartermaster Corps, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Boston.

Clarence P. Whorf, member, 1st Motor Hospital Unit, Mass. State Guard.

Norton Wigglesworth, captain, 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division, A. E. F., returned to the United States, September, 1918; promoted to major, and attached to the 34th Field Artillery, Camp McClellan, Ala.

Solon Wilder, member, Local Board, District No. 13, Mass.

Richard H. Williams, assistant to director, Council of National Defense; commissioned lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, and assigned to Remount Division, A. E. F.

Hayward Wilson, commissioned 1st lieutenant, Air Service (Production), July, 1918, and assigned to the American Rubber Co., East Cambridge, Mass., as plant property officer.

Robert Winsor, Jr., commissioned captain, Infantry, from Plattsburg, August, 1917, and assigned to Co. F, 303d Infantry, Camp Devens, Mass.

Frederic L. Woods, captain and regimental adjutant, 15th Infantry, Mass. State Guard; secretary, Mass. Branch of the National Security League.

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES

Augustus E. Willson, '69, formerly governor of Kentucky, will deliver the address at the Memorial day services in Sanders Theatre, this year. Professor Jefferson B. Fletcher, '87, of Columbia University, will read a poem, Dr. Albert P. Fitch, '00, of Amherst College, will conduct the opening prayers, and it is hoped that Major H. L. Higginson, '55, will preside.

The services this year are to be commemorative of all Harvard men who died in the recent war, and the families of such men will be invited. Harvard men who have been in the military or naval service of the country are especially urged to attend in uniform. The services are in charge of the Harvard Memorial Society.

THE HARVARD DEAD IN THE WAR

Army and Navy,	-	-	-	-	-	307
Auxiliary,	-	-	-	-	-	24
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	331

Deaths in Service.

D.M.D. '13—WILLIAM STOCKS LACEY, a lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps, succumbed to wounds, Oct. 11, 1916, at the 36th Casualty Clearing Station, B. E. F., France. Lt. Lacey entered the service, Jan. 1, 1916, as a member of the 140th Field Ambulance. He was afterwards attached temporarily to the 11th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment. On Oct. 9, 1916, while the regiment was in action on the Somme, and Lt. Lacey was attending to the wounded in an open field under heavy fire, he was wounded by a shell fragment. After he had seen that all the wounded were removed to dressing stations, he walked two miles to the dressing station. Surgical operations were unavailing. He was buried at Heilly Station Cemetery, Mericourt, France.

'16—RICHARD MATHER JOPLING, Gr. '15-16, died in London, March 16, 1919, while on furlough from the U. S. Army Ambulance Service in France. Jopling attended the Plattsburg Camp from Aug. 10 to Sept. 6, 1916, and tried to enter the Army upon the declaration of war in 1917, but was rejected for physical reasons. He then worked at the headquarters of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross until he was accepted for ambulance work with the American Field Service. He sailed for France, Sept. 13, 1917, and was sent to the front with Sec. 66 which later became S. S. U. 623; this unit was attached to Gen. Gouraud's 4th French Army and operated east of Soissons, at Chemin des Dames, and at the time of the Armistice had reached Mezieres. Jopling was decorated with the *Croix de Guerre*. He died as the result of overstrain from his work.

Correction.

'97—EDWIN McMASTER STANTON was killed by shell explosion, Oct. 14, 1918, as first reported, at Madeleine Farm near Cunel (Meuse), France. He was 1st sergeant of Co. I, 61st Inf., 5th Div.

JUNIORS PLAN MEMORIAL GATE

Plans for a gate, to be erected in the fence about the College Yard, in memory of the 1920 men who gave their lives in the great war were approved at a smoker recently by the members of the junior class. The gate will probably be at the north of the President's house, where it will balance the Dudley Gate, built in 1914. Fourteen members of the class lost their lives in the war.

THE CLASS OF 1919

WHEN the class of 1919 came together for the first time, 683 strong, in the autumn of 1915, it found Harvard University proceeding as usual. The Freshman Dormitories had been occupied by only one other class; the Widener Library was still a novelty. Undergraduates were looking ahead, as undergraduates had been doing for many years, with no thought of interruption to their studies and sports. During the autumn the regular routine of college life was all-important, varied by discussions as to what might become of the poverty-stricken Union, and enlivened by the 41-0 football victory over Yale. But in general, there was little in the air to disturb the serenity of undergraduate life.

The Plattsburg camps for students and business men during the preceding summer had done much to excite discussions of "preparedness", as it was then inadequately termed, and military life for college men was still a new thing. College pacifists and militarists were constantly at each other's throats. The new class read of a few Harvard men here and there who had gone into the service as Red Cross workers, ambulance drivers, and even soldiers under a foreign flag. Some Harvard men had already been killed. And before the year was over, the Harvard Regiment was enthusiastically established.

Until it had gone half-way through the sophomore year, the class of 1919 drifted along the same agreeable avenues. But with the declaration of war from Washington and the establishment of the R. O. T. C., the class, with the entire College, gradually settled down to the serious purpose of meeting the crisis. Not until the past few months of this year have the 204 men who comprise the class today come together again on approximately the same basis as when they were freshmen.

As freshmen, the members of the class of 1919 were by no means indolent. They had entered College with 48 men winning honors in the entrance examinations. In competition with Yale, they won the hock-

ey match, the boat race, the cross country run, and the track meet. And they further distinguished themselves by establishing a memorial scholarship to be awarded to a member in the next succeeding class.

The real test, however, came in the following year, with the outbreak of war. For the remainder of the college year, 1916-17, the class remained virtually intact, nearly every one joining the R. O. T. C. But after Commencement, the class was broken up. Figures published in the BULLETIN during that summer show that seven 1919 men were in auxiliary war service, 173 were in the R. O. T. C., and 217 had joined the Army or Navy. By September 33 more had gone into the service; and at the present time there is scarcely a man who has not been in some military organization. The class has lost the following 19 men by death in the service:

Henry White Broughton, Jr., of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Hamilton Coolidge, of Boston.

Harmon Bushnell Craig, of Boston.

Ralph Jefferson Feigl, of Montclair, N. J.

Charles Henry Fiske, of Boston.

Edward Hooper Gardiner, of Boston.

Martin Luther Hope, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Theodore Rickey Hostetter, of New York City.

Leonard Jackson, of Newton Centre, Mass.

Howard Lilienthal, Jr., of New York City.

John Dudley Love, of Lexington, Mass.

Samuel Pierce Mandell, of Hamilton, Mass.

Wainwright Merrill, of Cambridge.

Eugene Dorr Morse, of Brookline, Mass.

Bradstreet Parker, of Brookline, Mass.

Milton A. Rogers, of Dedham, Mass.

Quentin Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay, L. I.

Osrice Mills Watkins, of Indianapolis.

Ralph O'Neil West, of Newton Centre, Mass.



HENRY C. FLOWER, JR.,
1st Marshal.



ROBERT E. GROSS,
2nd Marshal.



CASS CANFIELD,
3d Marshal.

In the junior year, 359 men registered in the autumn, 324 fewer than at the corresponding time in 1915; and nearly all of them joined the R. O. T. C. By their own acknowledgment scholarship was poor. A football team was organized, and played seven games with three victories and three ties. The track team was defeated in its three contests. The crew rowed two races, and won from Yale in a borrowed shell. The Junior "Prom" was held in the spring as usual, but under difficulties. By the end of the year, many of the 359 men who registered had left for active military service.

In the fall of 1918, the S. A. T. C., the Radio School, and the Officer Material School absorbed nearly all the College buildings. Only 119 seniors registered, most of them exempt for one reason or another from the draft. There were no

football games played by a university team. A university hockey team, captained by R. E. Gross, defeated Yale by a score of 4 to 1. But nearly all other activities were suspended.

Since January, however, the class has come into being again. Men have been returning constantly, as the new regulations have permitted, and 204 are now registered at the College Office. In February the class elected officers as follows:

1st Marshal, Henry C. Flower, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo.

2d Marshal, Robert E. Gross, of West Newton, Mass.

3d Marshal, Cass Canfield, of Roslyn, L. I.
Secretary, George C. Barclay, of New York City.

Treasurer, Lloyd K. Garrison, of New York City.



GEORGE C. BARCLAY,
Secretary.



LYLOYD K. GARRISON,
Treasurer.



CHARLES A. CLARK, JR.,
Chairman Class Day Committee.



FRANK W. HATCH,
Orator.



FREDERICK M. WARBURG,
IVY ORATOR.



ROBERT T. BUSHNELL,
Odist.

Orator, Frank W. Hatch, of Medford, Mass.
Ivy Orator, Frederick M. Warburg, of New York City.

Poet, James R. Parsons, of New York City.

Odist, Robert T. Bushnell, of Andover, Mass.

Chorister, Mayo A. Shattuck, of Columbus, O.

Class Committee, Francis Parkman, of Boston, and Edward L. Casey, of Natick, Mass.

Class Day Committee, Charles A. Clark, Jr., of Milton, Mass.; George L. Batchelder, Jr., of Medford, Mass.; Morris Phinney, of West Medford, Mass.; William R. Odell, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.; Daniel A. Freeman, Jr., of Medfield, Mass.; Russell Cobb of New York City; George D. Flynn, Jr., of Fall River, Mass.

Photograph Committee, Robert McA. Lloyd, of New York City; George A. Brownell, of New York City; Philip Zach, of Roxbury, Mass.

Student Council Members, Alexander H. Bright, of Cambridge; Stillman R. Dunham, Jr., of Allston.

Like all the other organizations of the class, the Phi Beta Kappa was virtually suspended as a social factor during the war. Moreover, the class had been so diminished in numbers that the competition which formerly centred about the elections was largely removed. There were sufficient men in College during the junior year, most of them members of the R. O. T. C., to make the election of the "Junior Eight" feasible. But the Society was inactive throughout that year, and continued so until the spring of the present year. Last February the Society elected additional members from the class of 1919, and several more will be chosen just previous to Commencement. Among those elected in February was Martin L. Hope, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who died in the previous Oc-



MAYO A. SHATTUCK,
Chorister



HENRY ALPERN,
1st Phi Beta Kappa Marshal.



CRANE BRINTON,
2nd Phi Beta Kappa Marshal.

tober while training in the flying service. His key and shield were sent to his parents in Pittsburgh. Henry Alpern was subsequently chosen 1st Marshal of the Society, and Crane Brinton, 2d Marshal. On March 11, 1919, the regular weekly dinners were revived, and the customary baseball game, which has not been played for two years, is arranged for June 9 at New Haven, with the Yale Chapter. With the revival of the annual theatre party on May 29, the Phi Beta Kappa will be again on its pre-war footing. The members of the Society from the class of 1919, who have been elected up to the present, are as follows:

Junior Eight: Henry Alpern, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Crane Brinton, of Springfield, Mass., secretary; Clarence W. Efroymsen, of Indianapolis, Ind.; S. A. Freeman, of Cambridge; Samuel Rezneck, of Chelsea, Mass.; Maurice Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Harold C. Tingey, of Haverhill, Mass.; Harold T. Tisdale, of Allston, Mass.

Senior Elections: Gordon W. Allport, of Cleveland, O.; Herman Caplan, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert P. Casey, of Dorchester, Mass.; Albert F. Cummings, of Dorchester, Mass.; Harry H. Fein, of Dorchester, Mass.; Carleton P. Fuller, of Mansfield, Mass.; Edward R. Gay, of Cambridge, Mass.; Joseph Goldman, of Boston; Thomas H. Greene, of Dorchester, Mass.; Richard M. Gude-man, of Chicago, Ill.; Martin L. Hope, of Pittsburgh, Pa. (elected after his death in service); Norman McK. Lang, of Oakland, Cal.; John T. Noonan, of Great Barrington, Mass.; Francis Parkman, of Boston; Lawrence Richardson, of Boston; Earl B. Schwulst, of Dallas, Tex.; Louis Edes Ward, of Watertown; Saul Yesner, of Dorchester, Mass.

The undergraduate history of the class of 1919 embraces the declaration of war by the United States, and its successful military conclusion. Although few in numbers in its senior year, 1919 has still hung together. Unlike most undergraduate classes, it has seen Harvard from more than one perspective; and its appreciation of college opportunities has been proportionately broadened.

Hockey Captain

Norman S. Walker, Jr., '20, of Castleton Corners, L. I., N. Y., has been elected captain of the University hockey team for next season. Walker played hockey at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., was captain of his freshman team, and has played on the University team for two years.

HARVARD, 11; WILLIAMS, 4

Harvard defeated Williams, 11 to 4, at baseball on Soldiers Field, Wednesday, May 14. That game was the only one the Harvard team played last week. The Williams nine is one of the strong college teams, but it made so many errors against Harvard that the latter was able to win by a large margin. The summary follows:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Ellis, c.f.,	3	0	0	2	0	1
Evans, c.f.,	2	1	1	0	0	0
Knowles, l.f.,	4	2	1	3	0	0
Blair, lb.,	3	1	0	10	0	1
Perkins, 3b.,	3	2	1	1	0	0
Frothingham, lb.,	5	2	1	2	0	0
McLeod, 2b.,	3	2	1	3	6	0
Kerr, s.s.,	2	0	1	3	2	1
Gammack, c.,	4	0	1	3	1	0
Bullard, p.,	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hardell, p.,	4	1	0	0	0	0
Totals,	33	11	7	27	10	3

WILLIAMS.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Callahan, s.s.,	3	1	1	1	4	2
Mason, 2b.,	5	1	3	2	2	1
Brown, 3b.,	5	0	0	1	0	3
Manning, lb.,	4	1	1	10	0	2
Finn, c.,	4	0	3	2	1	0
Roth, c.f.,	4	0	0	4	0	0
Papin, l.f.,	4	0	2	2	0	1
Boydén, r.f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0
McLean, p.,	4	1	1	1	3	0
Totals,	36	4	11	24	10	9
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	0	2	0	4	0	1
Williams,	0	1	2	0	0	0

YALE WON THE TRACK MEET

Yale defeated Harvard, 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ points, in the track and field meet which was held last Saturday at New Haven. The contests took place in a downpour of rain which drenched the performers and made the track almost a quagmire. Fast times were impossible under such conditions. It seemed occasionally as though the meet must be abandoned.

Yale excelled Harvard in both the track and field competitions, but the margin in the former was very small. Yale made 38 points, and Harvard 34, on the track; in the field events Yale made 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ points, and Harvard, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Harvard won six first places—in the

100, the 220, the half-mile, the mile, the high hurdles, and the broad jump. Yale took first place in the quarter, the two-mile, the low hurdles, the shot-put, and the hammer-throw. A Yale man and a Harvard man were tied for first place in the high jump, and one Harvard man and three Yale men were tied for first place in the pole-vault.

Captain Moore, of Harvard, won the 100-yards and 220-yards dashes, and O'Connell, of Harvard, had the unusual distinction of winning both the mile and the half-mile runs. Krogness, of Harvard, won the high hurdles, and was third in the low hurdles.

The summary of the events follows:

100-Yards Dash—Won by W. Moore, Harvard; B. Cowles, Yale, second; H. C. Flower, Harvard, third. Time, 10 1-5s.

220-Yards Dash—Won by W. Moore, Harvard; W. B. Schleiter, Yale, second; C. R. W. Smith, Yale, third. Time, 22 3-5s.

440-Yards Run—Won by J. Stewart, Yale; E. O. Gourdin, Harvard, second; T. P. Heffelfinger, Yale, third. Time, 52 3-5s.

880-Yards Run—Won by D. F. O'Connell, Harvard; D. Prizer, Yale, second; E. G. Driscoll, Yale, third. Time, 2m., 6 3-5s.

1 Mile Run—Won by D. F. O'Connell, Harvard; T. J. O'Brien, Yale, second; E. B. Fisher, Yale, third. Time, 4m., 38 1-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. W. Waterman, Yale; J. D. Hutchinson, Harvard, second; B. Lewis, Harvard, third. Time, 10m., 10s.

High Hurdles—Won by C. G. Krogness, Harvard; R. F. Shedden, Yale, second; T. P. Heffelfinger, Yale, third. Time, 16 1-5s.

Low Hurdles—Won by T. P. Heffelfinger, Yale; R. F. Shedden, Yale, second; C. G. Krogness, Harvard, third. Time, 26 4-5s.

High Jump—A. Perkins, Harvard, and R. W. Landon, Yale, tied for first place; height, 5 ft., 6 in.

Pole-Vault—R. W. Harwood, Harvard, D. B. Ford, Yale, J. Sweeney, Yale, and D. Parker, Yale, tied for first place; height, 11 ft., 6 in.

Broad Jump—Won by E. O. Gourdin, Harvard, distance 20 ft., 6 1-8 in.; C. G. Krogness, Harvard, second, distance 20 ft., 1 1-2 in.; H. C. Flower, Harvard, third, distance 20 ft., 1 1-8 in.

Shot-put—Won by J. Braden, Yale, distance, 41 ft., 6 in.; C. A. Clark, Jr., Harvard, second, distance 40 ft., 6 1-2 in.; K. Hamill, Yale, third, distance 39 ft., 6 in.

Throwing Hammer—Won by J. S. Otis, Yale, distance 134 ft., 5 in.; J. M. Vorys, Yale, second, distance 132 ft., 7 in.; J. S. Acosta, Yale, third, distance 129 ft., 5 in.

THE UNIVERSITY CREW

The arrangement of the oarsmen in the university crew has been changed again. Captain Whitman, who rowed stroke for a while and was then moved to 4, has gone back to stroke's seat, and Leighton, who has been stroking, has been moved to 2. C. F. Batchelder has gone from 2 to 4.

The eight is now made up as follows: Bow, Davis; 2, Leighton; 3, Brazer; 4, Batchelder; 5, Linder; 6, Olmstead; 7, Damon; stroke, Whitman; cox., Peirson.

The crew, together with the second and freshman eights, will go to Gales Ferry in the first week of June.

CLASS DAY TICKETS FOR GRADUATES

Graduates may purchase tickets for Class Day by application, before June 7, on a special blank for that purpose, or at the offices of the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Friday, June 13, or at the '77 Lodge Gate in Cambridge on Class Day and the day preceding.

The number of tickets is limited to six of each kind, at the following prices: Stadium, \$1.50 each; Memorial, \$1.00 each; Yard, 45 cents each. When the regular application is filled, graduates will receive one free Yard ticket and one special Stadium ticket, good only if the holder marches with his class.

Application blanks, for use before June 7, may be had at the offices of the Harvard Alumni Association and the Harvard Club in Boston, and the Union, Leavitt & Pierce's, and the Harvard Coöperative store in Cambridge. No application will be filled unless accompanied by a self-addressed envelope with 13 cents in stamps for postage and registry fee, and checks or cash for the amount of the tickets applied for. Checks should be made payable to the 1919 Harvard Class Day Committee, and sent to C. A. Clark, Jr., Dunster 54, Cambridge.

COL. GOETZ GOES TO FRANCE

Col. Robert C. F. Goetz, U. S. A., who has been in Cambridge for several months arranging for the Harvard Artillery Unit, of which he will have charge next year, has been ordered to France for a course at a staff school. He and other officers who expect to give military courses in American colleges will by this means have the opportunity to study the battlefields of the war, the strategy of the armies, and the part taken by the various branches of the service.

Col. Goetz expects to return to Cambridge in August. During his absence, Capt. James B. Dick, who recently reported for duty at Harvard, will have charge of the military office.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

An examination of the Harvard University Press advertisement on the inside of the back cover of the BULLETIN for May 8 might have revealed a more healthy state of the Press than is indicated by the showing of "one small volume, an Ingersoll Lecture, by a Harvard professor", in the summary of "Recent Books by Harvard Men." Since the advertisement, however, mentions a few older books because of their timeliness at this moment, it may be well not to lay too much stress on it. As a matter of fact, Professor Moore's volume was issued last summer. On December 12, 1918, you noted two November books from the Press—President Lowell's "Greater European Governments" and Lieder and Pettengill's "Manual of Military German." In addition, the Press has published since Nov. 1 several volumes by writers of Dartmouth, Princeton, and other universities which may or may not be "better than any to be secured from authors with Harvard affiliations." This list includes "Strife of Systems and Productive Duality", by Wilmon Henry Sheldon, '95, Stone Professor of Philosophy at Dartmouth College; "The Political Works of James I", edited by Professor Charles H. McElwain of the Harvard Faculty, a Princeton graduate; "Slavic Europe", by Robert J. Kerner, Associate Professor in the University of Missouri, a graduate of the University of Chicago; "Attic Red-Figured Vases in American Museums", by J. D. Beazley of Oxford University, England; "The Law as a Vocation", by Frederick James Allen of the Harvard Faculty, a Dartmouth graduate; "Macarri Anecdota", by G. L. Marriott of the University of Birmingham, England; "The Style and Literary Method of Luke", by Henry J. Cadbury of Haverford College; "A Handbook of Attic Red-Figured Vases", by Joseph Clark Hoppin, '93, Professor at Bryn Mawr College.

This list is admittedly much smaller than any offered by the Harvard University Press within the last few years; but there

is every reason to believe that it indicates wise business policy on the part of the Syndics and a genuine attempt to carry on the publication of scholarly works under most adverse conditions.

DAVID T. POTTINGER, '06.

STICK TO COLLEGE QUESTIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the course of the extremely interesting "Report of the Committee on Service to the University", published in the supplement to your issue of May 8, the committee lays great stress on the necessity of a law requiring universal military training in times of peace. In view of the fact that the report is to be submitted at the next meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, presumably the committee desires the organization to adopt a resolution on the subject.

Without arguing the merit or expediency of the proposed system, I do wish to express an opinion that the raising of the question in such a report or at such a meeting is improper and outside the province of the Associated Harvard Clubs. The problem of the future military policy of the United States is no doubt of great importance to every Harvard man who is an American citizen; but so also is the question of our future tariff policy, our future immigration policy, our future taxation policy, our future colonial policy. Do we want, therefore, to throw open the meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs to the discussion of national political policies, and have the Associated Harvard Clubs utter resolutions thereon? I believe that such a method of procedure would be quite injurious to the University, distasteful to a considerable number of the alumni, and tending to keep away from the College many promising lads whose fathers have political viewpoints different from those expressed by the majority of the delegates present and voting at the meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

While it is the right and duty of every Harvard man as a citizen or a member of a

political party to form and express an intelligent opinion on the question of future military training as well as on the other important public questions of the day, to my mind it is neither the duty nor the right of the Associated Harvard Clubs so to express an opinion.

Let us stick at our meetings, of Harvard organizations, to our strictly College and University problems: the matter of admissions to the student body, of curricula, of examinations, of scholarships, of a living wage for instructors, of John Jay Chapman's vigorous views on the influence of State Street over University Hall, of the election of Overseers. Therein lies plenty of opportunity for emphatic expression of opinion, and service to the University.

JAMES M. ROSENTHAL, '09.

Pittsfield, Mass.,

May 12, 1919.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In respect to the Memorial to the Harvard Dead, Mr. Wadsworth's excellent letter gives the reasons for making the great Harvard Fund in itself this Memorial. There is another point of view.

Public memorials to acts of ability, courage, and self-sacrifice serve as a recognition of the service performed and as an inspiration to those who come after. Almost invariably, in all ages and countries, they have taken a physical form. And properly so; for that form can be seen by generations who otherwise might never know of the act commemorated.

Mr. Wadsworth recognizes this by proposing that a part of the Harvard fund be spent on a physical memorial. But in that case, does the money to be applied to general University purposes, valuable as it may be, add anything to the significance of the monument. An educational fund commemorative of the Soldiers of the First Empire, even if it included the Arc de Triomphe, would today add not one jot to the inspiration of the stones. Moreover, to me at least, the names in Memorial Hall are all that ever counted. Sanders Theatre might as well have not been built for all it told me of the Civil War.

The raising of the Harvard Endowment Fund began before the United States went to war. That fund has a great object. It

can stand on its own bottom. It would have been raised, war or no war. Its establishment is a task for the living. But our Harvard Dead fell for their country not their University. Do not take the chance of creating the slightest feeling that their sacrifice is serving some other cause than that for which they died.

ROBERT HOMANS, '94.

Boston, May 18.

DR. SARGENT 40 YEARS AGO

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The first article in your issue of May 8, announcing the retirement of Dr. Sargent, will call to the minds of many graduates who were in college when he began his career as a teacher not only that he has excelled in a sane and effective propaganda for physical culture, but also that he was in his time, namely, when he first entered the service of our *Alma Mater*, a notable athlete himself. I well remember some balancing "stunts" he did at the meetings of the H. A. A. when I was in college, the like of which probably has not since been seen, and I also well remember the perfect physical form that appeared to good advantage in a neat, close-fitting gymnastic suit which he wore on that occasion.

His example was perhaps even more effective, at that time, in stimulating interest in gymnastic exercises, than his precept.

GODFREY L. CABOT, '82.

Boston, May 9.

GEN. SHERBURNE ON THE ARMY

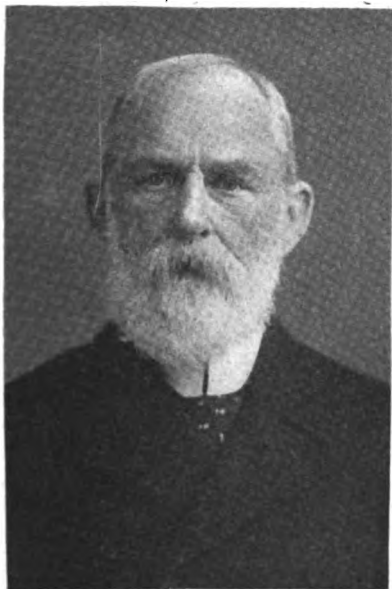
The *Crimson* printed last week an interview with Gen. John H. Sherburne, '99, who commanded the Field Artillery Brigade of the 76th Division, U. S. A., in the war. He said:

"There is one thing which should be remembered. A college man, because he is a college man, does not possess thereby a divine right to become an officer. Many of the best officers I have known have not been college men, and I have known many college men who did not have the officer's qualifications. An officer is not merely a student; his primary qualification is leadership, and the power to command. In my opinion, no officer should be commissioned until he has seen service as an enlisted man, and come to understand the viewpoint of the enlisted man. If he shows ability as corporal or sergeant, it is fair to assume that he will show the same ability as an officer, and then is the time to give him all the opportunities for advancement."

DEATH OF PROFESSOR C. H. TOY

Crawford Howell Toy, Hancock Professor of Hebrew and the Oriental Languages, Emeritus, died at his home, 7 Lowell St., Cambridge, on Monday, May 12, after a prolonged illness. Funeral services were conducted in Appleton Chapel by Professor Francis G. Peabody, Wednesday noon, and the interment was in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Professor Toy was born in Norfolk, Va.,



March 23, 1836, and he graduated from the University of Virginia in 1856. He was Professor of Greek in Richmond College in 1860 and 1861, and then served two years and one half in the Confederate Army. In 1864 and 1865 he occupied the chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at the University of Alabama. For the next two years he studied at the University of Berlin, where he received the degrees of A.M. and LL.D. Returning to America in 1868, he became Professor of Greek at Furman University, and in 1869, Professor of Old Testament Interpretation at the Southern Baptist Theological School at Greenville, S. C.

Professor Toy came to Harvard in 1880, as Hancock Professor, and also as Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature. He resigned the latter position in 1903, and re-

tired as Hancock Professor in 1909. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1889, and from Harvard in 1904.

Among the volumes he wrote on religious subjects are: "The Religion of Israel", "Quotations from the New Testament", "Judaism and Christianity", "Hebrew Text and English Translation of Ezekiel", and "Commentary on Proverbs."

In 1888 he married Miss Nancy Saunders of Norfolk, daughter of the Rev. R. M. Saunders.

On the approach of Professor Toy's seventy-fifth birthday, in 1911, a number of his colleagues and former pupils determined to celebrate the occasion by giving him a volume of essays in the field of study to which he was chiefly devoted. Professors Lyon and G. F. Moore undertook the editorship of the volume. Six members of the Religious Club—the editors named, and Professors Sheldon, Kittredge, C. H. Moore, and F. N. Robinson—contributed the articles that formed the nucleus of the volume, and other scholars, European and American, wrote additional material. The volume appeared in October, 1912, with the title, "Studies in the History of Religions."

1905 CLASS REUNION

The class of 1905 will hold a reunion this year, to include a memorial meeting in honor of our classmates who have lost their lives in the war, to be held on Tuesday, June 17; outing at Weston Golf Club, Class Day, June 17; Harvard-Yale baseball game June 18; dinner, Hotel Somerset, June 18, in honor of men who have returned from the service; and Commencement, June 19.

Notice giving details is to be mailed to each member of the class, and everybody should make plans to be on hand on this memorable occasion.

J. P. BOWDITCH,
L. M. THORNTON,
R. WINSOR, JR.,
R. H. OVESON,
Class Committee.

Boylston Prize Speaking

At the annual trials for the Boylston Prizes in Elocution, first prizes were awarded to Arthur A. Rouser, '20, of Omaha, and Frederick C. Packard, '20, of Roslindale, and second prizes to Robert E. Eckstein, '20, of West Norwood, N. J., Victor A. Kramer, ocC., of Brookline, and Earl B. Schwulst, '19, of Dallas, Tex.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

The program of the coming meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs to be held in Buffalo on Friday and Saturday, June 6 and 7, is printed below, together with information for graduates who intend to be present.

PROGRAM

Friday, June Sixth

Morning

- 9 A. M. Individual registration and receipt of names of club delegates.
- 10 A. M. The order of business will be: Recommendations by President Burlingham, receipt, from the officers and committees, of the reports already printed, with discussion of points presented for action.

Noon

Luncheon for all delegates, including Conference Luncheons and Luncheon for Council of Associated Harvard Clubs, at Lafayette Hotel.

Afternoon

- 2 P. M. Business session will continue with provision for new business and action on meeting place for 1920. Address by President Lowell.
- 4 P. M. Receipt of report of Committee on Nominations and Election of Officers.
- 7 P. M. Following an informal class dinner, to be served at 7 o'clock at Concert Hall, there will be an entertainment by the Harvard Club of Buffalo.

Saturday, June Seventh

MORNING AND AFTERNOON—At 9.15 A. M., with suitable police escort and band, we will march from the headquarters to automobiles, which will take us to the Niagara Falls Country Club near Lewiston, N. Y., overlooking the lower Niagara River and Lake Ontario. En route, there will be a short stop at Niagara Falls, where tickets will be provided for those desiring to take in any of the attractions and see the sights; or others will have the privilege of going through some of the power plants or large industrial plants in which they may be interested. Luncheon will be served at the Country Club, after which an opportunity will be offered to play golf; for those who prefer, special trolley cars will be provided to take them around the Niagara Gorge. The return to Buffalo will be made in plenty of time for the annual dinner.

EVENING—The annual dinner will begin at 7 o'clock at the Lafayette Hotel. The seating here also will be by classes. President Lowell will speak and other prominent speakers will be announced later.

INFORMATION

You should plan to reach Buffalo not later than Friday morning. Members of the Reception Committee will be at each of the railroad stations to meet you, take charge of your baggage, and arrange for conveyance to the hotel.

HOTELS—Headquarters will be at the Lafayette Hotel, where the business meetings will be held. Below will be found the rates at the different hotels.

	<i>Rates per Day</i>	
	<i>Single Room</i>	<i>Double Room</i>
The Lafayette,	\$2.00 to \$5.00	\$3.50 to \$6.50
The Genesee,	1.00 to 3.50	2.50 to 6.00
The Iroquois,	2.00 to 3.50	3.00 to 5.00
The Statler,	2.00 to 2.50	3.50

It is of the greatest importance for your comfort that hotel accommodations be engaged at once. Please write direct to the hotel for the rooms you desire, or, if you want us to attend to it for you, we will gladly do so.

REGISTRATION—The registration bureau in the Lafayette Hotel will be open Thursday evening and all day Friday. Please register promptly.

EXPENSE—The only expense directly incident to the meeting will be a registration fee of \$10.00.

RETURN CARD—To plan for your entertainment, it is absolutely necessary that we know in advance how many will attend the meeting, so please let us know as promptly as possible if you are coming and what we can do for you.

There are good automobile roads between Detroit or Chicago and New York and Boston. Buffalo is in the middle.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'67—Bennett F. Davenport, M.D. '71, has moved to 20 Summit Road, East Watertown, Mass.

'86—Frank B. Mallory, M.D. '90, has resigned his appointment as Associate Professor of Pathology. He has been on the teaching staff of the Harvard Medical School since 1890.

'87—M. A. DeWolfe Howe has been reappointed Biographer of the Harvard Dead in the War against Germany.

'87—Frederick S. Mead has been reappointed Editor of the Harvard Alumni Directory.

'93—The engagement of George B. Pierce, M.D. '98, and Miss Marion Stone Douglass, of Orange, N. J., has been announced.

'94—George B. Magrath, M.D. '98, has been reappointed Instructor in Legal Medicine at the Harvard Medical School. He is also one of the two Medical Examiners of Suffolk County, Mass.

'95—John F. Vaughan will resume his engineering practice early in May. His resignation as District Manager for the Emergency Fleet Corporation (New England district) has been accepted to take effect May 1. During his absence in the Government service since January, 1918, his engineering office, 185 Devonshire St., Boston, has been in charge of his principal assistant, E. A. Ekern.

S.T.B. '95—Dr. Burris A. Jenkins will deliver the commencement address at Washburn College, Topeka, Kans., on June 11.

'01—Robert S. Davidson's address is 13 Webster St., Taunton, Mass.

'01—Arthur J. Fotch's address is 8 Winter St., Boston.

'01—Ernest A. Gray's address is 195 Broadway, New York City.

'01—Lewis D. Humphrey's address is Hotel Leighton, Los Angeles, Cal.

'01—Henry W. Palmer's address is 1014 Devonshire Building, Boston. He is a member of the firm of Peabody, Arnold, Batchelder & Luther, lawyers.

'01—A daughter, Marcia Wentworth, was born May 15, at Concord, Mass., to Mark H. Wentworth and Lucy Cushing (Swan) Wentworth.

Bussey '01-02—Clinton W. Jackson was married at Roxbury, Mass., April 26, to Miss Ruth M. Holton, of Chicago.

'02—A son, Richard Warren Forbes, was born May 13, to George S. Forbes and Marie Louise (Hersey) Forbes.

'02—Charles A. Hosmer is with the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co., Clinton, Mass.

Gr. '05-06—Louis Allard, Assistant Professor

of French at Harvard, represented Harvard at the inauguration of President McConaughy of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., April 30.

'07—Edward Ballantine has been reappointed Instructor in Music at Harvard.

'07—The engagement of George W. Bricka and Miss Ethel Hays, of New York City, is announced.

'07—Wilkins Jones was discharged, Feb. 8, from the Service as a captain in the Infantry, U. S. A. His address is now 1 Beverly Place, St. Louis, Mo.

'07—The engagement of Nathaniel C. Nash and Miss Mary Evelyn Howe, of Cambridge, is announced. Nash is a lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and is with the 103d Ordnance Depot, Camp Devens, Mass.

'07—D. Chester Noyes's address is 1928 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.

'07—Warren D. Thompson was married April 9, at Chuquicamata, Chili, to Miss Ruth Fuller Adams. Thompson is with the Chili Exploration Co.

'07—Ray F. Weston was discharged, Jan. 10, from the Army in which he held the rank of lieutenant in the Air Service, and is now with the Palmetto Lumber Co., Oakhurst, Tex., as employment manager.

'09—The engagement of Ralph Bradley and Miss Eleanor Cabot, of Cambridge, has been announced. Bradley, who was a major in the Engineers, U. S. A., has recently received his discharge.

'09—Professor S. Fiske Kimball, who has been a member of the staff of the University of Michigan for the past six years, has been appointed head of the newly-endowed School of Art and Architecture of the University of Virginia, which will be the first department of the kind in the South. Professor Kimball has carried on extensive researches on colonial architecture and on the artistic importance of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the University of Virginia. Professor Kimball is also chairman of the committee on colonial and national art of the Archaeological Institute of America.

'10—John A. Fisher is production superintendent of the American Ever Ready Works of the National Carbon Co., Inc., Cleveland, O.

'10—F. Wheeler Loomis, who was a captain in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has been discharged, and has resumed his work at the research laboratory of the Westinghouse Lamp Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

'10—Minton M. Warren, who was a captain in

the 101st Engineers, 26th Division, U. S. A., has been discharged and will return to Stone & Webster. His address is 105 Irving St., Cambridge.

'11—Henry G. Doyle has been made a member of the editorial staff of the *Journal of Education*, Boston.

'11—Gardner D. Howie, who was a 2d lieutenant, Air Service, with the 37th Balloon Company, has received his discharge and is with the law firm of Barry, Wainwright, Thacher & Symmers, 59 Wall St., New York City.

'11—Seward C. Simons, who was a captain in the Air Service, U. S. A., has received his discharge, and is now manager of the evaporated vegetable department of the E. Clemens Horst Co., San Francisco, Cal.

'11—Lenthall Wyman has resigned from the United States Forest Service to become Assistant Professor of Forestry at the Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Tex.

'12—Henry Bollman was married at Andover, Mass., March 26, to Miss Gladys M. Whitehill, of Watertown, Mass. Bollman, who was a lieutenant in the Air Service, A. E. F., returned from France in February.

'12—Elmer J. Bryan has been transferred to the eastern laboratory of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., at Chester, Pa.

'12—J. Robert Orton is with the Railway Supply and Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

'12—The engagement of Winfred Overholser to Miss Dorothy Stebbins of New York City has been announced. Overholser is a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., and has recently returned from France, where he was with Base Hospital No. 117.

'13—James J. Cabot was married, May 10, at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston, to Miss Catherine Rush, daughter of Capt. William R. Rush, U. S. N., commandant of the Charleston Navy Yard.

'13—Constantine G. Kirov has been discharged from the Army and is again with the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Cambridge.

'14—John H. MacLeod, Jr., received his discharge from the service in which he was a major

of Infantry, on Feb. 12, and is with Otis & Co., investment bankers, Cleveland, O. His business address is 215 Cuyahoga Building, Cleveland.

NECROLOGY

LL.B. '67—AUSTIN WORKMAN VORHES. Died at Pomeroy, O., April 7.

'75—REUBEN KIDNER, S.T.B. (Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge) '78. Died at Boston, May 16.—He was rector of the Church of the Ascension, Ipswich, Mass., from 1878 to 1882, when he became assistant minister at Trinity Church, Boston, a position which he held at the time of his death. He is survived by a son, Frederic Clinton Kidner, '00, M.D. '04, who is now in the Army.

'79-80—CHARLES LORAIN HUNT. Died at Hudson, Mass., Jan. 13.

'96—RALPH MILBOURNE TOWNSEND. Died at Philadelphia, May 8.—Townsend was one of the prominent members of his class. He rowed on the university crew while he was in College and took an active part in other undergraduate activities. In 1900 he was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar, and was for several years in the law office of John J. Ridgway of Philadelphia. More recently he had practised alone.

'97—GEORGE EDWIN ALLYN. Died at Providence, R. I., Nov. 22, 1918.—After leaving College he worked for the Cambridge Gas Co., and then entered the employ of the Providence Gas Co., Providence, R. I. He had been superintendent of distribution for that company for sixteen years.

'08—WILKIE BALDWIN HOLLANDER. Died at New York City, May 12.—After leaving College he entered the New York house of L. P. Hollander & Co., dry goods merchants. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Navy, and was commissioned an ensign. He received his discharge from the service a month ago. His wife, who was Miss Phebe Mears, of Philadelphia, survives him.

'13—CLYDE LLEWELLYN DAVIS. Died at New York City, Jan. 22.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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INFORMATION WANTED

"You remember Brown, who hit a home run in that Yale baseball game while we were in College? I wonder what has become of him."

"I heard the other day that Smith, who sang with us in the Glee Club, is one of the leading lawyers in Chicago. Can you give me his address? I want him to handle a case there for me."

"Do you know anything about Roe, who was the first scholar of the class below us and used to drop into our room so often? Is he alive, and what is he doing in the world?"

"And there was Jones, who made up as the most attractive girl we ever saw in a Pi Eta show. Did he go on the stage?"

"Has Robinson, who was President of the *Crimson* in our sophomore year and had the room next to ours, become a professional newspaper man on the Pacific Coast, as he always predicted?"

"It's strange that we have lost sight of our old friend Doe, who scored the only touchdown in the first Yale football game we went to in New Haven. Is it true that he is a mining engineer in South America?"

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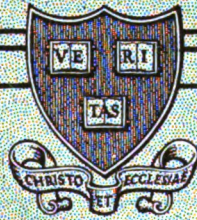
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Volume XXI

May 29, 1919

Number 34

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HOLDERS OF SCHOLARSHIPS
IN HARVARD COLLEGE

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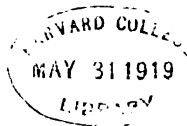
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919.

NUMBER 34.

News and Views

Who Is To Blame for Snap Courses? Judging from one of his recent addresses, President F. C. Ferry of Hamilton College thinks that professors are always to blame for the existence of easy courses in a college curriculum. "Many a professor", he says, "is proving wasteful of his opportunities and faithless to his trust." But if this be true, why are such men kept by the institutions which find them so remiss? The fact is, as Dr. Ferry must know from his own many years of experience as a college professor, that presidents and boards of trustees are not without a share of the responsibility. For the continuance of courses in which no one studies today what he can bluff tomorrow, the governing authorities of a college are just as much to blame as the professors. Even a roundabout intimation from the seats of the mighty will usually suffice to brace up the man whose students are noted for burning less midnight oil than gasoline. Snap courses exist where they are tolerated and because they are tolerated. Any college president who will tackle the job can get rid of them.

* * *

New Rules For the Choice of Studies. With little heralding and without prolonged discussion the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has adopted a plan for the choice of elective studies in the College which undoubtedly constitutes a reform of major importance. The new ruling requires every student to elect be-

fore he graduates one course in literature, one course in science (ordinarily physics or chemistry), one course in history, and one course in either philosophy or mathematics. The old rules governing the "distribution" of studies are abandoned, with the artificial grouping of departments they necessitated. Harvard now says frankly that no man is to be considered educated, so far as the bachelor's degree may mark him as educated, who has not had collegiate instruction in the four great fields of study named in the new plan.

This readjustment of "distribution" should be coupled in our thought with the new regulations concerning "concentration." As heretofore, the undergraduate must elect six courses in one department or in one of the regularly constituted fields for the degree with distinction; but now he will be required to pass a general examination on his entire concentration, to prove that he has specialized to some purpose. The only exception to this rule is in the case of a concentration in mathematics or a science; for in these fields the advanced courses are so related to the elementary courses that each successive course reviews the whole field previously treated. Concentration now means more, therefore, than a passing grade in six related courses. It means an active relating of the courses in a unified understanding of the field they cover.

So distribution now means more than the dispersion of six courses among the four former "groups." It means the selection

of four courses in four specified fields, which are thus marked as fundamental. The "groups" were made up on the supposition that college studies could be divided on the basis of the "method of thought" involved in each group. Languages, literature, art and music formed Group I; the natural sciences, Group II; history and the social sciences, Group III; philosophy and mathematics, Group IV. Various anomalies resulted, and the real purpose of distribution was often evaded. By the new plan the student gains two courses for free election and he cannot avoid receiving college instruction in four fundamental fields — literature, science, history, and either mathematics or philosophy.

Experience with the new plan will be interesting to watch and to report. It invites immediate comment from many points of view, and to this the BULLETIN may devote itself in later issues. There will be few, however, who will not agree that the new regulations look in the right direction and embody general convictions almost inevitably bred of the times.

* * *

"Grim-Visaged Mars Has Smoothed His Wrinkled Front." The war has taught many lessons, some of them even to the War Department. The difference, at any rate, between that department's hesitation in its dealings with the colleges two years ago and the heartiness of its present attitude is sufficiently noticeable to call for both comment and felicitation. Then it was practically impossible for the college R. O. T. C.'s to procure either recognition, equipment, or a sufficient detail of regular officers for instructional purposes. Now we can have them all for the asking, or indeed almost without the asking.

The fact is that the colleges of the country, with scant enough encouragement from the grim-visaged praetors of the

State, War and Navy Building, went right ahead and did a splendid job in providing officer-material during the war. Thereby they gained for themselves a measure of respect which they did not previously possess in circles of professional soldiery. The attitude on both sides is now, in consequence, one of enthusiastic desire for co-operation. That is as it should be. With even a modest amount of encouragement the colleges will do their share, and more than their share, in making a success of any training plan which the government may devise.

* * *

The Harvard Union's New Plans. The management of the Harvard Union has presented some serious problems during the past half-dozen years, as

readers of the BULLETIN are doubtless aware. The value of this institution and even its indispensability as a factor in the life of the Harvard community has been fully realized on all hands, yet great difficulty has been encountered in enlisting a sufficient membership from the student body and an equally great difficulty in making both ends meet financially. During the war the Union has been, for the most part, turned over to the use of naval contingents stationed at the University; but the question of restoring it to its original purpose and of placing it upon a more popular basis has been under careful consideration by the University authorities ever since hostilities came to a close. Now it is announced that the building will be thoroughly renovated and its management placed upon a somewhat different footing at the beginning of the next college year.

The new plan aims, first of all, to increase the Union's membership. Three years ago there was some discussion as to the advisability of requiring every undergraduate to join the Union, and the students themselves voted by a considerable majority in favor of that policy. But a more

rational method is to make the institution so attractive that nobody can abstain from membership; and this is the plan which the authorities have finally decided to try, for a few years at least. The annual dues, accordingly, will be reduced to five dollars. There will be regular lectures and entertainments similar to those which the Harvard Club of Boston has been so successful in providing for its own members. A salaried manager will be placed in charge of the place and his function will be to make it a real club in every sense of the term.

It is not the intention, however, to relieve the undergraduates from all responsibility for the success of the Union by these new arrangements. Student officers will be elected as in the past; they will assist the graduate manager, and will be consulted on all matters of policy. First and last the Union is a student institution and without the enthusiastic coöperation of the whole student body it can never, under any type of management, hope to achieve its maximum usefulness. The new arrangements are merely designed to give the Union a new start under the most favorable conditions. It is for the undergraduates thereafter to make it the conspicuous and permanent success which it ought to be.

* * *

Saturday's Athletic Contests. Harvard did well in athletics last Saturday. Two Princeton teams were guests in Cambridge, and Harvard was fortunate enough to win both contests in which the visitors took part. We trust that the Princeton men were well treated, and that, in spite of their defeats on Soldiers Field, they had a good time. If they were disappointed at the result of the baseball game, let them remember that we needed victory much more than they did—not only because Princeton had already won one game from Harvard, but especially because the Harvard nine has travelled a rough road this

season and deserved a little encouragement. The two track and field teams had a very amicable competition in the Stadium, where, according to all reports, the outstanding features were the performances of some of the Princeton runners.

To increase our gratification, the 1920 class crew went to New Haven and defeated the eight which had won the class championship of Yale College. The boat-race on Saturday was notable because two members of the Yale crew broke their oars, while they were trying to catch up with their Harvard opponents; one man, following the accepted convention, jumped overboard as soon as he split his blade; but the other accident occurred so near the finish line that the unfortunate oarsman did not have time to leave his seat before the race ended. This record of two broken oars in one race probably "sets a new mark", as they say in the newspapers.

All of the Harvard teams acquitted themselves well last Saturday, and they have the BULLETIN's congratulations. Let the good work go on! In this matter we are not of those who want "peace without victory."

* * *

Scholarships Awarded The list of scholarships awarded in Harvard College for the academic year just closing will, we hope, be interesting reading for the subscribers to the BULLETIN. Owing to the distractions of war, some of the Harvard Clubs did not provide the scholarships which they have maintained in previous years, but those awards will soon be resumed. The list published in the BULLETIN shows that undergraduates from many parts of the country attained high rank. It seems to us also to be evidence lending to prove the truth of the statement made so many times—that no man of good ability need stay away from Harvard College because of lack of funds.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN HARVARD COLLEGE

THE list of holders of scholarships in Harvard College for the academic year 1918-19 is printed below.

The list is divided into three groups. The first group is made up of those undergraduates whose work in the preceding College year entitles them to "very high academic distinction." No student is admitted to this group until his record for the preceding year, in all his courses, has been carefully inspected and the question of his fitness has been submitted to every one of his teachers.

The second group is made up of students of marked excellence who have not attained a position in the first group. The third group is made up of students to whom financial aid has been awarded on grounds of special claim.

John Harvard scholarships carry no stipend; they are given only to students deemed worthy of a position in the first group. Harvard College scholarships likewise carry no stipend; they are awarded to students deemed worthy of a position in the second group.

In the list printed hereunder, the names are arranged geographically according to states and countries. Following the name come in order the recipient's class in College, his residence, his preparatory school, and the title of the scholarship awarded him:

GROUP I.

California.

Edric Amory Weld, '21, Santa Barbara. Groton School, Groton, Mass. John Harvard.

Colorado.

*Martin Luther Hope, '19, Colorado Springs. Central High School, Pittsburgh, Pa. John Harvard. *Died, October 22, 1918.

Connecticut.

Melville Machol Smith, '20, New Haven. Technical High School, Springfield, Mass. Price Greenleaf.

Florida.

Harris Berlack, '20, Jacksonville. Duval High School, Jacksonville. John Appleton Haven.

Robert Fulton Webb, Jr., ocC., Tampa, Fla. Hillsboro High School, Tampa. Richard Augustine Cambrill.

Iowa.

Charles Clifton Fichtner, '20, Burlington. Burlington High School. Saltonstall.

Illinois.

Charles Willard Carter, Jr., '20, Clinton. Clinton High School. Morey.

Richard M. Gudeman, '19, Chicago. Harvard School, Chicago. John Harvard.

Hermon Dunlap Smith, '21, Chicago. Francis Parker School, Chicago. Nathaniel Ropea, Jr.

Indiana.

Frederick Newton Arvin, Jr., '21, Valparaiso. Valparaiso High School. William Merrick.

Massachusetts.

Bernard Jacob Alpers, '21, Salem. Classical and High School, Salem. Lucy Osgood.

Robert Arnold Aubin, '21, Newton. Newton High School. John Harvard.

Gerald Ruggles Barrett, '20, Somerville. Somerville High School. Bigelow.

Carl Arthur Benander, '21, Boston. Boston Latin School. Lady Mowlsen.

David Berman, '20, Roxbury. Boston Latin School. Price Greenleaf.

Clarence Crane Brinton, '19, Springfield. Central High School, Springfield. Charles Wyman.

Frederick Mason Carey, '20, Somerville. Somerville High School. Warren H. Cudworth.

Robert Pierce Casey, '19, Dorchester. Boston Latin School. John Harvard.

Paul Pond Coggins, '21, Newton. Newton High School. Addison Brown.

Horace Bancroft Davis, '21, Brookline. Country Day School for Boys of Boston, Newton. John Harvard.

Nathan Lincoln Drake, '20, Watertown. Watertown High School. Farrar.

Harry Hyman Fein, '19, Boston. Boston English High School. Matthews.

Stephen Albert Freeman, '20, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Price Greenleaf.

Thomas Harold Greene, '19, Dorchester. Boston Latin School. John Harvard.

Sydney Hooper Hall, '20, Everett. Everett High School. Warren H. Cudworth.

Miles Hanson, Jr., '20, Roxbury. Texas State School of Mines, El Paso, Texas. Price Greenleaf.

Samuel Bertram Horovitz, '20, Wakefield. Chelsea High School. Price Greenleaf.

Theodore Howard Kaplan, '21, Dorchester. Boston English High School. Bowditch.

Robert Benning King, '21, Dorchester. Roxbury Latin School. Class of 1883.

Arthur William Marget, '20, Roxbury. Boston Latin School. Price Greenleaf.

Francis Parkman, '19, Boston. St. Mark's School, Southboro. John Harvard.

Samuel Moses Pollack, '20, Boston. Boston English High School. Price Greenleaf.

Oliver Prescott, Jr., '20, North Dartmouth. St. George's School, Newport, R. I. John Harvard.

Samuel Reznick, '19, Chelsea. B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River. Bigelow.

Harold Theodore Tisdale, '19, Allston. Boston Latin School. John Harvard.

Ezekiel Wolf, ocC., Dorchester. Dorchester High School. Price Greenleaf.

New Hampshire.

Paul Beecher Flanders, '20, Concord. Concord High School. Price Greenleaf.

New Jersey.

Robert Ephraim Eckstein, '20, West Norwood. Englewood High School, Englewood, N. J. Toppan.

New York.

Porter Ralph Chandler, '21, Geneseo. St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass. Jacob Wendell.

Theodore Dunham, Jr., '21, New York. Privately prepared. John Harvard.

Harry Starr, '21, Gloversville. Gloversville High School. Julian Henry Reinherz.

Ohio.

James Dion Flaherty, '19, Cincinnati. University of Cincinnati. Class of 1802.

Pennsylvania.

Frederick Mortimer Graves, '21, Philadelphia. William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia. Lady Mowlsen.

Benjamin Isadore Sperling, '21, Wilkes-Barre. Wilkes-Barre High School. Ruluff Sterling Choate.

David Vernon Widder, '20, Harrisburg. Central High School, Harrisburg. Matthew and Mary E. Bartlett.

David Hawxhurst Wilson, '19, Philadelphia. Phillips Brooks School, Philadelphia. John Harvard.

Texas.

Earl Bryan Schwulst, '19, Dallas. Leavenworth High School, Leavenworth, Kan. Richard Augustine Gambrill.

Vermont.

Paul Rice Doolin, '21, St. Albans. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. John Appleton Haven.

GROUP II.

California.

Norman McKee Lang, '19, Oakland. Potter School, San Francisco. Harvard College.

Arthur Emmons Raymond, '21, Pasadena. Pasadena High School. Harvard College.

Connecticut.

Warren Davis Ball, '21, New Haven. Central High School, Springfield, Mass. Harvard College.

District of Columbia.

Frederick Coleman Fishback, '19, Washington. Central High School, Washington. Harvard College.

Illinois.

Stanley Brady Ecker, '21, Chicago. Hyde Park High School. Bowditch.

France Vinton Scholes, '19, Bradford. Bradford High School. Richard Manning Hodges.

Royall Henderson Snow, '20, Chicago. Nicholas Senn High School, Chicago. Bowditch.

Indiana.

Clarence Walter Efroymsen, '19, Indianapolis. Shortridge High School, Indianapolis. Harvard College.

Kentucky.

Charles Gibson Yungblut, '20, Dayton. University School, Cincinnati, O. Slade.

Maine.

Norman Lowrie Hatch, '21, Temple. Farmington High School. Henry B. Humphrey.

Robert Allen Patterson, '19, Bangor. Bangor High School. Harvard College.

Jesse Myer Rosenberg, '19, Portland. Portland High School. Harvard College.

Maryland.

William Hettelman, '19, Baltimore. Baltimore City College. Harvard College.

Massachusetts.

Aaron Solomon Aronson, '20, Boston. Boston Latin School. Bowditch.

Arthur Leslie Barber, '20, Roxbury. Boston English High School. Clement Harlow Condell.

Guy Clarke Beetlestone, '20, Framingham. Framingham High School. Bowditch.

Benjamin Albert Botkin, '20, Dorchester. Boston English High School. Clement Harlow Condell.

Henry Fassett Castle, '20, Belmont. Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge. Harvard College.

Burton Lovell Chadwick, '20, Osterville. Barnstable High School. Class of 1856.

Thomas Deignan Connolly, '19, Dorchester. Dorchester High School. Bowditch.

Albert Francis Cummings, '19, Dorchester. Boston Latin School. Price Greenleaf.

William Dameshek, '21, Boston. Boston English High School. Clement Harlow Condell.

William Norman Elton, '20, Dorchester. Boston Latin School. Harvard College.

Jacob Fine, '20, Brockton. Brockton High School. Bowditch.

Carlton Perry Fuller, '19, Mansfield. Mansfield High School. Price Greenleaf.

William Eddy Fuller, 3d., '19, Fall River. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

Edward Parker Furber, '19, Concord. Concord High School. Harvard College.

Abraham Edward Golden, '21, Roxbury. Boston English High School. Harvard College.

Joseph Goldman, '19, Boston. Boston English High School. Harvard College.

Everett Frank Gordon, '20, Gloucester. Gloucester High School. Bartlett.

Arthur Oscar Greenberg, '20, Dorchester. West Roxbury High School. Bowditch.

William Collar Holbrook, '20, Cambridge. Roxbury Latin School. Bowditch.

Benjamin Kelson, '20, Springfield. Central High School, Springfield. Bowditch.

Malcolm Kingsberg, '20, Springfield. Central High School, Springfield. Harvard College.

Jorge Valentin Manach, '21, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Dana, of the Class of 1852.

Frank Winslow Mansfield, Jr., '21, Canton. Canton High School. Harvard College.

James Hilton Marr, '21, Quincy. Quincy High School. Bright.

Edwin Francis Melvin, ocC., Mattapan. Milton High School. Harvard Graduates Living in Milton.

Alan Richard Morse, '19, Brookline. Volkmann's School, Boston. Harvard College.

Joseph Barin Nathan, '20, Brookline. Boston Latin School. Harvard College.

John Thomas Noonan, '19, Great Barrington. Searles High School, Great Barrington. Morey Willard Buckminster.

Benjamin Fisher Pollack, '19, Boston. Boston English High School. Harvard College.

Laurance Richardson, '19, Brookline. Brookline High School. Class of 1841.

Myron Turner Richardson, '19, Salisbury. Newburyport High School. Harvard College.

Charles Andrew Rupp, '19, Salem. Salem Classical and High School. Bowditch.

Joseph Solomon Shubow, '20, Dorchester. Boston Latin School. Clement Harlow Condell.

Samuel Abbot Smith, ocC., Arlington. Milton Academy, Milton. Harvard College.

Merrill Ten Broeck Spalding, '20, Brookline. Brookline High School. William Whiting.

Leroy Powell Steele, '21, Belmont. Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C. Harvard College.

James Bradley Thayer, '21, Boston. St. Mark's School, Southboro, Harvard College.

Jacob Joseph Tutun, '20, Chelsea. Chelsea High School. Sewall.

Benjamin Ulin, '20, Roxbury. Boston English High School. Harvard College.

Felix Frank Vorenberg, '20, Brookline. Brookline High School. Harvard College.

Otto Swett Wagner, '20, Salem. Salem High School. Harvard College.

Lewis Edes Ward, '19, Boston. High School of Commerce, Boston. Robert F. Manning.

Bancroft Cheever Wheeler, '20, Worcester. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

Chester Howard Whelden, Jr., '21, Newtonville. Newton High School. Bright.

Donald Greeley White, '20, Melrose. Concord High School, Concord, N. H. Harvard College.

Saul Yeaser, '19, Roxbury. Boston Latin School. Harvard College.

Michigan.

Putnam Crocker Lloyd, '20, Ann Arbor. Ann Arbor High School. Harvard College.

Minnesota.

Julian Palmer Beek, '21, St. Paul. St. Paul Academy. Bright.

Missouri.

Alfred Leonard Benjamin, '20, Kansas City. Westport High School, Kansas City. Harvard College.

Nebraska.

Merle Eugene Curti, '20, Omaha. South High School, Omaha. Howard Gardner Nichols.

Frank Cleary Hanighen, '21, Omaha. Central High School, Omaha. Harvard College.

Morse Case Palmer, '21, Omaha. St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Harvard College.

Edward Langworthy Taylor, '20, Lincoln. University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Harvard College.

New Hampshire.

Harold Joseph Gay, '19, Troy. Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. Harvard College.

New Jersey.

Joseph Alvin Van Bergh, '19, Atlantic City. East High School, Rochester, N. Y. Harvard College.

David Samuel Herman, '21, Passaic. Passaic High School. Bowditch.

New York.

Esmond Barrett Brady, '21, Yonkers. Barnard School for Boys, New York City. Harvard College.

William Eldridge, '21, Hempstead, L. I. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

Edwin Greene, '19, New York. Columbia Grammar School, New York. Harvard College.

Windsor Arnold Hosmer, ocC., Bergen. University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. Class of 1877.

John Leslie Hotson, '20, Brooklyn. Brooklyn Manual Training High School. Harvard College.

Clinton McCarthy Jones, '20, Redwood. Phillips Academy, Andover. Class of 1856.

Manuel Prenner, '21, Rochester. East High School, Rochester. Bowditch.

Paul Drane Van Anda, '20, New York. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

John Meyer Wood, '21, Brooklyn. Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn. Harvard College.

Ohio.

William Procter Bell, '20, Cincinnati. Hughes High School, Cincinnati. Class of 1856.

Louis S. Bing, Jr., '19, Cleveland. East High School, Cleveland. Harvard College.

Herman Black Joseph, '19, Cleveland. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Harvard College.

*Clarence Francis Mateyka, '21, Cleveland. South High School, Cleveland. Harvard College.
*Died, October 6, 1918.

Paul Kinney McElroy, '20, Cincinnati. Madisonville High School, Cincinnati. Julius Dexter. John William Merten, '20, Cincinnati. Hughes High School, Cincinnati. Bowditch.

William Ellsworth Spalding, '19, Cleveland. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. Harvard College.

Pennsylvania.

Herman Caplan, '19, Pittsburgh. Fifth Avenue High School, Pittsburgh. Harvard College.

William Evans Cooper, '20, Conshohocken. Friends' Central School, Philadelphia. Harvard College.

Jacob Davis, '19, Pittsburgh. Peabody High School, Pittsburgh. Harvard College.

George Friedman, '19, Reading. West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. Bowditch.

Delmar Leighton, '19, Tunkhannock. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Norwood Penrose Hallowell.

Maurice Smith, '19, Pittsburgh. Central High School, Pittsburgh. Harvard College.

Washington.

Glenn Dewey Gillett, '19, Goldendale. Pomona College, Claremont, Cal. Harvard College.

Canada.

Ansel McBryde Kinney, '20, South-West Port Moulton, N. S. Upper Canada College, Toronto. Matthews.

Greece.

Seton Rand Droppers, '20, Athens. Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge. Bowditch.

GROUP III.

Arizona.

Harry Kay Behn, uC., Phoenix. Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal. Associated Harvard Clubs.

Connecticut.

John Sedgwick Barss, '22, Lakeville. Hotchkiss School, Lakeville. Harvard Club of Connecticut.

Adolph Brook, '20, Hartford. Public High School, Hartford, Burr.

Wallace Horton Pease, '22, Glastonbury. Mount Hermon School, Mount Hermon, Mass. William Whiting.

James Samuel Wilson, '20, Meriden. Meriden High School. Story.

Georgia.

Francis Freeman Berry, '22, Rome. Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge. James A. Rumrill.

Benjamin Franklin Jones, Jr., '22, Atlanta. Boys' High School, Atlanta. Howard Gardner Nichols.

Illinois.

John Enrietto, '22, Spring Valley. Hall township High School, Spring Valley. Harvard Club of Chicago.

Elwood Goodrich Ratcliff, '22, Oak Park. Oak Park High School. Harvard Club of Chicago.

Carl Nelson Schmalz, '19, Huntley. Huntley High School. Kirkland.

Indiana.

Ralph Kemp Stretch, '22, South Bend. Lanier High School, Macon, Ga. James A. Rumrill.

Iowa.

Oscar Mitchell Root, '22, Ottumwa. Ottumwa High School. Charles Elliott Perkins.

Otto John Teegen, '22, Davenport. Davenport High School. Charles Elliott Perkins.

Louisiana.

Maurice Russell MacKenzie, uC., Thibodaux. University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Matthews.

Maryland.

Gershon Percival Bickford, Jr., '22, Berwyn. Central High School, Washington, D. C. Harvard Club of Washington, D. C.

David Hall, '22, Annapolis. St. John's College, Annapolis. George Newhall Clark.

Llewellyn Hall, '20, Annapolis. St. John's College, Annapolis. C. L. Jones.

David Hettelman, '22, Baltimore. Baltimore City College. Harvard Club of Maryland.

Michigan.

Harold Brooks Walker, '22, Detroit. Traverse City High School, Michigan. Harvard Club of Michigan.

Missouri.

Allan Roland Browne, '22, Kansas City. Westport High School, Kansas City. Harvard Club of Kansas City, Mo.

Abram Leon Sachar, uC., St. Louis. Washington University, St. Louis. Harvard Club of St. Louis.

Massachusetts.

William Allen, '22, Boston. Boston English High School. Mary L. Whitney.

John Malcolm Bailey, uC., Kingston. Kingston High School. Sever.

Richard Horace Bassett, '20, Northampton. Phillips Academy, Andover. Abbot.

Warren Everett Blake, '20, Newton. Newton High School. Sales.

Jackson Van Rensselaer Bright, '22, Waltham. Middlesex School, Concord. Bright.

Kenneth Chase, '19, Amesbury. Amesbury High School. Burr.

Sherburne Bruce Clark, uC., Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Harold William Connolly, '19, Dorchester. Boston Latin School. William Reed.

Bartholomew Anthony Curry, '22, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

John Joseph Curry, '19, Cambridge. Rindge Technical School, Cambridge. Daniel A. Buckley.

Edwin Baxter Damon, '19, Wayland. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

William Allen Denker, '20, Haverhill. Boston Latin School. Burr.

Charles Estell Dickerson, Jr., '20, East Northfield. Mount Hermon School. Burr.

William Daniel Harrison Donaghy, '22, Dorchester. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Richard George Walker Donaldson, '19, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

John Cooke Dowd, '20, Lowell. Lowell High School. Sales.

Robert Bulman Drummey, '21, South Boston. Boston Latin School. Joseph Eveleth.

Leon Dupriez, Jr., '22, Cambridge. Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge. George Newhall Clark.

Harold Milton Flinn, '21, Newton. Newton High School. Joseph Eveleth.

Russell Gerould, '20, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. William Henry Meeker.

Lewis Eugene Gilman, '22, Malden. Malden High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Arnold Eugene Grade, '22, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Philip Gustafson, '22, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Henry Wilson Hardy, '22, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Robert James Hornsby, '22, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Eliot Dole Hutchinson, '22, Lowell. Dorchester High School. Warren H. Cudworth.

Charles Joseph Iserow, '22, Cambridge. Privately prepared. Daniel A. Buckley.

Wilfred Bertram Johnston, '22, Milton. Milton High School. Swift.

Najib George Khouri, uC., Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Gardner Flick Knight, '22, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Bernard Osgood Koopman, '22, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Milan Alexander Logan, '19, Arlington. Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst. Burr.

Rodney Winfred Long, '22, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Paul Ezra Lord, uC., Oxford. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. Harvard Club of Worcester.

Vito Mirabile, '22, Boston. Boston Latin School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Victor Grosjean Monteiro, uC., Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Samuel Charles Olken, '22, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Chester Dwight Perry, '21, Rockland. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Augustus Woodbury.

Lyle Ruland Ring, '22, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Harlan Smyth Russell, '22, Methuen. Methuen High School. Matthews.

Lazarus Rubin, '22, Boston. Boston English High School. Crowninshield.

William Thomas Salter, '22, Milton. Roxbury Latin School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Allan Abraham Sandberg, '19, Boston. Boston English High School. Class of 1814.

Walter Edgar Sands, uC., Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

George Albert Saxton, '22, Dorchester. Boston Latin School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Allison Kenneth Scribner, '20, Roslindale. Roxbury Latin School. Class of 1844.

Isador Simon, '20, Fall River. B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River. Fall River.

Chester Warren Smith, '19, Cliftondale. Saugus High School. Anonymous.

Oliver Van Patten Smith, '20, Winchester. Winchester High School. Fall River.

Chester Everett Tucker, '19, West Fitchburg. Fitchburg High School. Orlando W. Doe.

Abraham Tumaroff, '20, Roxbury. Boston Latin School. Joseph Eveleth.

Edwin Chamberlin Whittemore, '19, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Abraham Wirin, '22, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Paul Wolcott, '22, Cambridge. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Donald Murray Wright, '22, Cambridge. Privately prepared. Daniel A. Buckley.

New Hampshire.

Richard Hazen Kimball, ocC., Concord. Concord High School. Kirkland.

New Jersey.

Pericles Ernest Belfatto, '21, Newark. South Side High School, Newark. Joseph Eveleth.

Julius Davidson, '19, Weehawken. New York University, New York, N. Y. Class of 1828.

George Hanson, '21, Passaic. Passaic High School. Walcott.

Thomas Levine Parsonnet, '22, Newark. Newark Academy. Harvard Club of New Jersey.

Harmand Teplow, '20, Bayonne. Bayonne High School. Class of 1844.

New York.

Henry Francis Colt, '22, Geneseo. St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Class of 1921.

Ford Hibbard, '20, Brooklyn. Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn. Bassett.

Isaac Henry Kutz, '19, Syracuse. Central High School, Syracuse. Henry Bromfield Rogers.

Hector Lazo, '21, New York. Wheeler School, North Stonington, Conn. Burr.

Joseph Edward Lombard, Jr., '22, New York. DeWitt Clinton High School, New York. Mary L. Whitney.

Correl Delos Pinney, Jr., '20, Ripley. Ripley High School. Browne.

Leon Arthur Salmon, '22, Brooklyn. Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn. Harvard Club of Long Island.

George Van Siclen Smith, '22, Richmond Hill, L. I. Phillips Academy, Andover. Crowninshield.

Lawrence Edmund Spivak, '21, Brooklyn. Boys' High School, Brooklyn. George Fisher and Elizabeth Huntington Fisher.

Charles Alfred Spoerl, '22, Woodhaven. Richmond Hill High School, N. Y. Harvard Club of Long Island.

Max Landsberg Stolz, '20, Syracuse. Central High School, Syracuse. Class of 1844.

Ralph Rogers Weaver, '21, Whitestone, L. I. Worcester Academy, Worcester. Shimmin Fund.

Edward Weissbuch, oc., New York. DeWitt Clinton High School, New York. Walcott.

Ohio.

Herbert Colbert Clark, '20, Cleveland. Glenville High School, Cleveland. Borden.

Robert Aaron Lyon, '22, Cincinnati. Madisonville High School, Cincinnati. Harvard Club of Cincinnati.

Henry Bellis Van Fleet, '20, Cincinnati. Hughes High School, Cincinnati. Matthews.

Pennsylvania.

Robert Rankin Miller, uC., Sewickley. Sewickley High School. Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

Arthur Milton Young, '22, Philadelphia. Central High School, Philadelphia. Philadelphia.

Rhode Island.

Ezra Abraham Sharp, '22, Providence. Classical High School, Providence. Harvard Club of Rhode Island.

Francis Boott Prize

On Tuesday afternoon, May 27, the University Choir and the Radcliffe Choral Society, under the direction of Professor Davison sang "The Light of Stars", a composition by Randall Thompson, '20, of Lawrenceville, N. J., which won the Francis Boott Prize for the current year, and also "Quando Corpus Morietur", by Howard E. Hinners, '19, of Milwaukee, which received honorable mention in the competition.

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF HOBART COLLEGE

Rev. Murray Bartlett, '93, President Emeritus of the University of the Philippines, has recently been elected President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He is at present engaged in war work as the representative of the Episcopal Church War Commission at Camp Kearney, Cal.

Dr. Bartlett completed his undergraduate work in three years at Harvard; he took his A.B. in 1892, and the A.M. in 1893. From Harvard he went to the Gen-



Rev. Murray Bartlett, '93.

eral Theological Seminary of New York City, from which he graduated in 1896. In 1897 he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Rochester, N. Y.; he resigned in 1908 to become dean of the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John in Manila, Philippine Islands. Before leaving his parish, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Rochester.

In 1909, while still Dean of the Cathedral, Dr. Bartlett became regent of the University of the Philippines, which was then in process of organization. Two years later he was elected acting chairman of the Board of Regents and on Dec. 20, 1911, he became the first President of the University. At that time he wrote: "We hope that the university will be a dominant force in bringing about complete and efficient self-government, and shaping high ideals of national life."

As President of the University of the Philippines, Dr. Bartlett was particularly

concerned with its organization, and on that account spent a large portion of his time visiting educational institutions here and abroad. Owing to failing health, caused by constant travel and overwork, he tendered his resignation in 1915, and became President Emeritus. At that time the University had more than 1,200 students in its several departments.

After leaving the Philippine Islands, Dr. Bartlett rested in California for a period, and became active in war work soon after the United States entered the war. He assisted in equipping a Red Cross Ambulance at Pasadena, and became 1st class sergeant in charge of the section. At his own request he was transferred to Camp Kearney as a voluntary chaplain. Early in 1918 he sailed overseas as a Y. M. C. A. secretary, and was cited for bravery in bringing out wounded soldiers under fire in the Montdidier sector. While acting as a stretcher-bearer in the Château Thierry sector, he was himself wounded, and lost his right ear.

Hobart College, where Dr. Bartlett preached the baccalaureate sermon in 1901 when he was a rector in Rochester, is a non-sectarian college, devoted to the ideal of rendering its students "fit for efficient citizenship, and the service of God and their fellows." Although it has been largely indebted for its support, the catalogue says, to the generous gifts and contributions of certain individuals and organizations of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it has always been independent of the control of any ecclesiastical organization. It was organized in 1822.

Business School

The following appointments for the next academic year have been made in the Graduate School of Business Administration: William H. Blood, Jr., Lecturer on Public Utilities; Henry H. Farquhar, Instructor in Factory Management; C. Chester Lane, Lecturer on Printing and Publishing; Walter M. Stone, Instructor in Office Administration and Superintendent of the Laboratory of Business Devices.

Lecture by Professor Gardner

Dr. Ernest A. Gardner, Yates Professor of Archaeology at University College, London, and Lieutenant Commander, R. N. V. R., gave a lecture on "Loss and Recovery of Greek Sculpture" in the Fogg Art Museum last Monday afternoon.

FACULTY APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments, to take effect, Sept. 1, 1919, have been made by the President and Fellows and consented to by the Board of Overseers:

Heinrich Conrad Bierwirth, '84, Ph.D. (Univ. of Jena) '90, Professor of German. From 1884 to 1887 and again from 1890 to 1892 he was instructor in German and French at Phillips Academy, Andover. In 1892 he came to Harvard as an instructor in German and has taught ever since in that department. Since 1914 he has been Associate Professor of German.

Percy Williams Bridgman, '04, A.M. '05, Ph.D. '08, Professor of Physics. He has taught in the Department of Physics since 1908, and has been an assistant professor since 1913. During the war he did research work at the U. S. Naval Experimental Station, New London, Conn.

Harvey Nathaniel Davis, A.B. (Brown Univ.) '01, A.M. (*ibid*) '02, A.M. (Harvard) '03, Ph.D. (*ibid*) '06, Professor of Mechanical Engineering. He has been on the teaching staff of the University since 1905, and has been Assistant Professor of Physics since 1910. During the war he was in government service.

Robert Matteson Johnston, B.A., (Cambridge Univ.) '99, M.A. (*ibid*) '00, Professor of Modern History. He was a lecturer in the Harvard Department of History from 1904 to 1907, and during the succeeding academic year was Associate Professor of History at Bryn Mawr College. In 1908 he returned to Harvard as Assistant Professor of History. In 1918 he was commissioned a major in the U. S. Army and detailed for duty with the Historical Section of the General Staff, A. E. F. He is still in Europe.

Herbert Wilbur Rand, A.B. (Allegheny Coll.) '92, C. E. (*ibid*) '03, A.B. (Harvard) '97, A.M. (*ibid*) '98, Ph.D. (*ibid*) '00, Associate Professor of Zoölogy. He has been on the teaching staff since 1898, and since 1909 has been Assistant Professor of Zoölogy.

George Sharp Raymer, '78, M.E. (Columbia Univ.) '81, Associate Professor of Mining. From 1899 to 1904 he was an instructor in mining, and since 1904 he has been Assistant Professor of Mining.

Harris Peyton Mosher, '92, M.D. '96, Associate in Anatomy and Assistant Professor of Laryngology. He has taught in the Medical School since 1899. In 1917 he was commissioned a major in the Medical Reserve Corps and assigned first to duty in the Surgeon General's office, Washington, D. C., and afterwards in France. In 1918 he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel.

Kurt Hermann Thoma, D.M.D. '11, Assistant Professor of Oral Pathology. He has taught in the Medical School and the Dental School since 1912.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

A FUTILE HARVARD WORLD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

You quote the Report of the Committee on Service to the University as saying, that "it would be a futile Harvard world, if in any great questions of right and wrong, such as were presented by the Great War, the Harvard community cannot and does not act in complete and unselfish accord with every single Harvard man and organization, cheerfully taking its allotted part." Perhaps I do not rightly understand this saying. Does it mean that the questions of right and wrong that lay behind the war were so *obvious* as to command universal agreement and prescribe unanimous conduct? This was not true in the Civil War. It was never true with the issue of slavery that lay behind that war. There were few men of that period more noble than Lee and Alexander H. Stephens. Who shall say that the question of the criminality of the war system that faces us today is not a graver issue than any which the Civil War presented? It involves our faith in humanity, the quality of our democracy, the reality of our religion. The real issue behind the war was not a struggle between "free nations", namely, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan(!), the United States, all tainted with imperialism and swayed more or less by competitive commercialism, as over against a more audacious imperialism. The deeper issue, alive in every nation and irrepressible everywhere, concerns our spiritual attitude and our respect towards our fellow men of every race or color.

What do educated men believe? Is there or not a higher nature in man which, once allowed to utter itself altogether forbids the whole dismal business of armies and navies? Can we accept a religion of good will to all men, and at the same time join in an enterprise of destroying men, women, and children by the wholesale as both sides tried to do in this war? Can men trained to seek and tell the truth (*Veritas*) descend to act and speak the falsehoods always involved in "war necessity"? Is it

not possible that our universities, instead of celebrating the victory of our ideals, ought to proclaim a day of fasting and prayer?

The fact is, that there must always be a higher, as well as a lower point of view, from which such questions reach their final answers. It is memorable that through history the majorities (and not least of all among the wise and learned) have answered the great questions wrong before they found the right answers. Would it not be a shame to a university, if its men made only the one easy answer, and none reported from any point of view, except the current and conventional one. We educate men to take the risks of pioneers for truth, for civilization, for humanity.

CHARLES F. DOLE, '68.

Jamaica Plain, Mass.,

May 19, 1919.

A GOSSIPY LETTER FROM ENGLAND

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

About a month ago, I received my first copy of the BULLETIN (four more have come since then), with a card, saying that the BULLETIN, through the courtesy of some graduates, had decided to present itself to me while I continued in the American Expeditionary Forces. It was a very kind thing to do, though I can't imagine why I deserve that fortune; I am not the man who won the war, nor anything remotely like it.

The BULLETIN was addressed to me at Saumur, where I spent several months last year. I was sent there, to the officers training school—the Saumur Artillery School, as almost every artillery officer over here knows it—on the first of August, just as my regiment, the 13th Field Artillery, left for the front, and at Saumur I stayed, through fall and winter, till Feb. 1. A most unmilitary career,—the only thing I did that I can think of, to contribute to the defeat of our friends the Boches, was to groom a few horses at Camp deSouge that *did* eventually see service, if they didn't die from mistemper first. Some of the men

commissioned at the same time I was managed to reach the front for three or four days of fighting, (I saw one the other day who told me he arrived ten minutes after the armistice took effect) but I remained to teach ballistics to poor uninterested candidates, that weren't even commissioned at the end of their course.

The first man I saw in Saumur—in the bookstore at the corner of the Rue Beaurepaire (only I have forgotten how to spell it, I am afraid) was "Wally" Trumbull, the president of our class, who told me that the six '15 men at Saumur in June had fittingly celebrated our triennial on the appropriate day. Most of them had gone by the time I arrived, although Lieut. "Tip" Hoar taught me topography up and down the banks of the Loire; while Cabot, '17, and C. E. Hughes, Law '12 (or thereabouts), ate at the table with me in the instructors' mess.

When "the last buzzer had buzzed on the Chardonnet" and the school at Saumur was dissolved, I was sent to Gondrecourt, Department Meuse, and that was where the first BULLETIN reached me. Gondrecourt is the Combat Officers Replacement Depot, a camp where several hundred officers do nothing all day long for days on end, consume excellent government chow, draw their pay, and wait for an assignment. While I was there, the A. E. F. decided to send 2000 officers and soldiers to universities in England, and I applied to go, but, being unassigned, was put instead upon the staff of twenty officers who went along to attend to the administration.

We were assembled at Liverpool, where I saw Lieut. Thorpe Nesbit, '15, and Cpl. Carl Fleming, '15, both students in the detachment, and then I came to Cambridge to act as adjutant for the American students sent to this University. On the side, I hope to do a little studying of my own, and, since Emmanuel College was too crowded to take another man, I have entered at Christ's as a research student in economics.

Perhaps I shall reward you for your kindness in sending me the BULLETIN; for Dr. Giles, the Master of Emmanuel, promised Lieut. Chichester, '16, and me, at tea at his home last Sunday, that he would try to give us, before we left, photographs of the three original signatures of John Harvard

now in possession of Emmanuel College. He showed us one of the signatures—signed for a payment of ten shillings. Tuition was less in those days than it is now!

ROBERT L. WOLF, '15.

American Students Detachment

Cambridge, England.

April 13, 1919.

THE GERMANIC MUSEUM

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Being recently returned after a fairly long absence, I noted during a visit to Cambridge that the Germanic Museum was still standing; and that it had a forlorn air, as if unused to many visitors. It occurred to me suddenly that if it is going to interpret German *Kultur* to the benighted Harvardians adequately, it would need a model of Louvain Burning, of the Lusitania Sinking, of the Orchards of Northern France After the Hun Retreat, of the Factories of Belgium (a study in the nude); and perhaps, as a companion picture to von Steuben and Washington, a mural decoration of the Hohenzollern crossing the Meuse, in the Phlegmish style. (To show the Progress of German Nobility). The public should not be admitted until these are in place; otherwise they may get a distorted picture of German Civilization, which does not really lack any Raw Material, although it looks like a Finished Product.

ROBERT WITHINGTON, '06.

Boston, May 21, 1919.

UNION TO BE REORGANIZED

The Harvard Union will be opened again next autumn, according to a recent announcement by the Student Council committee in charge of the building. During the summer extensive repairs will be made to remedy the damage that has been done in the past two years during which the Union has served as a dining hall. Before College opens the usual conveniences and refinements will be installed once more. The restaurant next year will be operated on a club basis, instead of on the hotel plan as previously. Two rooms on the second floor will be reserved as a reception room where students may entertain their families and friends.

A resident manager will be put in full charge of the Union. He will be assisted by an undergraduate vice-president and a secretary, and by a committee to supervise the various departments. The annual dues will be \$5.

WHITMAN EXHIBIT IN THE LIBRARY

Letters and portraits of Walt Whitman and various editions of his works were on exhibition last week in the Treasure Room of the Library in recognition of the Whitman centennial. Professor Bliss Perry, to whom the greater part of the items belong, talked, Sunday afternoon, on Whitman.

The collection included a comprehensive selection of editions of "Leaves of Grass." There was a first edition in good condition, opened at the title page, and showing the characteristic three-quarters length portrait of Whitman wearing his slouch hat, his shirt open at the neck, and one hand thrust into a trousers pocket. There was also the famous edition bearing on its cover Emerson's panegyric which had been communicated in private: "I greet you at the beginning of a great career"—words which Emerson regretted as soon as he saw them in gilt lettering.

Another item of interest was the unbound first edition of "When Lilacs Last in the Door-Yard Bloom'd", which is now excessively rare. Whitman's temperance novel, "Franklin Evans, or The Inebriate", begun in the November, 1842, number of *The New World*, was there—one of the few literary efforts signed "Walter Whitman." A corrected proof of a page headed originally, "Chants Democratic and Native American", was included in the collection. The first edition copy of "The Good Grav Poet", on exhibition, was rendered considerably more valuable by Whitman's pencilled corrections for a second edition. Another item of great interest was a hand-bill, headed "Chestnut Street Opera House", where Whitman delivered a lecture on Abraham Lincoln, April 15, 1886.

The letters were pure records of Whitman's kindness and warmth of personality, as well as of his slight regard, in most cases for any sort of conventions in arrangement and punctuation. To his friend, W. D. O'Connor, he wrote the following on a torn sheet of paper:

Dec. 23, 1869.

William

I wish to send a little box of grapes to Nelly—please go down to the Central Produce store on the N. side Avenue bt. 10th & 11th sts & get them when you go to dinner

Walt

There were also many post cards written from time to time to O'Connor, all portraying good humor, kind regards; and some of them decrying the ills which Whitman suffered in his later days after a shock. Three pieces of torn paper, fastened together, comprised a note to the Sunday editor of the *New York Sun*, offering for publication matter which had been declined by the *New York Nation*. There was also a corrected copy of a speech, written by hand, fairly unintelligible by reason of its interlineations and marks.

One letter written in 1865, just before the publication of "Drum-Taps", it has been suggested, threw some light upon Whitman's odd, poetic style which has won admirers here and abroad. Two sentences from it, in regard to the forthcoming "Drum-Taps", follow:

It is in my opinion superior to *Leaves of Grass*—certainly more perfect as a work of art being adjusted in all its proportions, and its passion having the indispensable merit that though to the ordinary reader let loose with wildest abandon, the true artist can see it is yet under control.

In a wall-case near the manuscripts was a series of portraits of Whitman, beginning with a copy of the one used in the first "Leaves of Grass", and concluding with one taken a few years before he died, sitting in a chair with a cane in his hand, his long white hair pushing out beneath his hat, and his huge beard covering no small portion of his overcoat. The pictures, and letters especially, told much of Whitman's personality.

CRIMSON ELECTIONS

The *Crimson* announces the following elections: President, Fifield Workum, '20, of New York City; managing editor, William J. Loudersback, Jr., '20, of Highland Park, Ill.; business manager, William W. Rowe, '20, of Cincinnati; assistant business manager, Robert W. Harwood, '20, of Littleton; secretary, Merrill Buffington, '21, of Minneapolis; librarian, John U. Nef, '20, of Chicago. To the editorial department, James G. King, Jr., '20, of New York City, and George C. Noyes, '20, of Jamaica Plain. To the news department, Hermon D. Smith, '21, of Chicago, Henry S. Villard, '21, of New York City, and Harold Cabot, '22, of Concord, Mass. To the business department, George W. Howe, '21, of Cambridge, and Edward V. Otis '22 of New York City.

THE HARVARD CLUBS

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS.

The Harvard Club of Buffalo takes this last opportunity to extend to all Harvard graduates a cordial invitation to the Buffalo Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs on June 6 and 7.

The program was published in the last number of the BULLETIN and the names of the speakers in addition to President Lowell for the Annual Banquet on Saturday evening can now be announced:

Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Arthur Woods, '92, Assistant Secretary of War.

John Lord O'Brian, '96, of the Federal Department of Justice.

The Buffalo General Committee wishes to state that nobody should stay away because he has not yet made his reservations. Anyone who finds at the last minute that he can come, should surely do so and, if possible, wire to Mr. F. C. Gratwick, Ellicott Square, for accommodations.

HARVARD CLUB OF CONNECTICUT

The twelfth annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Connecticut was held, May 17, at the Gunnery School, Washington, Conn., at the invitation of John C. Brinsmade, '74. In spite of torrents of rain, the attendance was unusually large. The sports which had been planned for the afternoon had to be abandoned; but the guests were entertained at tea by the boys of the school in their club houses and visited the Gunn Memorial Library. The dinner of the Club was held in the school gymnasium. The speakers were Professor J. H. Woods, '87, for the University; Major Archibald G. Thacher, '97, for the Harvard Club of New York; and Major Carroll J. Swan, '01.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, G. G. MacCurdy, '93; vice-presidents, G. S. Bryan, '90, C. W. Jaynes, '01, David Gibbs, '98; secretary and treasurer, N. H. Clubs, Batchelder, '01; member of the Council of Associated Harvard Clubs, F. C. Babbitt, '90; delegate to the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, G. C. St. John, '02.

In addition to the speakers, the following were present: K. T. Adams, '04, R. R. Allen, '12,

E. T. Andrews, '03, R. P. Angier, '97, F. C. Babbitt, '90, W. H. Baldwin, '13, J. E. Barss, '92, N. H. Batchelder, '01, C. N. Baxter, '02, G. B. Beach, '07, E. S. Berry, '91, J. F. Berry, LL.B. '04, J. C. Brinsmade, '74, G. S. Bryan, '90, W. E. Burton, '07, P. C. Calhoun, LL.B. '13, G. F. Cherry, '13, G. P. Clinton, Sc.D. '02, L. W. Clough, A.M. '15, R. H. Dana, Jr., '01, W. Danielson, '04, D. Gibbs, '98, E. H. Greene, '02, B. A. Hollister, '02, F. C. Hoyt, '02, C. C. Hyde, '92, C. W. Jaynes, '01, D. F. Jones, S.D. '18, J. S. Kennard, Jr., '13, H. A. Knowles, '06, G. S. Kukhi, A.M. '18, P. M. Leakin, L.S. '89, G. G. MacCurdy, '93, R. D. Martin, M.D. '95, J. E. Marvin, '03, H. R. Miles, '88, H. R. Morse, '12, C. Mudge, '98, F. C. Nelson, '16, P. V. Norwood, '06, M. R. Perry, '11, C. P. Rollins, '01, S. H. Rood, A.M. '01, H. A. Ross, '96, E. W. Rossiter, '18, F. H. Rossiter, '02, G. C. St. John, '02, I. G. Smith, '09, L. P. Soule, '06, M. K. Stevens, '09, P. R. Temple, '07, S. M. Thomas, '13, F. C. Wheeler, '06, G. T. Williams, '91.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HARVARD CLUB

The Rocky Mountain Harvard Club held its 34th annual meeting and its "Victory Dinner" at the University Club, Denver, on Saturday, May 10. It was one of the most enthusiastic and enjoyable gatherings ever held by the Harvard men of Colorado, and the attendance—43 men—was, with the exception of the 21st annual dinner in 1906, at which Dean Briggs was the guest of honor, the largest at any annual dinner of the Club.

The dinner was the first one held by the Club since April 2, 1917, the day on which President Wilson transmitted his war message to Congress. So many members went in the military or naval service or were engaged in some other kind of war work that the annual dinner was omitted in the spring of 1918, but the Club held a large reception at the University Club, Denver, on April 27, 1918, in honor of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, at that time in command of Camp Funston, Kan.

The "Victory Dinner" was a sort of "welcome home" to 15 members of the Club who, having returned from war service, were present. The invitations were drawn up in the form of a military order, commanding the members to report and "enlist for the duration of the dinner", and the menu was printed on the inside front cover of the second edition of "With the Colors", the little book containing the war records of the



members, which were compiled by the President of the Club.

"With the Colors" had the names of 34 Harvard men who served in the Army or Navy; but, as was to be expected, omissions were discovered before the night of the dinner, and it was then stated that at least 38 men should have been in the list.

Of that number, the following 18 saw service overseas: Robert G. Bosworth, LL.B. '15, Malcolm M. Dennison, Arch. '16-17, Richard S. Fillius, LL.B. '13, Edward M. Freeman, Law '15-17, Donald L. Hathway, '19, Cass M. Herrington, '17, Nathaniel P. Hill, '19, Norman E. A. Hinds, Gr. '17-18, Joseph C. Horan, M.D. '16, Roland Jackson, '15, Norman P. Johnson, '17, Daniel W. Knowlton, '03, Gr. '03-04, Law '05-07, Lawrence K. Lunt, '09, M.D. '14, Fritz A. Nagel, LL.B. '15, Henry C. Nickerson, '04, Gr. '04-06, Nelson H. Partridge, Jr., '17, Joseph C. Savage, M.D. '16, and Kenneth B. Townsend, '08.

The following 20 were in cantonments or on special duty in the United States: Charles N. Barney, '90-91, M.D. '95, Claude K. Boettcher, '97, Leo W. Bortree, M.D. '10, William W. Burke, Gr. '16-17, Farrington R. Carpenter, LL.B. '12, James B. Grant, LL.B. '12, William W. Grant, Jr., Law '03-04, Josiah N. Hall, M.D. '82, John Hartwell, M.D. '04, Berrien Hughes, LL.B. '08, Lawrence Lewis, '01, LL.B. '09, Horace F. Lunt, '98, Raymond F. Marshall, '13, Donald C. McCreery, LL.B. '11, Leland W. Pollock, LL.B. '13, Robert H. Sayre, '08, Will H. Swan, M.D. '91, Edward I. Thayer, LL.B. '06, Thomas B. Townsend, Jr., '10, and Harry W. Woodward, M.D. '15.

Dennison and Partridge received the *Croix de Guerre*, and Horan received the Italian War Cross and was made a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy. Roland Jackson won what the French say is the highest distinction of all, the *Croix de Bois*; he is buried near Château Thierry, where he fell.

Lawrence Lewis, '01, President of the Club, was toastmaster at the dinner, assisted by Lawrence K. Lunt, '09, the Secretary-Treasurer. All of those present who had been overseas and some who had not succeeded in reaching the front told their experiences.

J. C. D. Hitch, '95, reported that in the Red Cross drive in Denver, on the day of Professor William H. Schofield's visit, the Harvard team won both banners offered; one was for the largest amount of money obtained that day and the other for the greatest number of subscriptions. The total sum obtained by the Harvard team during the drive was larger than that secured by any other team.

Ralph E. Boothby, '12, reported for the Board of Trustees that, owing to the war, the Club had decided not to award a scholarship in the academic years 1917-18 and 1918-19. The Club unanimously voted at the dinner to resume at once the award of at least one scholarship of \$250 to

be given to some Colorado boy at Harvard, preferably one about to enter the freshman class in College. That amount was oversubscribed almost immediately.

The following were elected officers of the Club for the year 1919-20: President, Horace F. Lunt, '98, of Colorado Springs; vice-president, Ralph E. Boothby, '12, of Colorado Springs; secretary-treasurer, Richard H. Hart, '97, of Denver.

Those present at the dinner were: From Colorado Springs—Ralph E. Boothby, '12, Hildreth Frost, LL.B. '04, Horace F. Lunt, '98, Horace G. Lunt, '70, Lawrence K. Lunt, '09. From Denver—Charles N. Barney, M.D. '95, Joseph N. Baxter, '75, Claude K. Boettcher, '97, Albert C. Brodhead, '88, Richard M. Day, '02, Malcolm M. Dennison, Arch. '16-17, Willard L. Fales, '90, Richard S. Fillius, LL.B. '13, Stillman W. French, '69, Josiah N. Hall, M.D. '82, Richard H. Hart, '97, Cass M. Herrington, '17, Joseph D. Hitch, '95, Joseph C. Horan, M.D. '16, William E. Hutton, '95, Herman E. Kahn, D.M.D. '06, Hume Lewis, '92, Lawrence Lewis, '01, Raymond F. Marshall, '13, Charles N. Meader, M.D. '10, H. Allen Nye, '06, Nelson H. Partridge, Jr., '17, Ralph S. Pitts, '95, Henry S. Reid, Med. '07-09, Joseph C. Savage, M.D. '16, Robert H. Sayre, '08, William H. Smiley, '77, Mark J. Sweany, A.M. '09, William N. Vaile, Law '98-01, Frederick O. Vaile, '74, Leonard M. Van Stone, M.D. '15, Floyd F. Walpole, '03, Bulkeley Wells, '94. From Greeley—Thomas C. McCracken, A.M. '11, Donald C. McCreery, LL.B. '11. From Ohio City—Carroll M. Carter, '94. From Pueblo—Francis L. Capers, Jr., '07. From Cebu, Philippine Islands—Kenneth B. Day, '11.

NEW YORK HARVARD CLUB

The report just issued by the Committee on Military and Naval Service of the Harvard Club of New York City states that according to the figures compiled to May 1, a total of 1,527 members of the Club have been in active service during the war, and about 750 members in auxiliary service. The information, particularly in regard to the men in auxiliary service, is by no means complete; but the figures just quoted show that about three in every ten of the 5,152 members of the Club, resident and non-resident, old and young, have been in active service.

The committee has a record of 62 members of the Club who have died because of the war.

The oldest class represented in active war service was 1874; then came 1877, 1878, 1880, and every succeeding class.

The members in active service served as follows:

U. S. Army,	1145
Belgian Army,	1
British Army,	19
Canadian Army,	6

French Army,	15
Italian Army,	1
Army non-classified,	16
U. S. Navy,	240
U. S. Marine Corps,	5

Total,	1448
American Red Cross Overseas,	58
Y. M. C. A. Overseas,	11
Ambulance Field Service,	10

Total,	79
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Total Active Service,	1527
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The Club had in the Army 2 major generals, 5 brigadier generals, 9 colonels, 47 lieutenant colonels, 150 majors, 325 captains, 300 first lieutenants, 198 second lieutenants, 4 chaplains, and 98 enlisted men.

The ranks of the members in the Navy were: The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1 captain, 3 lieutenant commanders, 11 lieutenants, 44 lieutenants, junior grade, 101 ensigns, and 53 enlisted men.

HARVARD CLUB OF LONDON

Members of the Harvard Club of London dined at Claridge's Hotel on April 15. Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General in London, and Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., former principal of Manchester University, were the guests of the evening. J. H. Seaverns, '81, was in the chair. Others present were: J. Grant Forbes, Law, '65, G. L. Osgood, '66, H. Holland, '72, L. H. De Friese, '76, Walter Harrison, Dental, '85, Major R. Emmet, '93, G. Lapsley, '93, Jerome D. Greene, '96, W. G. Oakman, '97, H. D. Hazeltine, Law, '98, Dr. C. F. Wright, '03, Edward Bell, '04, Major R. H. Walz, '04, J. H. Thorpe, '07, H. Stokes Waite, '09, Lieutenant G. G. Zabriskie, '10, H. S. Hegarty, '12, Lieutenant F. Butler-Thwing, '12, E. P. Carver, Jr., '13, F. L. Mayer, Law, '13, Professor de Sumichrast, H. E. Brock, Captain Morgan, Captain Bird, F. C. Byng, G. W. Prothero.

THREE 1916 MEN GO TO RUMANIA

Three Harvard men of the class of 1916, who, as undergraduates, represented four major sports, were recently in Paris with orders to proceed to Rumania with the U. S. Food Commission. They are: Lieutenant E. A. Mahan, captain of the 1915 football team, member of the baseball and track teams, and leader of the Saint Nazaire team in the A. E. F. football series; Captain Ernest W. Soucy, '16, of the football team and crew; and Lieutenant Frank G. Fripp, of the baseball team.

THE HARVARD DEAD IN THE WAR

Army and Navy,	311
Auxiliary,	24
Total,	335

Deaths in Service.

'11—WILLIAM JOSEPH O'CONNELL, private, U. S. A., died of pneumonia, Feb. 2, 1919, at Tours, France. He was a clerk in the office of the Chief, Q. M. C., A. E. F. His home was in Marlboro.

LL.B. '15—ISIDOR DAVID LEVY, a private in the army, died of influenza at Camp Upton, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1918. He entered the service, Sept. 7, 1918, and was attached to the 5th Platoon, 5th Co., 2d Bn., 152d Depot Brigade at Camp Upton.

Gr. '16-17—BARRON BRAINERD, chief boatswain's mate, U. S. N. R. F., died in Brookline, Mass., May 15. Brainerd was called into service, Sept. 18, 1918, but was ordered to wait on account of the influenza epidemic. On Oct. 20, 1918, he reported at the U. S. Naval Training Camp, Bumkin Island, Boston Harbor, and when that camp closed, about Dec. 1, 1918, he was transferred with the other men to Hingham, Mass. On Dec. 20, 1918, he was ordered as a cadet to the Officer Material School of the 1st Naval District, Cambridge, Mass. He would have been commissioned an ensign last April, but illness, due to overwork in the service, caused his removal to the Chelsea Naval Hospital about the middle of February. He died at the home of his father, John B. Brainerd, M.D. '84.

A.M. '17—CHARLES AUGUSTUS GUERNE, a candidate, F. A., Central O. T. Sch., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., died of broncho pneumonia at Camp Taylor, Oct. 16, 1918. He entered the service last August.

'19—FREDERICK HERRICK CASEY, who entered the service, Sept. 5, 1918, at Camp Syracuse, N. Y., died there Sept. 29, 1918, of pneumonia. He was a member of the 106th Co., 26th Bn.

Additions and Corrections.

'11—HEIMAN CARO, M.D. '14, who was attached to Base Hospital No. 107, France, died of broncho-pneumonia, Jan. 22, 1919. Caro was appointed a captain, M. C., April 30, 1918.

Law '16-18—ALFRED FRAZIER WHITE, whose death has been previously reported as of Nov. 8, 1918, died of influenza, Oct. 8, 1918, at Camp Humphreys, Va. He was sent to Camp Devens on Aug. 7, 1918, and later transferred to Co. D, 547th Service Bn., Camp Humphreys.

Another Rhodes Scholar Dead

The list of American Rhodes Scholars who died in service, recently published in the BULLETIN, did not contain the name of Wyatt Rush-ton, of Alabama, who died at sea on his way home, March 6.

THE BASEBALL NINE

THE baseball nine showed distinct improvement last week. Although it was beaten by Princeton, 4 to 3, at Princeton on Monday, it defeated Amherst, 5 to 0, on Wednesday, and won the second Princeton game, 5 to 4, on Soldiers Field last Saturday. The playing of the team seemed to justify the statement made in the BULLETIN a week or two ago, that the men would give a good account of themselves if they had an effective pitcher. The work of Hardell and Felton in the box last week was encouraging, although far from remarkable; the latter is a brother of S. M. Felton, '13, who was one of the best pitchers Harvard has had in recent years. The younger Felton pitched on his freshman nine; he has good curves, but lacks control, and during the present season he has been troubled by a lame arm.

The score card of the Harvard nine, as it is now made up, contains many names which are familiar to followers of Harvard athletics. Felton is a comparatively recent name, but Hollowell, Emmons, and Frothingham will carry the minds of some of the graduates back twenty years or more.

The improvement in the team has been due in large measure to the coaching of William T. Reid, '01, who, for the sake of helping in the sport, has consented to work with Duffy, the professional coach, for the remainder of the season. Reid's presence and inspiration have accomplished a good deal in a week, and still greater advance is hoped for before the Yale games, which will be played at New Haven and Cambridge on June 17 and 18, respectively.

Harvard almost won the Princeton game in Princeton. It had been postponed from the preceding Saturday on account of a pouring rain-storm. Harvard made a run in the second inning, and two runs in the seventh; good batting by Emmons and Hollowell, each of whom made three hits, was in large measure responsible for the scores. Towards the end of the game, however, Hardell, the Harvard pitcher, who is not very strong or enduring, began to lose his speed; several hits, coupled with

a dropped ball at the plate by Gammack, gave Princeton two runs in the eighth inning and two in the ninth—just enough to win the game and send the Harvard team home somewhat disheartened.

On Wednesday, however, Harvard beat Amherst without much difficulty. Felton pitched his first game of the season, and allowed the visitors but three hits. His lack of control was shown by seven bases on balls; but the batting and fielding of his associates were too much for the opposing team. Emmons made three hits in that game also.

Last Saturday's game in Cambridge was as interesting as one could hope to see. Both teams played well in the field and hit hard at opportune moments. Felton began the game for Harvard and did well for several innings, although he was rather wild, and that weakness was his undoing in the fifth.

Harvard made a run in the first inning on Hollowell's base on balls, Perkins's sacrifice, and Knowles's line hit to left field. Neither side scored again until the fifth, when Princeton made four runs, apparently enough to win the game. Felton could not control the ball in that inning. He gave a base on balls to Strubing and another to Bade. Then Trimble made a beautiful three-bagger over Hollowell's head, scoring Strubing and Bade. A finely-executed hit-and-run play, while Bauhan was at the bat, brought Trimble home. Keyes made a single, and Siedler a double, and Harvey followed with another hit; Keyes scored, but Hollowell made a fine throw to the plate and caught Siedler when he tried to go home from second on Harvey's single.

Harvard did not score in the fifth or sixth inning, but the seventh was productive. King, the first man up, struck out for the third time. McLeod, however, made a short hit to right field, but was thrown out at second on Hardell's grounder to the Princeton shortstop. Hollowell came to the rescue with a sharp two-bagger over third base and scored Hardell. A moment

later Emmons made another two-bagger in almost exactly the same spot where Hallowell's hit had gone. Hallowell came home on Emmons's hit. Perkins went to first on called balls. Then Knowles drove a stinging three-bagger between left and centre, scoring Emmons and Knowles. Frothingham was put out, but Harvard had made four runs and was ahead. Hardell took Felton's place in the sixth inning, and Margetts succeeded Kirkland for Princeton in the eighth. Hardell kept Princeton from scoring, although he had a narrow escape in the ninth. A base hit by Gray, a "pinch-hitter" in that inning, was followed by two bases on balls after two men had gone out. The situation was critical, but Bauhan fled to McLeod and ended the game.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Hallowell, c.f.,	3	2	2	0	1	0
Emmons, s.s.,	4	1	2	1	2	1
Perkins, 3b.,	3	1	0	2	1	0
Knowles, l.f.,	4	0	2	3	0	0
Frothingham, r.f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0
Blair, c.,	3	0	0	3	4	0
King, 1b.,	4	0	0	13	0	0
McLeod, 2b.,	4	0	3	4	2	0
Felton, p.,	1	0	0	0	2	0
Hardell, p.,	1	1	0	0	1	0
*Bigelow,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	31	5	9	27	13	1

PRINCETON..									
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.			
Strubing, c.f.,	3	1	0	0	0	0			
Cook, r.f.,	4	0	0	1	0	0			
Bade, 3b.,	1	1	1	0	2	0			
Trimble, c.,	3	1	1	8	2	0			
Bauhan, 2b.,	4	0	0	3	0	0			
Keyes, s.s.,	3	1	1	3	1	1			
Siedler, l.f.,	4	0	1	1	0	0			
Harvey, 1b.,	2	0	1	8	0	0			
Kirkland, p.,	3	0	0	0	3	0			
Margetts, p.,	0	0	0	0	1	0			
**Grey,	1	0	1	0	0	0			
***Rowley,	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Totals,	28	4	6	24	9	1			
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	x—5
Princeton,	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—4

*Batted for Felton in 5th.

**Batted for Margetts in 9th.

***Ran for Grey in 9th.

Earned runs—Harvard 5, Princeton 4. Sacrifice hits—Cook, Bauhan, Keyes, Blair. Stolen bases—Strubing, Trimble, Bade (2), Hallowell, Knowles. Two-base hits—Hallowell, Emmons, Siedler. Three base hits—Trimble, Knowles. Bases on balls—Off Felton, 7; off Hardell, 2; off Kirkland, 3. Left on bases—Harvard 6; Princeton 10. Struck out—by Felton, 1; by Kirkland, 6; by Margetts 1. Wild pitches—Felton 1. Time—2h., 20m. Umpires—McLaughlin and Barry.

PRINCETON BEATEN IN TRACK MEET

Harvard defeated Princeton, 65 1-2 points to 51 1-2, in the track and field games held in the Stadium last Saturday afternoon. The conditions were not very favorable and no remarkable performances were made, although several were creditable. Harvard was stronger than Princeton in the field events. The running of Erdman and Trowbridge, two Princeton men, in the hurdle races was one of the features of the afternoon; they left their Harvard opponents far behind from the crack of the pistol. Moore won both the 100 and the 220-yards dashes, and Krogness was first in the high jump and broad jump and took third place in the shot-put. McCullough, of Princeton, ran a pretty race and made good time in the mile. Erdman, of Princeton, won both of the hurdle races. Stevens was bothered by a bad ankle, but was able to win the hammer throw.

The summary of the games follows:

100-Yards Dash—Won by M. Moore, Harvard; second, M. C. Flower, Harvard; third, J. R. Van Cleve, Princeton. Time, 10 2-5sec.

220-Yards Dash—Won by M. Moore, Harvard; second, R. D. Clark, Princeton; third, H. C. Flower, Harvard. Time, 22 3-5sec.

440-Yards Run—Won by L. Torrell, Princeton; second, E. O. Gourdin, Harvard; third, A. B. Jacobs, Princeton. Time, 52 3-5sec.

880-Yards Run—Won by T. B. Penfield, Princeton; second, D. J. Duggan, Harvard; third, A. W. Douglass, Harvard. Time, 2min., 1 4-5sec.

Mile Run—Won by D. F. O'Connell, Harvard; second, V. K. Raymond, Princeton; third, D. B. Foresman, Princeton. Time, 4min., 28 4-5sec.

Two-mile Run—Won by R. M. McCullough, Princeton; second, J. D. Hutchinson, Harvard; third, B. Lewis, Harvard. Time, 9min., 54sec.

High Hurdles—Won by C. R. Erdman, Princeton; second, G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton; third, C. G. Krogness, Harvard. Time, 15 3-5sec.

Low Hurdles—Won by C. R. Erdman, Prince-

ton; second, G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton; third, H. B. Tracy, Harvard. Time, 25 3-5sec.

Shot-Put—Won by C. D. Halsley, Princeton, distance, 40ft., 10in.; second, C. A. Clark, Harvard, distance, 40ft., 4in.; third, C. G. Krogness, Harvard, distance, 37ft., 6in.

High Jump—Won by C. G. Krogness, Harvard, height, 5ft., 9 1-4in.; second, Perkins, Harvard, height, 5ft., 7 1-2in.; third, tie between E. O. Gourdin, Harvard, and C. F. Sweet, Princeton, height, 5ft., 5 1-4in.

Broad Jump—Won by C. G. Krogness, Harvard, distance, 21ft., 11 1-4in.; second, H. C. Flower, Harvard, distance, 21ft., 9 1-4in.; third, D. A. Uebelacker, Princeton, distance 21ft., 4in.

Pole Vault—Won by R. W. Harwood, Harvard, height, 11ft., 10 5-8in.; second, tie between F. D. Johnson, Harvard, and W. B. Baker, Princeton, height, 10ft.

Hammer Throw—Won by Ames Stevens, Harvard, distance, 121ft.; second, C. C. J. Carpenter, Princeton, distance, 110ft., 5in.; third, G. G. Monks, Harvard, distance, 106ft., 3in.

HARVARD 1920 DEFEATS YALE

The Harvard 1920 crew, which won the class championship in Cambridge a few weeks ago, defeated the Yale 1920 crew in a race over the Henley course in New Haven harbor last Saturday afternoon. The Yale junior crew had previously won the class championship of that college. The Harvard crew won its race last Saturday by about 12 lengths.

It should be said that a part of that long lead was due to the breaking of two oars in the Yale boat. The first accident occurred at the mile-mark, where Harvard was almost four lengths ahead; at that point Kent, No. 6 in the Yale crew, snapped his oar blade and jumped overboard. Just before the finish, Galt, who was bow in the Yale boat, also broke his oar. Inasmuch

as Harvard was well ahead when the first accident took place, it had nothing to do with the result of the race although it did increase Harvard's lead. The time of the winning crew was 7 minutes, 50 seconds. Yale crossed the line a minute behind Harvard.

The Harvard 1920 crew was made up as follows: Bow, Rodney C. Hardy, of Arlington; 2, Albert Palmer, of Newton; 3, Robert B. Williamson, of Augusta, Me.; 4, Edmund W. Pavenstedt, Jr., of New York City; 5, Lloyd B. Sanderson, Jr., of New York City; 6, Charles E. Dickerson, Jr., of East Northfield; 7, Bancroft C. Wheeler, of Worcester; stroke, Richard Saltonstall, of Chestnut Hill; coxswain, William J. Louderback, of Highland Park, Ill.

PERCY R. CARPENTER, '07, IN FRANCE

Percy R. Carpenter, '07, of Worcester, Mass., until recently a physical director in the Y. M. C. A. in France, has accepted a permanent appointment to continue his work in the French Army and in the schools of Physical Training under the direction of the French Government. On Feb. 23, 1918, he became Y. M. C. A. Director of Athletics, Region of the East, in the French Army, and later he was made Director of Sports in the *Foyer de Soldat* in all the French Armies. The new appointment, however, is not under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. Professor Carpenter returned to America in March of this year, and left for France again, April 18, with his family.

For ten years after leaving Harvard, Professor Carpenter was in the Physical Education Department of Amherst College, passing through the grades of instructor, assistant professor, and assistant dean, to associate professor. In 1916 he went to Worcester Polytechnic Institute where, as Professor of Physical Education and Director of the Gymnasium, he organized a department of physical education.



Looking Across the Anderson Bridge.

1905 CLASS REUNION

The class of 1905 will hold a reunion this year, to include a memorial meeting in honor of our classmates who have lost their lives in the war, to be held on Tuesday, June 17; outing at Weston Golf Club, Class Day, June 17; Harvard-Yale baseball game June 18; dinner, Hotel Somerset, June 18, in honor of men who have returned from the service; and Commencement, June 19.

Notice giving details is to be mailed to each member of the class, and everybody should make plans to be on hand on this memorable occasion.

J. P. BOWDITCH,
L. M. THORNTON,
R. WINSOR, JR.,
R. H. OVESON,
Class Committee.

1912 SEPTENNIAL

June 16, 17, and 18,—Official.

June 15 to 20, inclusive,—Unofficial.

The first notice of events was mailed to every member of the class on April 23. Any '12 man who has not received a notice should at once communicate with the Reunion Committee.

Applications for the Harvard-Yale baseball reservations in the 1912 section should be returned at once. These applications are attached to the first notice.

The septennial will include an ocean voyage, a beach day, a dance, Class Day, a field day, and the Yale game.

NINETEEN TWELVE REUNION COMMITTEE.

T. S. ROSS, Chairman,
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R. LOWELL, Treasurer,
Care Lee Higginson & Co., Boston.
R. T. FISHER,
O. W. HAUSSERMANN.

1913

The secretary has a letter from Seymour H. Olmsted, stating that he is the only member of the class in Buffalo. Any member of 1913 who can be in Buffalo during the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs should certainly make an effort to be there, as we should have a larger representation than one member at an occasion of this kind.

WALTER TUFTS, JR., Secretary.

1914 REUNION

The class of 1914 will have an informal reunion this year. On Monday of Commencement week there will be a picnic and boat-race. On Wednesday morning, before the baseball game, athletic events will take place, and in the even-

ing, after the game, a dinner. The total expense, exclusive of tickets to the baseball game, will be \$7.50. All members of the class are urged to attend the reunion. The Secretary will be glad to give additional information.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Sec.,
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

1915 QUADRENNIAL

The class of 1915 will begin its reunion with a trip down the harbor, Monday, June 16. On June 17 it will march to the Stadium for the regular Class Day exercises, and on June 18 it will take part with the classes of 1914 and 1916 in a track meet at the Stadium. Entries are open to everyone with the exception of former track athletes. The class dinner will take place that evening at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

The expense for those attending the reunion will be \$12; checks or money orders for that amount should be sent to the Finance Committee, Class of 1915, care of Paul G. Courtney, 44 State St., Boston. That amount does not include tickets for the Yale baseball game or boat races. Tickets for those events and hotel reservations may be had of Philip T. Cate, Ticket Committee, 30 State St., Boston.

PAUL G. COURTNEY,
Chairman Finance Committee.

COSTS IN THE HARDWARE TRADE

The results of an investigation of operating expenses and profits in the retail hardware trade have been announced by the Bureau of Business Research of Harvard University. The Bureau has received from 218 retail hardware stores, in 39 states and Canada, information regarding their cost of doing business. The report that the Bureau has just published covers the war years 1917 and 1918. The average figure for total expense in retail hardware stores during this period was found to be 20.6 per cent. of the sales. The average net profit was 5 per cent. of the sales. The average rate of stock-turn was 1.8 times a year. Similar figures are given in the report for each item of profit and expense.

"These figures can be used by any hardware retailer as a guide with which to compare his own results", said Melvin T. Copeland, Director of the Bureau of Business Research. "All the statements have been adjusted to the uniform accounting system that is being introduced in the trade, so that they tally with each other. This inquiry has brought out the fact that the average investment in merchandise, owing primarily to higher prices, was about 5 per cent. greater in retail hardware stores in January, 1919, than in January, 1918. It has shown, furthermore, that in stores with an annual volume of business of \$50,000. the expenses, in percentage of sales.

are generally as low as in stores with sales amounting to over \$100,000. a year.

"These are, of course, only the first results of the Bureau's study of the retail hardware business. This research will be continued for some time, in order to follow the course of operating

expenses from year to year, and also to obtain information regarding the best methods of store management. This is part of our general plan of scientific study of retail and wholesale business in connection with the work of the Harvard Business School."

THE SENIOR PICNIC

NO cuts; no cash" was the slogan for the senior picnic last Friday—the first since 1916—when the class of 1919 spent the \$222.35 which the freshmen had contributed earlier in the month, and took advantage of the "cuts" rule suspension by the College Office. Clad in the usual garb of overalls, decorated with various fantastic designs, they met on the steps of Widener Library at eight in the morning where "engineers'" caps were distributed, as well as bright, tin cups; and where the photograph reproduced in this issue of the BULLETIN was snapped. Then, headed by a twelve-piece brass band, they paraded about the Yard to the Brattle Square subway station where three special

cars took them to the South Station. From there they paraded to the wharf and boarded the harbor steamship "New Shoreham" for a voyage of an hour and a half to Downer's Landing on the South Shore.

The program of sports began as soon as they had landed, both formal and informal, track games, baseball and water-sports. Those who had brought equipment took part in the games and the winners received prizes; the remainder spent the day in swimming and enjoying the antics common to most senior picnics. Both factions united, however, for the picnic luncheon at one o'clock. Towards four o'clock the crowd turned home, and arrived in Cambridge early in the evening.



The Seniors Assembling in Front of the Widener Library.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association, on request, will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'80—Frederic A. Tupper recently gave an address before the Headmasters Association of the United States on the conflict between training for immediate pecuniary productiveness and training for the duties of living. The address was reprinted in the *Journal of Education*, Boston.

'85—Richard Aldrich, who has been in the Army since Feb. 18, 1918, stationed in Washington, D. C., has been discharged, and will resume his work as musical editor of the *New York Times*.

'85—Henry F. Lewis, M.D. '88, who was a major, U. S. A., has received his discharge from the Medical Corps, in which he served from March 28, 1917, and will resume his practice at 1225 Marshall Field Annex Building, Chicago, Ill.

'94—Alfred Bettman, who has been in the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., has resumed his law practice at 1514 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, O.

'98—G. Hermann Kinnicutt has been elected a director of the Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation.

'01—The engagement of Horton C. Force to Miss Anna Parkman Greenough, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., has been announced. Force recently received his discharge from the Army in which he held the commission of 1st lieutenant of Infantry.

'01—George C. Lawrence's address is R. F. D. No. 3, Warrentown, Va.

'01—Clifton F. Leatherbee's address is 88 Broad St., Boston.

'01—Harold O'Leary's address is 201 Devonshire St., Boston.

'01—Walter B. Swift, M.D. '07, read a paper on "The Psychology of Americanization" before the Southern Society of Philosophy and Psychology, May 6.

'01—Herman F. Tucker is with the Ames Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Seattle, Wash.

'02—Joseph M. Cudahy has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation.

'02—Edward H. Letchworth is first vice-president and general counsel for the Marine Trust Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.

'02—A second son, Holden Pierce Williams, Jr., was born, May 5, to Holden P. Williams and Anna (Ware) Williams, at Wellesley Hills, Mass.

'03—William T. Ruhl was married, April 26, at Woburn, Mass., to Miss Louise E. Wyman.

'03—Sidney A. Storer is in the general advertising business with the W. A. Patterson Co.,

Inc., 1 Madison Ave., New York City. His residence is 15 Gramercy Park, care of National Arts Club, New York City.

A.M. '03—William P. Phillips, LL.B. '07, has been elected to the board of directors of the Sinclair Oil Corporation.

'05—William W. Dennett is on the teaching staff of the Morey School, Lowell, Mass.

B.A.S. '06—Stanley F. Morse, who is a consulting agricultural engineer in New Orleans, La., has recently published in *Cut-Over Lands* two papers entitled, respectively, "Systematic Planning of Farm Enterprises" and "What is Agricultural Development?"

'07—Grant Chandler is chief accountant for the Wisconsin Railway Commission. His address is care of the Wisconsin Railway Commission, Madison, Wis.

'07—Henry G. Hawes, Jr., is branch manager in the United States Motors Service, Inc., 239 West 56th St., New York City.

'08—Alan F. Arnold, who, at the beginning of the war, was an instructor at the New York State College of Forestry, and went to France as a sergeant in the Intelligence Department, U. S. A., has attended lectures on the housing problem, and is now taking a course in civic design at the University of London, while awaiting his discharge from the Army.

'08—A. Barr Comstock's law offices are in the International Trust Co. Building, 45 Milk St., Boston.

'10—Jesse E. Waid has entered the law office of White & Case, 14 Wall St., New York City.

A.M. '13—Clair E. Turner has been appointed Instructor in Public Health Administration, School of Public Health, Harvard University.

'14—The engagement of Frederic S. Clark, Jr., and Miss Gertrude Parker, of Lowell, Mass., has been announced.

'14—Putnam Eaton has been released from active duty in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, and has resumed his former position with the Swift Beef Co., Ltd., 58 West Smithfield, London, England.

'14—Lewis K. Urquhart was recently married at Lynn, Mass., to Miss Katherine Christina Singer. Urquhart has lately returned from France where he served for nineteen months as an artillery instructor.

'15—The engagement of Thayer Francis and Miss Agnes Olive Adams is announced. Francis has recently returned from overseas service.

'15—Richard M. Hersey, who has been with the 167th Infantry of the 42d Division, since

December, 1917, as 1st lieutenant of Co. A, has returned with his regiment from its station in Germany, and is awaiting discharge.

'75—Frank J. Little has received his discharge from the Army and his address is now 14 Austin St., Rochester, N. Y.

'16—John T. French is with the New England Fuel & Transportation Co., Everett, Mass. He was a 2d lieutenant in the Air Service.

'16—Ralph S. Spooner was married, May 24, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Pittsfield, Mass., to Miss Madeline Eletha Sturgis.

'17—Walter M. Horton was married at Arlington, Mass., May 20, to Miss Lida Loring Chick.

'17—Sylvester E. Rothchild has changed his address from Gothenburg, Sweden, to 81 Fulton St., New York City.

'18—The engagement of Alfred Gardner to Miss Rena Holmes Harris, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been announced. Gardner served with the Naval Aviation forces in France.

'18—Henry G. Simonds was married, May 10, in King's Chapel, Boston, to Miss Julia Lyman.

'19—Stanley M. Rinehart, Jr., was married at Trinity Episcopal Church, Ossining, N. Y., May 24, to Miss Mary Noble Doran. Rinehart recently received his discharge from the Army in which he held a lieutenant's commission.

NECROLOGY

'67—GEORGE FREDERICK PIPER, A.M. '70. Died at Cambridge, April 16.—He practised law in Boston for several years, but had not been active recently.

'70—WILLIAM FISHER WHARTON, LL.B. '73. Died at Boston, May 20.—Throughout his life he was a prominent Bostonian, and thirty years ago he seemed destined for a career in politics, but, after being Assistant Secretary of State, he returned to, and continued in, private life. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and took up the practice of law in Boston. He was a member of the Boston Common Council for four terms and of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from

1885 to 1888. In 1889 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State in Washington and he retained that position until 1893, when he resumed his practice in Boston. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Susan Carberry Lay, of Washington, D. C., a daughter, and two sons, William P. Wharton, '03, and Philip Wharton, '15, who is a captain in the Army.

'75—AUSTIN PORTER NICHOLS. Died at Haverhill, Mass., April 14.

'80—HERBERT PORTE BISSELL. Died at Lockport, N. Y., April 30.—He was a prominent member of his class and one of the leading Harvard men in his section of the country. After graduating from College he studied law in Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1883 was admitted to the bar. He then took up the practice of law in that city. From 1896 to 1912 he was senior member of the firm of Bissell & Metcalf. In 1912 he was made a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. His wife, who was Miss Lucy Agnes Coffey, and three daughters survive him.

'93—FREDERIC PUTNAM GULLIVER, A.M. '94. Ph.D. '96. Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8.—From 1886 to 1891 he was assistant topographer and topographer for the United States Geological Survey, and in 1894 was assistant geologist. From 1897 to 1905 he was a master at St. Mark's School.

Law '97-98—WILLIAM TORREY PECKHAM. Died at Providence, R. I., March 28.

LL.B. '12—WILLIAM JAMES HAMERSLEY. Died at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 12, 1918.—He had been head of the legal department of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., but during the war he worked in the Red Cross, and was in the Home Service Section of the Atlantic Division at Camp Devens.

Law '12-14—WILLIAM ASHE RYAN, S.B. (Dartmouth) '12, LL.B. (Boston University School of Law) '15. Died at Cambridge, Sept. 25, 1918.—He was an attorney at law in Boston. From July 1, 1918, to Sept. 28, 1918, he was a naturalization examiner for the United States Department of Labor.

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John D. Merrill, '89, *Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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Have You a Job for a Harvard Soldier?

The Appointment Office of the Harvard Alumni Association, with the co-operation of the various local Harvard Club committees, is trying to help every Harvard man find a place.

Some of the men who have not yet found positions are:

1899.

Manager and Construction Engineer, near Boston; experience as investigator and superintendent in railway, irrigation, and general construction work; captain Engineers.

1903.

Manufacturer's Sales Agent; experience in different branches of woodwork and furniture manufacturing business and as manager and treasurer; captain Signal Corps.

1904.

Office Executive; experience in public service corporation, engineering, advertising, office manager, building up sales department; captain Field Artillery.

1908.

Electrical Engineer; ten years' experience with large manufacturing company, trained in power lay-outs, particularly in pulp and paper mills, sales experience; engineer Bureau of Aircraft Production.

1909.

Executive Fuel Lines; eight years' experience in railroading, superintendent fuel service; major, Engineer Corps (Railway).

1910.

Employment Manager or Assistant, near Boston; three years' in sales and advertising department of manufacturing business; four years as executive secretary of social service bureau; lieutenant Army with some personnel work.

1911.

Forestry Executive, pulp or lumber com-

pany; experience in lumber, forestry work; aircraft production.

Engineering Salesman or Manager; experience as mechanical engineer and sales engineer for marine and power plant equipment; engineer officer in Navy Transport Service.

1912.

Assistant Executive, inside work in securities business, member of Massachusetts Bar; historical work in military intelligence.

1913.

Architectural draftsman or accountant; four years' experience in architectural work and accounting clerk in shipbuilding company.

Salesman or purchasing agent, or office executive stores work; experience in railroading, stores and supply departments; captain Field Artillery.

1914.

Textile Assistant Executive; assistant to executive in company manufacturing fabrics, four years' experience in textiles, various processes in mill, with cotton dealer; first lieutenant Ordnance Corps.

Export Executive; training in business administration and lumber; banking experience and two years as executive on export board.

Assistant in Foreign trade in steel business; one year travelling in South America, two years in manufacturing and exporting end of steel business, assistant executive export board; second lieutenant Field Artillery.

There are also a number of recent graduates who left college to enlist, and are now looking for an opportunity to learn some business, particularly manufacturing.

Will you not help by notifying the office if you have any opening in your organization, or if you know of any other opportunity?

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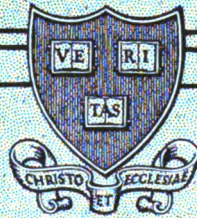
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

June 5, 1919

Number 35

MEMORIAL DAY POEM
BY PROF. J. B. FLETCHER, '87

PROGRAM OF EVENTS
FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK

PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919.

NUMBER 35.

News and Views

Graduate School of Education. The General Education Board has announced an appropriation of \$500,000 towards a fund of \$2,000,000 for the establishment of a Graduate School of Education at Harvard University.

The appropriation of the Board is a highly gratifying beginning in an enterprise the University has long had in view. The training of teachers and school officers began at Harvard in 1891, when Professor Paul H. Hanus was called to the University to take charge of "Courses for the Instruction of Teachers." These courses were given at first in the Department of Philosophy and were not counted toward a degree. Academic recognition followed, however, within a year, and through the efforts of Professor Hanus the instructors in education were established in 1906 as a Division of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The proposal to establish a Graduate School of Education was approved by the Corporation in 1916.

University work in education has two main purposes—the solution, by study, experiment, and investigation, of the many and varied problems of education; and the training of leaders for the schools. Both these purposes call for a graduate institution, with ample equipment for research, including a laboratory and a school, with an adequate staff of specialists, and with a body of students capable of advanced study based on a college education and ex-

perience in teaching and school administration. The training of college students for their first work as teachers must probably remain, at least in part, an undergraduate business; but the new school will offer a year of graduate work to those college men and women who can undertake it in preparation for their first school posts. The school will also offer extension and summer courses for teachers who are not graduates of a college. The work of the school and of the courses in education still offered under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences will therefore continue to be immediately serviceable in supplying trained teachers, including those who thus receive their apprenticeship in school work and those who return to the University for further study of their profession. Its most important functions, however, will be research and the training of superintendents, principals, normal school teachers, college teachers of education, specialists, and experienced teachers and school officers. This work is of the utmost importance to the state and to the nation, for trained leadership in education is now a fundamental need of democracy.

The task of raising the rest of the fund for the School of Education remains to be accomplished. For the general work of the University and the salaries of its teachers, a campaign for a large Endowment Fund has already been started. The Corporation must appeal for the School of Education, therefore, to those who have chiefly at heart the needs of public educa-

tion. Those who know the schools of the country will realize the importance of establishing at universities the necessary means for recruiting the men and women on whom the nation must rely for sane, progressive, and constructive leadership.

The proposal to name the fund established by the action of the General Education Board for President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot has the hearty approval of the Harvard Corporation. President Eliot was for several years a member of the General Education Board, and his services to the schools during his long presidency of Harvard College make it especially appropriate to name for him the endowment fund of a Harvard institution for the training of teachers.

* * *

Shall We Have a Harvard "Camp" American Legion? Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, '09, has suggested that a local branch or "camp" of the American Legion should be organized at Harvard. Only fifteen members are required in order to secure a charter for such a local organization; hence Harvard could qualify a great many times over. One difficulty in connection with Col. Roosevelt's proposal at once comes to mind, namely, that the great majority of those Harvard students who are eligible to join the Legion would prefer to affiliate with camps in their own home communities. It is altogether desirable that they should be encouraged, moreover, to follow this preference. Nothing could be more inappropriate than a nationwide segregation of college men into separate camps of their own.

On the other hand, the University is likely to contain, for many years to come, a considerable group of men who have been in the national service during the war and hence are eligible to membership in the American Legion. Taking all the faculties of the University into account, it is estimated that there are at least a hun-

dred such eligibles among professors and instructors. That number, as time goes on, is likely to increase rather than diminish, because the Harvard teaching staff will necessarily be recruited from younger men among whom the percentage of eligibles is high. Would it not be a good plan, accordingly, to consider Col. Roosevelt's suggestion from the standpoint of the many Harvard teachers who have been in the service during past couple of years? "The value of the separate units" says the *Crimson* in its comment on the matter, "will lie in their permanence; a Harvard legion would have a transient membership."

But not all the membership of a Harvard "Camp" would be transient. There would be a nucleus of permanent members quite ample to keep the organization in activity. And there is something to be said for keeping before the world, in this way, a reminder of the University's splendid service in the great emergency.

* * *

The 1919 Memorial Day. It was not in the nature of things that the 1919 celebration of Memorial Day at Harvard should bear a close resemblance to any that have gone before. The veterans of the Civil War appeared, as in other years, at Sanders Theatre, pathetically aged and few in number. Major Higginson, presiding, brought the past and the present into that unity which has so long and happily been associated with him. But the new day and the new devotion of young Americans to the old cause of human freedom gave their own flavor to the prayer of Professor Fitch, the address of Governor Willson, and the poem of Professor Fletcher, himself a man past fifty, who won the Distinguished Service Cross for heroic action at the front in France. The Harvard Memorial Society, which is to be thanked year by year for organizing the expression of Harvard sentiment on

Memorial Day, gave that expression its special timeliness by issuing a pamphlet containing the 331 names of "Harvard Men who have given their Lives for Liberty and Democracy in the War against Germany", with the form of service and the manner and date of each death, recorded by classes and departments.

More than that, the Memorial Society had arranged in the Widener Library an exhibition of an almost complete collection of photographs of the men whose names appear on this Roll of Honor. It is an array of faces so expressive of the very best in young American manhood that it cannot be seen without an emotion to which words can give no adequate expression. A large portion of the audience in Sanders Theatre visited the Library immediately after the exercises. The faces of the visitors, many of them confronted with the emblem of an acute personal grief, fulfilled a tale in which these faces and the photographs were but supplemental parts. There must be few in the entire Harvard community to whom the pictured faces will not recall one or another held dear through kinship or as friends. Perhaps more than any word spoken on Memorial Day the pictures of the Harvard dead will spur the living to carry on the work for which those young men died.

* * *

University Ideals. Has there ever been a time when American institutions of higher learning held more ideals in common, when the problems of them all were more nearly identical, when the solutions of these problems could assume forms more generally applicable? The men of vision in every university are seeking, now as never before, to define the task which the new conditions of the world have imposed upon them, and to devise the methods by which it may best be performed. In a recent issue of the *Alumni Bulletin* of the University of Virginia we

find a "Founder's Day Address" delivered by President Alderman of that University, containing a passage stating so admirably the purposes which any university would do well to fulfil in the immediate future that we reprint it here:

No university or college, in the future, will long endure which is not in fairly close touch with the community to whose needs it must minister. I stand on the principle, that a university's chief task is, first, to teach its own students faithfully and well, not primarily for their sakes as individuals, but as a means of state and national enrichment. Secondly, it must discover and vitalize new and old truth, and then somehow it must get out and touch and mould the sources of public opinion by applying technical guidance, just standards, and varied scholarship to the state's peculiar problems of business, health, education, religion, and agriculture. The university and the state must work together in a partnership of mutual obligation. The university must be given a chance to realize its ideals and demonstrate its energy, and the state must then rigidly demand of it inspiration and guidance.

* * *

Robert Harvard is proud of Robert Bacon, not so much because of his services to the University, although they were great, as for what he was in the world outside. That is the test which must be applied at the end of everybody's life, and Mr. Bacon's friends may well be content with that measure of his career. To mention nonessentials, he had a virile, manly beauty and an engaging manner which distinguished him everywhere. He had a cool, sober judgment, based on long business experience. He was kind-hearted and tolerant. To the end he kept his youth, not only in outward appearance, but also in the inner man. But, above all these, were his sturdy Americanism, his fine character, and his unswerving devotion to the best ideals. He held the torch high. No father who desires his son to be a good citizen could do better than to make Mr. Bacon his model. If there is greater praise than that, we do not know it.

MEMORIAL DAY POEM

READ BY PROFESSOR J. B. FLETCHER, '87, AT THE EXERCISES IN SANDERS THEATRE.

THE annual Memorial Day exercises were held in Sanders Theatre last Friday under the auspices of the Memorial Society. Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, who has recently recovered from two serious surgical operations, presided. Augustus E. Willson, '69, formerly Governor of Kentucky, gave the address, and Jefferson B. Fletcher, '87, Professor of Comparative Literature at Columbia University, read a poem which he had written for the occasion. Rev. Albert P. Fitch, '00, now of Amherst College, led in prayer.

Professor Fletcher's poem is here printed:

And before honor is humility.

Proverbs, XV:33.

America salutes her martyred sons,
Whose blood deepens the poppies of far France;
Whose bones crumble among gaunt skeletons
Of cities ravished by leagued miscreants,—
Who now cry mercy.—Mercy averts her glance;
And justice points to a world's calvary.
—Let them to conscience first be suppliants;
And before honor is humility.

Let us be generous?—Aye, generous
To these our children who have bled and died—
For what? unless to chain this ravenous
Mad beast of Europe.—But I brush aside
Indignant thoughts: this day is sanctified
To holier remembrance. Gallantry,
Patience, the will that would not be denied—
These we would honor in humility.

We would not honor war, nor glorify
The conqueror. Rather in sober thankfulness
We honor them who would, if need be, die
That men unborn might live without duress
Of dying so. The bravery not less
We honor, but the good will more; and see,
In humblest hearts is heaven's divine impress.
And before honor is humility.

Honor to youth! that suffered all to save
All; youth that bled in soul and body maimed
By rigors sharper than the years, and gave
Even its winged spirit to be tamed,
Trained like a falcon to the lure, inflamed
To calculated fury,—so to free
Mankind, gave its own freedom, unashamed.
—So before honor is humility.

Honor to youth's long patience in those days,
Dispiriting, of dull mechanic drill,
Of madding haste, of seeming mad delays,
When out of France came tidings of great ill.
—How long? What profits us the hard-won skill,
If those we wait to succor, break and flee?—
And yet the while youth labored with meek will;
And before honor is humility.

And Harvard stood forth loyal as of old:
The name cited for valor in Argonne
Already was on tablets here enrolled,—
"At Vicksburg victor, steadfast at Bull Run."
Brave gentlemen and true—like sire, like son—
One creed they learned at Alma Mater's knee:
Ever in trust of Truth is God's will done;
And before honor is humility.

Long is the Roll with names our fathers knew,
But other names still lengthen it,—uncouth
And alien names of Slav and Latin, Jew—
And German also, sundered by stern truth
From kindred blind to right and deaf to ruth.
Verily is theirs the greater victory—
And hers, the Land where freedom calls to youth,
While before honor is humility.

Round Château Thierry rang the sacred word:
They shall not pass!—and that dead line who
passed?
And—They shall not escape!—the proud Hun
heard,
Hiding in Argonne Forest depths, aghast.
Nor, by the Lord! had he escaped at last,
Were't not the victors, at his whining plea,
Deemed that his idols were indeed down cast,
That before honor was humility.

Idols we also serve, which shall be slain
Not by red zealotry, blind ignorance
Levelling good with evil, but by brain,
Heart, spirit of true-blue Americans
Fused in that melting-pot—at last—of France,
Strong in one faith, one hope, one loyalty
To homeland, where a true man has a chance.
And before honor is humility.

From England, unenlightened then; from feud
Of kin and guilt of slave; from weight
Of the mad German monster, iron-thewed—
God hath delivered our beloved State,
Which so, thrice proven, now confronteth Fate,
Soberly, self-assured, with charity
Towards all, with hatred but for creeds of hate,
And crowned with honor in humility.

And we give thanks. But love is personal;
Heart speaks to heart; and oftener a sole
Deed in the shadow yonder, a weak, small
Voice from the silence yonder, higher toll
May take of tears than the still shifting rôle
Of nations, or the pomp and pageantry
Of triumph: there is silence in the soul,
And before honor is humility.

Nearby Cantigny in a cellar lay
Two wounded lads. And one was blind. He said:
"And Fritz called us contemptible!" (That day
Nine times the foe had charged; nine times had
fled.)

The other grinned. "France knows a thorough-
bred;

An' now'll give Uncle Sam's dark horse his head,
Just when. . . when it's the straw fer you an' me!"
—Please God such brave balked souls be com-
forted

Where before honor is humility.

Cease firing!—The high comradeship in arms
In honor is fulfilled. . . in honor,—no!
Not if, distempered as by witches' charms,
With shadows in dark vales of overthrow,
The victors strive, confusing friend with foe.
Honor cries out on the foul perfidy
Towards those who kept the faith—where poppies
blow,

Who before honor set humility.

The guns are silent; silent the sere fields
Where poppies blow no longer, but in lieu
Flowers lovelier than any nature yields—
Myriads of tiny banners, white, red, blue.
—Here in the cool white ward is silence too,—
Such silence as was in Gethsemane,
Such silence as the saints and martyrs knew,
When before honor was humility.

Propped on the rolling-chair a white-faced boy;
An athlete's torso ended at the hips;
Beside him on the cushion a child's toy,
A foolish woolly dog that hops-and-skips;
And there hours long he sits with smiling lips—
White-drawn at moments by swift agony:
In his child's soul a sun beyond eclipse,
And before honor sweet humility.

The ships come in. The vacant chair is filled;
The thrilling tale told over and retold.
Life laughs. . . but oh, the voice forever stilled!
And oh, the mother's face, how white and old!
—the pageant passes: banners aureoled
With glory, banners gay, and. . . reverently,
Heads bare! . . . the banner of the stars of
gold,—

Lodestars of honor and humility.

Gold stars for them whose earthly stars are set;
But for the earth new dawn: Peace and Good
Will

Towards men.—Lest we vaingloriously forget,

Those toilers of the night requiring ill,
Be we in faith self-bonded to fulfil
The vision of their high-souled chivalry
Who now in yearning watch us from God's sill,
Where before honor is humility.

What is this victory unless of youth
By fire attempered for the eternal strife
Wherein false semblance ever strikes at truth
By turns with mammon's bribe, with anarch's
knife!

Never as now, when frenzy so is rife,
Must the true mind maintain self-mastery.
May youth heed well, in whose firm grasp is life,
That before honor is humility.

Age,—unto whom is given high governance,
Be not too absolute in your degree!
Forget not, youth has lived the true romance
Where before honor is humility.

THE HARVARD NEWSPAPER FIELD

The *Harvard Magazine*, the new literary publi-
cation established and carried on by Harvard un-
dergraduates and a few graduates connected with
the University, printed in its latest issue a vigor-
ous attack on the *Crimson* and intimated that a
rival of the daily might be brought out in the
near future.

The *Crimson* at once accepted the challenge
and promised a warm welcome to the newspaper
which the promoters of the *Magazine* have in
mind.

As the first step to make its position secure, the
Crimson has absorbed the *Illustrated*, which has
had a precarious existence for the past year or
two. Next year the *Crimson* will publish every
fortnight a pictorial supplement after the style
of the *Illustrated*. Most of the members of the
editorial, photographic, and business staffs of
the *Illustrated* have joined forces with the
Crimson.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

There will be two sessions of the Harvard Sum-
mer School this year, one extending from Tues-
day, July 1, to Saturday, Aug. 9, and the other
from Monday, Aug. 11, to Saturday, Sept. 13.

Courses will be offered in anthropology, archi-
tecture, botany, chemistry, economics, education,
engineering sciences, English, fine arts, French,
geology, German, government, Greek, history,
horticulture, international law, Italian, Latin,
mathematics, medical sciences, music, nautical
astronomy, philosophy, physical education, phys-
ics, psychology, public speaking, Semitic, and
Spanish. Most of these courses are accepted as
half-courses for the degrees of A.B., A.A., and
S.B., but no student will be allowed to count
more than two half-courses in either session.

PROGRAM FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK

THE program of events for the week of Class Day and Commencement is given below. The baseball games and boat-races with Yale have been resumed, and, in general, the celebrations will be much as they were in the years before the war. The attention of the graduates is called to one change. The meeting of the Alumni Association on the afternoon of Commencement will be held in the Drill Shed off Oxford St.; that building is at a considerable distance from the Yard, and, in order that the exercises may begin and end at a reasonable time, the procession will form in front of Massachusetts Hall at 1 P. M., a half-hour earlier than in the past.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

Baccalaureate sermon, by President Lowell.
Appleton Chapel, 4 P. M.

President's reception, 5 to 6.30 P. M., 17 Quincy St.

MONDAY, JUNE 16. PHI BETA KAPPA DAY.

Phi Beta Kappa exercises. Sanders Theatre, 12 noon. Oration, Professor Bliss Perry. Poem, Percy Stickney Grant, '83.

Senior spread and dance. Memorial Hall, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, CLASS DAY.

Service in Appleton Chapel, 9 A. M.

Exercises in Sanders Theatre, 11 A. M.

Tree exercises, beside Holden Chapel, 3.30 P. M.

Stadium Exercises, 4 P. M.

Dancing in Memorial Hall, and the Gymnasium, 8 to 11 P. M.

Singing by the Glee Club on the steps of the Widener Library, 9 P. M.

Yale-Harvard baseball game at New Haven.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, REUNION DAY.

Class reunions and celebrations as noted below.

Yale-Harvard baseball game on Soldiers Field.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, COMMENCEMENT.

Exercises in Sanders Theatre, 10.30 A. M.

Alumni meeting in the Drill Shed at 2 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

Yale-Harvard boat-races at New London, Conn.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

The Harvard Business School Association will hold its annual meeting at 7.30 P. M., on Monday, June 16, in Lawrence Hall.

The Harvard Law School Association will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday, June 18.

The Divinity School Alumni Association will hold a devotional service in Divinity Chapel at 10.00 A. M., on Wednesday, June 18. Rev. Augustus M. Lord, D.D., President of the Association, will conduct the meeting. Rev. C. T. Billings will read the necrology. At 10.30 there will be a business meeting. At 11.15 Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers, D.D., will give an address on "Liberalism in an Age of Revolution." Luncheon will be served at 12.30 in the Common Room, Divinity Hall, followed by brief addresses by Dean Fenn, Rev. Minot Simons, and others.

The Lawrence Scientific and Engineering Society will have its annual meeting and luncheon at 12 noon, on Thursday, June 19, in University Hall, and there will probably be a dinner in the evening.

The Bussey Alumni Association will meet as usual with the Lawrence Scientific Association (now amalgamated with the Association of Harvard Engineers as the Lawrence Scientific and Engineering Society) for luncheon at 12 noon, Thursday, June 19, in University 16.

The Harvard Dental Alumni Association will have a field day and outing at the Wellesley Country Club, June 18. Members will leave the Harvard Dental School at 10 A. M. There will be a business meeting and dinner at the Boston City Club at 6 P. M. The special feature of the meeting will be a "welcome home" to Major Kazanjian, Lieut. Col. Potter, and other members of the Association who have been in war service.

The plans for class reunions and celebrations by the alumni are given below, in brief:

1855.

June 19. 12 noon, the class will be the guests of 1869 at Phillips Brooks House. 5 P. M., Tea at the home of Edwin H. Abbot, in Cambridge.

1856.

June 19. All members of the class who are present will probably lunch at Phillips Brooks House.

1859.

June 19. Members of the class will lunch at Phillips Brooks House.

1860.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 2, from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

1862.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 5.

1863.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 19.

1864.

June 18. Dinner at Young's Hotel, Boston.

June 19. The class will be the guests of the class of 1869 in Phillips Brooks House.

1866.

June 19. A. M. The class will motor to the home of William A. Hayes. Later they will be the guests of the class of 1869 at Phillips Brooks House.

1867.

June 18. 6.30 P. M., supper at the Harvard Club, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Hollis 3.

1869.

June 18. Dinner at the Algonquin Club, Boston.

June 19. The class will entertain at luncheon at Phillips Brooks House the members of all the preceding and the three following classes, and the customary list of University, civil and military, naval and other guests.

1870.

June 19. Headquarters, Thayer 45. Luncheon at noon.

1871.

June 18. Dinner at the Algonquin Club, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 12. There will be a business meeting at noon.

1873.

June 18. Annual dinner at the University Club, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 6.

1874.

June 18. Reception for members of the class and their wives and children at the home of George Wigglesworth at Milton. Dinner at the Union Club.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 4.

1875.

June 18. Dinner at the Harvard Club, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 17.

1876.

June 19. Headquarters, Hollis 19.

1877.

June 19. Luncheon and business meeting at Holworthy 14.

1878.

June 18. 7 P. M., dinner at the Parker House, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Stoughton 4.

1879.

June 18. 7 P. M., dinner at the University Club, Boston.

June 19. Business meeting at Holworthy 18.

1880.

June 18. 7 P. M., dinner at the Union Club, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Hollis 8.

1881.

June 18. 7 P. M., informal dinner at the University Club, Boston.

June 19. Meeting at Holworthy 21, at noon.

1882.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 13. 7 P. M., dinner at the Union Club, Boston.

1883.

June 18. 7.30 P. M., informal dinner at the Hotel Vendome, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Stoughton 11. Luncheon will be served.

1884.

June 18. 7 P. M., dinner at the Algonquin Club, Boston.

June 19. Luncheon at Holworthy 22.

1885.

June 18. The class will give a dinner for Brig. Gen. William S. Thayer and other officers of the class, returned from service.

June 19. Luncheon at Hollis 23.

1886.

June 18. 7 P. M., dinner at the St. Botolph Club, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Hollis 4, from 12 to 1. Refreshments will be served.

1887.

June 17. 7 P. M., dinner at the Tavern Club, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Hollis 7.

1888.

June 17. Luncheon at I. T. Thomas's "Moonstone Farm", Ipswich; luncheon for the wives of members of the class at the home of Mrs. H. E. Gale, Swampscott.

June 18. Luncheon for members of the class and their wives at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown.

June 19. Meeting at Holworthy 1, at noon.

1889.

June 18. The members of the class will spend most of the day at the Hoosic-Whisick Club, Ponkapoag.

June 19. Headquarters, Hollis 12. Dinner at the University Club, Boston, 7 P. M.

1890.

June 18. Informal dinner at the New England Kennel Club, Braintree. The class will motor to Braintree after the ball game.

June 19. Headquarters, Stoughton 19.

1891.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 9. 7 P. M., dinner at the Harvard Club, Boston.

1892.

June 19. Headquarters, Hollis 24. 7 P. M., dinner at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston.

1893.

June 19. Headquarters, Hollis 27.

1894

The class will have a celebration extending from Sunday, June 15, to Friday, June 20. The class dinner will be at the Harvard Club, Boston, on the evening of Wednesday, June 18. At various times during the week members who live near Boston will entertain their classmates and their wives.

1895.

June 19. Headquarters, Hollis 20.

1896.

June 18. 1 P. M., lunch at the Hotel Lenox, Boston. The class will motor to Cambridge and attend the Harvard-Yale baseball game. 8 P. M., dinner at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Stoughton 20.

1897.

June 17. 10.30 A. M., the class will meet at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, and motor to the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead, for luncheon. Dinner at the Copley Plaza Hotel, 7.30 P. M.

June 19. Headquarters, Stoughton 28.

1898.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 23.

1899.

June 18. The class will meet at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, at noon, and go in a body to the Yale baseball game at Cambridge. After the game they will go by boat to the Hotel Pemberton where they will spend the night.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 20. The class will leave the Yard in the afternoon to motor to the Belmont Country Club where the class dinner will be held.

1900.

June 18. 11.30 A. M. to 1.30 P. M., buffet luncheon for members of the class and their wives at the home of Nathaniel F. Ayer, 518 Beacon St., Boston. After the baseball game the class will assemble at the Union Boathouse, Cambridge, for water sports. 7 P. M., dinner at the Union Boat Club.

June 19. Headquarters, Stoughton 7. A light luncheon will be served from 11.30 until 2.00.

1901.

June 16. 1 P. M., lunch at the Hotel Lenox,

Boston. After lunch the class will go by automobile to the Falmouth Arms, Falmouth, where they will remain until Wednesday morning; dinner at the Falmouth Arms, Tuesday evening.

June 18. The class will return to Boston by automobile and, after a buffet lunch at the Stadium, go to the Yale game. In the evening an entertainment will be provided by members of the class.

June 19. Headquarters, Hollis 28.

1902.

June 18. Field Day and luncheon at Soldiers Field. Dinner at the City Club, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Stoughton 3.

1903.

June 16. 9 A. M., the class will meet at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, for a reception, after which they will go by boat to Nantasket, where they will spend the day. Dinner at the Atlantic House, Nantasket.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 7. Luncheon will be served for the class at the Alumni spread.

1904.

June 16. 11 A. M., the class will assemble at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, and then go by boat to the Nahant Golf Club, where the afternoon will be spent in sports. 6 P. M., the class will leave for Point Shirley, where there will be a dinner and entertainment. The boat will return to Boston at 9.30 P. M.

June 17. 2.30 P. M., memorial service at Holden or Appleton Chapel for the members of the class who have died since the last reunion. 4.30 P. M., Stadium exercises. 5.30, spread in the Yard, near Boylston Hall.

June 18. 11.00 A. M., the class will meet at the Newell Boat House for water sports. 12.30 P. M., luncheon. 1.30 P. M., the class will assemble and march to the Stadium for the Yale baseball game. 7.30 P. M., dinner at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

June 19. Headquarters, Thayer 1. Luncheon at the Alumni Association tent.

1905.

June 17. Memorial meeting in honor of members of the class who gave their lives in the war. Outing at the Weston Golf Club.

June 18. Dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, in honor of the members of the class who have returned from the service.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 16.

1906.

June 16. All day outing at the Tedesco Club. Dinner will be served at the club.

1907.

June 17. 10 A. M., the class will assemble at the Harvard Club of Boston and proceed by motor to the Cliff House, North Scituate, where they will spend the night. 1 P. M., luncheon.

6.30 P. M., informal dinner, followed by an entertainment.

June 18. The class will return to Boston by motor, and after luncheon will attend the Yale game in a body.

June 19. Headquarters, Stoughton 24. Luncheon at the Alumni Association tent. 7 P. M., dinner at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

1908.

June 16. 9.30 A. M., the class will assemble at the Harvard Club of Boston and then go by automobile to the Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth, where they will spend the night.

June 17. 10.30 A. M., the class will return to Cambridge by motor, a special luncheon being served on the way. Stadium exercises.

June 18. 10 A. M., assemble in the Yard for the march to Soldiers Field, where there will be baseball games and track events with 1909 and 1904; later there will be a crew race with 1909 and 1904. 2 P. M., march to Soldiers Field for the Yale game. 7 P. M., dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Boston.

June 19. Spread at Stoughton 8.

1909.

June 14. The class will assemble at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, where they will remain until Tuesday morning.

June 17. Memorial service for the members of the class who have given their lives in the service. Stadium exercises.

June 18. Athletic contests with the class of 1904, at Soldiers Field.

June 19. Headquarters, Holworthy 8. Luncheon at the Alumni tent.

1910.

June 16. 10 A. M., assemble at the Harvard Club, Boston, for the automobile trip to the Hoosic-Whisick Club, where there will be baseball and golf, and where luncheon will be served. Dinner at the Exchange Club, Boston.

1911.

June 16. The class will assemble at the Parker House, Boston, after which they will march to the S. S. "King Philip", which will take them to Gloucester. Luncheon will be served on board. Dinner at the Hawthorne Inn, Gloucester.

June 18. A. M., baseball game with 1910 at Soldiers Field.

1912.

June 15. P. M., informal gathering at the Harvard Club of Boston.

June 16. 8.15 A. M., the class will assemble at the Parker House, Boston, where costumes will be given out and a line formed for the march to Rowe's Wharf; there the class will take the boat to Nantasket. Dinner with 1913. 9.45 P. M., boat returns to Boston.

June 17. P. M., Stadium exercises.

June 18. 10.30 A. M., meet at the Stadium for

athletic events with other classes. P. M., march to the 1912 section at the Yale game.

June 19. Headquarters, Hollis 32. Luncheon at the Alumni tent.

1913.

June 19. Headquarters, a room in the middle entry of Holworthy.

1914.

June 16. 10 A. M., boat leaves for Pemberton Inn, where lunch will be served. Sports in the morning and afternoon, and a visit to Paragon Park.

June 17. P. M., Stadium exercises.

June 18. 11 A. M., sports in the Stadium; probably luncheon in the Stadium. 6.30 P. M., dinner at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Stoughton 27.

1915.

June 16. 8.30 A. M., the class will assemble at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, where costumes will be given out and a line formed for the march to Rowe's Wharf. 10 A. M., boat leaves for Pemberton Inn. Lunch at the Pemberton Inn. There will be athletic contests with 1914 in the afternoon.

June 17. P. M., Stadium exercises.

June 18. A. M., athletic events in the Stadium. 7.00 P. M., dinner at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

1916.

June 15. Registration at the Hotel Lenox, Boston.

June 16. Picnic.

June 17. P. M., Stadium exercises.

June 18. 10 A. M., athletic events in the Stadium. 2 P. M., assemble in the Yard for the march to the Yale game. 7 P. M., dinner at the Hotel Lenox, Boston.

June 19. Alumni spread in the Yard, 12-1.

1917.

June 18. 7 P. M., dinner at the Hotel Thorndike, Boston.

June 19. Headquarters, Thayer 51.

HARVARD LAW REVIEW.

The leading articles of the *Harvard Law Review* for May are: "Acceleration Provisions in Time Paper", by Zechariah Chafee, Jr.; "Impossibility of Performance of Contracts Due to War-Time Regulations", by E. Merrick Dodd; "Jurisdiction to Annul a Marriage", by Herbert F. Goodrich; "International Tribunals in the Light of the History of Law", by Roland Gray. Editorially the *Review* discusses "Abandonment of Ship at Sea", "Right to Strike in War Time", "Restraint of Princes", "Tax Liens on Land Held Adversely for Statutory Period", "Federal Encroachment on the Police Power; Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act", and "Marriage by Mail."

CORNELL WON THE TRACK MEET

Cornell made 39 1-2 points and won the intercollegiate track and field meet, which was held in the Stadium on Friday and Saturday, May 30 and 31. The scores of the other teams were: Pennsylvania, 29; Michigan, 25 1-2; Harvard, 23; Dartmouth, 14; Yale, 13 1-2; Princeton, 12; Bowdoin, 9; Rutgers, 5 1-2; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 5; Maine, 5; Georgetown, 4; Lafayette, 4; Columbia, 3; Syracuse, 3.

Cornell won five firsts, two seconds, one third, and one fourth on the track, and tied for fourth place in one field event. Dresser, of Cornell, ran the two-mile race in 9 min., 22 2-5 secs., a new record for that event. Mayer, of Cornell, won the quarter-mile and also the half-mile, and Smith, of Cornell, won both of the hurdle races.

Harvard did quite as well as was expected. O'Connell won the mile after a highly-exciting finish and by a lead of about a yard; that was the only event in which a Harvard man took first place. Moore was second in the 220, and third in the 100. Flower was third in the broad jump, Harwood tied for third in the pole-vault, Clark was fourth in the shot-put, Krogness tied for fourth in the high jump, and Stevens was fifth in the hammer-throw.

The summary of the events follows:

100-yards dash—Won by W. C. Haymond, Pennsylvania; C. E. Johnson, Michigan, second; W. Moore, Harvard, third; R. Cook, Michigan, fourth; W. Rollins, M. I. T., fifth. Time, 10s.

220-yards dash—Won by W. C. Haymond, Pennsylvania; W. Moore, Harvard, second; R. D. Clark, Princeton, third; R. Cook, Michigan, fourth; F. S. Davis, Pennsylvania, fifth. Time, 22 2-5s.

440-yards run—Won by K. A. Mayer, Cornell, L. Terrill, Princeton, second; W. Rice, Rutgers, third; J. Stewart, Yale, fourth; L. Souder, Syracuse, fifth. Time, 49 4-5s.

880-yards run—Won by K. A. Mayer, Cornell; M. R. Gustafson, Pennsylvania, second; C. Shaw, Columbia, third; F. L. Turner, Syracuse, fourth; A. J. Coakley, Dartmouth, fifth. Time, 1m., 56 2-5s.

Mile run—Won by D. F. O'Connell, Harvard; R. Crawford, Lafayette, second; T. C. McDermott, Cornell, third; J. H. O'Leary, Cornell, fourth; V. K. Raymond, Princeton, fifth. Time, 4m., 23 3-5s.

Two-mile run—Won by I. C. Dresser, Cornell; G. Goodwin, Bowdoin, second; S. W. Sedgwick, Michigan, third; J. D. Hutchinson, Harvard, fourth; H. L. Dudley, Jr., Yale, fifth. Time, 9m., 22 2-5s. New intercollegiate record.

High hurdles—Won by W. Smith, Cornell; J. M. Watt, Cornell, second; G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, third; W. A. Savage, Bowdoin, fourth; C. Bellerjeau, Rutgers, fifth. Time, 15 1-5s.

Low Hurdles—Won by W. Smith, Cornell; J. M. Watt, Cornell, second; W. A. Savage, Bowdoin, third; G. H. Frazier, Pennsylvania, fourth; G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, fifth. Time, 24 1-5s.

High jump—Won by R. W. Landon, Yale, height 6ft., 2in.; C. E. Johnson, Michigan, and W. B. Hampton, Pennsylvania, tied for second, height 6ft., 1in.; C. G. Krogness, Harvard, and J. A. Ramsay, Cornell, tied for fourth, height, 5ft., 9 in.

Broad jump—Won by C. E. Johnson, Michigan, distance, 23ft., 10 1-2in.; R. Le Gendre, Georgetown, second, distance 22ft., 10 7-8in.; H. C. Flower, Harvard, third, distance, 22ft., 8 3-4in.; S. G. Landers, Pennsylvania, fourth, distance, 22ft., 5 1-4in.; F. S. Davis, Pennsylvania, fifth, distance, 22ft., 1in.

Pole-vault—Won by E. E. Myers Dartmouth, height, 12ft., 6in.; W. I. Newstetter, Pennsylvania, second, height, 12ft., 3in.; R. W. Harwood, Harvard, S. G. Landers, Pennsylvania, J. Breckley, Rutgers, and D. F. Parker, Yale, tied for third, height, 12ft.

Shot-put—Won by W. H. Allen, Maine, distance, 44ft., 6 1-8 in.; J. M. Braden, Yale, second, distance, 43ft.; 5 1-8in.; J. L. Baker, Michigan, third, distance, 43ft., 5in.; C. A. Clark, Jr., Harvard fourth, distance, 41ft., 3-8in.; C. C. Smith, Michigan, fifth, distance, 40ft., 5 1-8in.

Hammer-throw—Won by L. F. Weld, Dartmouth, distance, 143ft., 2 3-4in.; C. G. Dandrow, M. I. T., second, distance, 137ft., 5in.; J. T. Murphy, Dartmouth, third, distance, 137ft.; C. C. Smith, Michigan, fourth, distance, 133ft., 5 1-4in.; A. Stevens, Harvard, fifth, distance, 132ft., 3 1-4in.

HARVARD BEATEN BY BROWN

Brown beat Harvard, 5 runs to 2, in the baseball game at Providence on Memorial Day. Seven errors, in addition to seven bases on balls and two wild pitches, accounted for the defeat of the Harvard team. Harvard made a good batting rally in the 9th inning. After Perkins had gone out, Knowles singled, and scored on a hit to right by King, who batted for Bigelow. Then Frothingham made a double on which King went to third. Blair, how-

ever, hit into a double-play which ended the game. The summary follows:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Hallowell, c.f.,	4	0	0	2	0	0
Emmons, s.s.,	4	0	0	3	4	1
Perkins, 3b.,	3	0	0	2	2	4
Knowles, l.f.,	4	0	2	0	1	1
Bigelow, lb.,	3	0	0	8	0	0
*King, lb.,	1	0	1	0	0	0
Frothingham, r.f.,	4	0	3	0	0	0
Blair, c.,	3	0	0	6	1	1
McLeod, 2b.,	3	0	1	3	3	0
Felton, p.,	3	0	1	0	3	0
**Evans,	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total,	32	2	8	24	14	7

BROWN.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Porter, s.s.,	2	1	0	2	4	1
Peckham, r.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Coulter, 2b.,	2	0	0	1	5	0
Weeks, lb.,	4	1	1	15	2	0
Hall, l.f.,	3	2	0	1	0	0
Samson, c.f.,	4	0	1	0	0	0
Knight, p.,	3	0	0	1	5	0
Nelson, 3b.,	4	1	3	1	1	0
Erickson, c.,	4	0	1	6	1	0
Total,	30	5	6	27	18	1

*Batted for Bigelow in the 9th.

**Ran for Knowles in the 7th and 9th.

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1-2
Brown,	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0-5

Earned runs—Harvard 2, Brown 2. Stolen bases—Porter 1. Two-base hits—McLeod, Knowles, Frothingham (2), Felton. Bases on balls—Off Knight 1; off Felton 7. Left on bases—Harvard 5, Brown 8. Struck out—By Knight 5, by Felton 5. Double plays—Porter to Coulter to Weeks; Emmons to McLeod to Bigelow. Wild pitches—Felton 2. Time—2 hours, 20 minutes. Umpires—Finnell and Rudderham.

HARVARD FRESHMEN DEFEAT YALE

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Yale freshmen, 3 runs to 0, on Soldiers Field, on the morning of Memorial Day. Neither team did much hitting, and the fielding was not first-class. The Harvard freshmen made all of their runs in the third inning. Hallock took first on an error, Lincoln had a base on balls, and Conlon scored both men on a triple to right. Conlon went home, a moment later, on another error.

In the sixth inning Yale had three men on bases with none out, but could not score.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD 1922						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Hallock, l.f.,	4	1	0	2	1	0
Mason, 2b.,	4	0	0	4	3	1
Lincoln, 3b.,	2	1	0	3	3	0
Conlon, s.s.,	4	1	2	0	6	3
Smith, lb.,	3	0	1	10	0	0
Murphy, c.,	2	0	1	6	2	0
Crocker, r.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Goode, r.f.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allen, c.f.,	3	0	0	2	0	0
Scott, c.f.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meehan, p.,	3	0	0	0	3	0
Total,	28	3	4	27	18	4

YALE 1922.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Olcott, r.f.,	4	0	0	1	0	0
Larner, lb.,	3	0	1	6	0	0
Crane, 3b.,	4	0	0	0	1	0
Aldrich, c.,	4	0	0	9	2	1
Conklin, l.f.,	4	0	1	0	0	0
Warren, 2b.,	3	0	0	1	2	2
Buffington, c.f.,	4	0	1	4	0	0
Bush, s.s.,	3	0	1	4	1	0
Calhoun, p.,	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	31	0	4	24	6	3

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0-3
Yale,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

Sacrifice hit—Bush. Stolen Bases—Mason, Smith, Murphy. Two-base hit—Smith. Three-base hit—Conlon. Bases on balls—Off Calhoun 2; off Meehan 1. Left on bases—Yale 7; Harvard 4. Struck out—By Calhoun 8; by Meehan 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Meehan (Calhoun, Larner); by Calhoun (Murphy). Umpire—McLoughlin.

PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR FRESHMEN

The proposed plan for compulsory physical training for freshmen, which has been approved by the Faculty and awaits the action of the governing boards of the University, has been announced. It was prepared by Professors Roger B. Merriam, '96, Chester N. Greenough, '98, and Roger I. Lee, '02, all members of the Athletic Committee, to which the matter was referred by the Faculty. The plan does not aim to supplant organized athletics but to supplement them by furnishing to those who cannot find places on the regular freshman or dormitory teams oppor-



The Harvard Crew Which Goes to New London This Week.

Peirson, cox; Leighton, stroke; Brazer, 7; Morris, 6; Linder, 5; Whitman, (Captain) 4; Damon, 3; Batchelder, 2; Davis, bow.

tunities for regular exercise and instruction in recreative sports. The normal time which each member of the compulsory athletic class will have to devote to exercise will be three hours a week. Men participating in organized athletics will be excused from attendance at this class during the period of such participation.

The sports to be chosen for the class will be varied, but preference will be given to out-of-door sports and competitive games. Forms of exercise which can be kept up until late in life will be selected, as well as those which are difficult to continue after leaving college. Rowing, tennis, hockey, swimming, track events, and soccer will be encouraged, during the spring and fall, and basketball, squash, and squash racquets, boxing, fencing, wrestling and gymnasium work in the winter.

At the beginning of the year all freshmen will be classified physically. The men marked A will be qualified for any kind of physical training and will be eligible for the athletic class or organized athletics; the men marked B will be eligible for the class but not for organized athletics ex-

cept after re-examination or because of special considerations; those marked C will be classed as sub-normal, and special exercise will be prescribed for them. Class D men will include those who must be excused from training.

Dr. Lee, who is Professor of Hygiene, will have general supervision of the system; he will be aided by assistants, medical advisers, a director, and an assistant director.

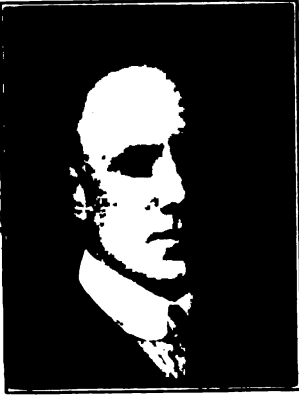
Several additions and changes in the athletic plant of the University are contemplated in connection with the above scheme. These will embrace the reclaiming of a considerable portion of the marshy ground on Soldiers Field, the conversion of the Randolph tennis court into twelve squash courts, the remodeling of the Little courts, and the construction of a temporary wooden building on the land directly back of the Freshman Dormitories to provide an additional basketball court and several small rooms for fencing, boxing, and wrestling.

Besides the required physical training for freshmen, a compulsory course in Hygiene of about fifteen lectures is planned.

CHARLES ROBERT CROSS, JR., '03

(FROM "MEMOIRS OF THE HARVARD DEAD.")

CHARLES ROBERT CROSS, JR., was a veritable son of New England. Through his father, Charles Robert Cross, Thayer Professor of Physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he traced descent



from Robert Cross, who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1635, and became a soldier in the Pequot War; through his mother, Mariana (Pike) Cross, to Robert Pike, who came to Salisbury also in 1635, and is remembered, as

Professor Cross has said in an unpublished account of his son from which most of this memoir is directly and indirectly drawn, "for his just treatment of the Quakers and his denunciation of the Witchcraft delusion."

Robert, or "Bob", Cross, as his friends habitually called him, was born in Roxbury, Boston, June 17, 1881. Prepared for college at Noble and Greenough's School in Boston, he passed his entrance examinations to Harvard in 1898, with Greek, and without a condition. "Indeed", his father adds, "he never made a failure in school, college, or professional school."

As eighteen was believed a better age than seventeen for him to enter Harvard, he passed the academic year of 1898-99 as a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, applying himself with good results to science and languages, with which he was credited in his college course. This preliminary work and faithful, though not the hardest, study in college qualified him for his degree in 1902, but he remained with his class until its graduation in 1903, having aimed rather at general cultivation than at mastery in any single field intensively worked. A true

fondness for music kept him diligently practising at the piano through college and beyond.

Already he had become an "outdoors man." Dissuaded from the more violent athletics by the family physician, Cross spent much of his time during his undergraduate years at the Oakley Country Club, developing a fine physique through open-air exercises. As a boy he had greatly enjoyed climbing in the White Mountains. His love of mountain scenery and nature in its solitudes was nourished during his college course by the use to which he put his summer vacations. At the end of his freshman year he visited the Canadian Rockies and had his first experience of snow-climbing with guides. In each of the next three summers he travelled in Europe, and in 1901 and 1902 made some notable ascents in the Alps.

From 1903 to 1906, when he took the degree of LL.B., he was a student working hard and maintaining an excellent position in the Harvard Law School. In 1907 he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar. Before he entered upon the practice of his profession he spent another year at the Institute of Technology, in the expectation of devoting himself especially to patent law. Finding that other branches of the profession really interested him more, he abandoned this intention and in the autumn of 1907 entered the law office of Boyden, Palfrey, Bradlee & Twombly, in Boston. Here he remained until 1913, when he withdrew, meaning to open an office of his own or to enter business. But a long summer expedition, for the double purpose of exploration and of restoring himself to normal health after an extended period of professional labor, was to come first. He had then been out of college ten years, and his own account of himself, written for the Decennial Report of his class, will show, better than any paraphrase of his words, what the years had brought to him—and he to them:

As I glance back at the time that has passed since I became a graduate, it seems that my life

has been governed by two gods: the spirit of modern civilization that gathers its slaves together in cities, and goads them on to toil in the crowded rounds of business, medicine or law, striving for money and fame among men; and the red spirit of the wilderness and the wild, that leads its followers, regardless of the consequences, in search of the still places of the earth and regions where nature yet holds undisputed reign.

The first of these two masters carried me through the Harvard Law School, from which I graduated in 1906, through two summers and a winter in Tech., and finally into an office in the city of Boston, in which office I still am and where for the last four or five years I have worked in the practice of law. The second of my masters has led me not only through the woods and mountains and upon the streams of New England, but also on journeys to regions remote and unfrequented. During the first four years after leaving the Law School I hunted for many months in the Northwest; I saw a summer pass and a fall while I travelled the woods and mountains of the upper Stikine and the headwaters of the Mackenzie in search of bear and moose and sheep; a spring came and a summer went as I wandered among the snowy cloud-shrouded peaks of the Alaska peninsula, trailing the great brown bear in his haunts by the Behring Sea; and again as I followed the bear and the white sheep of the North over the ragged mountains of the Kenai, the fall days grew short and the winters' snows drove down. And in the last three years, even since I perforce have become closely bound to the city and a lawyer's work therein, still my red god has led me each fall for a few weeks to the marches and barrens of Newfoundland, where the caribou yet move ghost-like among the woods and through the fogs driving low across the opens, and where, as in Saltatha's country of the musk ox, "the lakes are sometimes misty and sometimes blue and the loons cry often."

The summer expedition of 1913 took Robert Cross, with Mr. Edward Preble of the United States Biological Survey, into the scantily explored region of Lake Babine in British Columbia, east of the Skeena River. The presence and species of the mountain sheep of this region were the special objects of his study. From this expedition he returned to Boston late in the autumn of 1913, and in the spring of 1914 was still weighing the merits of possible permanent employments in business and the law when the opportunity came to join his friend S. Prescott Fay, '07, in exploring the region of Eastern British Columbia between the Yellow Head Pass and Peace River, in which Mr. Fay had al-

ready travelled. It was the last large area of British Columbia from which it was to be hoped that much fresh scientific information could be brought. An account of the successes, hardships, and pleasures encountered by the two explorers, accompanied by Mr. Fred Brewster of Jasper, Alberta, with two helpers and twenty head of horses, was contributed by Mr. Fay to *Appalachia* for June, 1915. From this and other far northern expeditions Cross brought home noble trophies of the hunt in the form of heads and skins, some of which are to be seen in the "Aesculapian Room" of the Harvard Club of Boston, where they have been placed by the Harvard Travellers Club, of which Cross was first a member and then a fellow. Reports of his several explorations in Alberta, British Columbia, and Alaska were duly made to the United States Biological Survey, and of those in Newfoundland to the Agent of the Newfoundland Railway.

Emerging from the wilds at a station of the Hudson's Bay Company, in October, 1914, Cross and his companions first heard of the war in Europe. "It must be a fierce state of affairs", he immediately wrote home. Late in November the party arrived at Jasper, whence it had set forth in June, and before the end of the year Cross was back in Boston. His mind was promptly made up to go to Europe and do what he could in the cause of the Allies. The thought of seeking a commission in the Canadian army was rejected because he felt so strongly that the time must, and should, come when his own country would join the belligerents, and that his strength should be kept for that day. He had been a member of Battery A of the Massachusetts Militia from 1905 to 1911, and, with all his skill in marksmanship and in outdoor pursuits, ashore and afloat, must have been conscious of a rare capacity for the physical struggle of war. For the present, however, the best opportunity for usefulness seemed to lie in some form of relief service, and without knowing just what that form should be—since all this work was less definitely organized then than later—he sailed for Havre on Jan. 20, 1915.

A severe attack of bronchitis in Paris delayed his entrance upon active, though temporary, employment as a driver for the

American Ambulance at Dunkirk. Having entered this service with the understanding that he could leave it at will because he was meeting all his own expenses, he soon joined the American Distributing Service, an agency organized and maintained from the very beginning of the war by the wife of Robert Woods Bliss, of the Harvard class of 1900, secretary of the American Embassy at Paris. Its special mission was the collection and delivery of supplies to hospitals, of which, with a small but devoted staff, it was then serving more than seven hundred. The appeal which this service made to Cross was, as he wrote home, that "it is real work that counts", and, moreover, that "they are planning to move their work into Poland and perhaps Serbia."

The move to Serbia came earlier than could have been expected. Indeed he had hardly begun his work with the American Distributing Service in Paris when Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine in the Harvard Medical School, who had come to Paris with the Harvard Surgical Unit for a term of service at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, became director of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission to Serbia, financed by the Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation, and asked Cross to join him, as executive assistant, in the great fight against typhus. Here was work for a man who had conducted expeditions of his own through difficult countries. His hands were at once filled with manifold details. "I have been on the dead jump", he wrote to America, "ever since Dr. Strong told me he wanted me to come with him if I cared to go. I have been acting the part of 'courier' for him, getting the necessary papers to get out of France and making arrangements for the journey. It has seemed best to get an entire camp outfit, as we shall be in Nish a week before the outfit arrives *via* Salonica, for we go *via* Berne, Vienna, Budapest, Sofia, etc., and hotels may not be safe. . . . I felt there was a lot of work to be done and not too many who wanted to do it. I felt also that the work undertaken by Strong and Shattuck and the rest was a great one. . . . As for the risk, for there is undoubtedly a risk, it seemed to me that if Strong and Shattuck could take it I could."

A letter from Nish, the ancient Roman city of Nissa, described the places through which he passed with Dr. Strong on his way to Serbia, the familiar view of the Alps from Berne, the tension of feeling and the phenomenon of bread-tickets in Vienna, the liveliness and beauty of Budapest, the oriental aspect of Bucharest, the antiquity and strangeness of Nish itself. From Skoplje, where Dr. Strong began his work, Cross made trips with him to "typhus villages", to Belgrade, and other places. The transportation of sorely needed supplies was a task of the first importance. When Cross felt that he had done all that a layman might to prepare the way for the physicians' work of sanitation, he was making ready, late in May, to return to Paris. Just as this time Dr. Strong found that conditions in Montenegro were such that a dangerous outbreak of typhus could be prevented only by decisive measures. Dr. F. B. Grinnell, '09, of Dr. Strong's staff, was accordingly deputed to go into Montenegro. None of the other medical men could be spared. "So Grinnell was up against it", Cross wrote on May 27 in a letter from Skoplje, "both for a companion and a person to help manage the game. He then asked me whether I would be willing to lend him a hand, and of course I said yes. When the other seventy-five docs from the States get here one or two will come over to assist, and probably there will be no more need for me."

The pressure of the immediate need was revealed by Cross's saying in the letter just quoted, "This morning we started sixty bullock wagons of medical supplies, etc., down on the train to a place that sounds like Mitrovika [Mitrovitza?], and we follow tomorrow morning and will proceed day after tomorrow, if there are no delays, to Montenegro."

Professor Cross has written, in the sketch of his son:

No letters were received from Montenegro, several having been lost in the mails. . . . Dr. George Shattuck told me that on the arrival of Dr. Grinnell, and Robert at Pech in Montenegro, which they were to make their headquarters, the Bishop of Pech invited them to establish themselves within the monastery walls, since, as he told them, the Albanians would attack and kill them if they slept outside. Naturally they accepted the invitation which indeed must have been

welcome on other grounds. Shortly after, the Bishop invited them to dine with him and so enjoyable did the occasion prove that he further asked them to do the same habitually while they were there which they did. I further judge that the Bishop was pleased with them personally as among the very few films which came home with Robert's effects there were several of the Bishop who had evidently "stood for his picture" arrayed in his robes of office.

Of all the Serbian experience Cross's father has written besides:

It has been said of him by those associated in the work there that he was always cheerful, and when the supplies, of whose transportation he had charge, seemed unreasonably slow in coming was never disheartened but always confident that they would arrive in due time, as they in fact did, and this attitude was a very encouraging one to his comrades; also that he was a "tremendous" worker at all times, doing his utmost to facilitate matters.

He lamented in one of his letters his inability to speak Serbian, but it illustrates his desire to "facilitate matters" that among his belongings there was afterwards found a Serbian phrase-book, from which he had doubtless been trying to win some use of the language.

Cross paid his first visit to Greece on his way back to Paris, where again he plunged into the labors of the American Distributing Service, dividing his long days between work in the warehouse and on the road. Devoted as he was to this Service and to his companions in it, the distress of seeing so much suffering which he could not help and the desire for more active employment in the open had begun to turn his thoughts strongly to aviation. *Dis aliter visum*. The story of the accident which cut short his life is told in his father's narrative. His companion at the time, Russell Greeley, '01, director of the American Distributing Service, made a complete recovery from his serious injury, and during his convalescence received the Cross of the Legion of Honor with the thanks of the French Government for the noble humanitarian work which he and many of his countrymen had done since the beginning of the war. Thus writes Professor Cross:

On October 4, 1915, with Russell Greeley he left St. Brieuc, where they had spent the previous night, with a light Ford automobile to finish an inspection tour of the hospitals in that region. Late in the afternoon, as they were en-

tering the little village of Ploubalay, a peasant woman appeared driving a few cows one of which became frightened at the sound of the motor. The sheep-dog in chasing the cow ran directly in front of the auto which was driven by Robert. Every effort on his part to steer the auto so that the dog might pass between the wheels failed and it went under a front wheel. The machine swerved toward the left, "the right front wheel struck a pile of broken stones by the left side of the road while the left fore wheel went into the roadside ditch and struck its side. . . . The car was thrown into the air and it turned completely over backwards falling with the wheels in the air and turned in the opposite direction from that in which it had been running."

Greeley was thrown free from the car, but Robert was pinned down. Both were seriously injured, the former with a broken pelvis, the latter with an injury to the spine such that he was paralyzed from the armpits down. It appeared later that the fourth, fifth, and sixth vertebrae were absolutely crushed. Robert fully appreciated the magnitude of his injury at the time and told Greeley upon their being rescued that he knew his neck was broken but that he might live for some time.

At Greeley's request the two victims of this disaster were borne to the French Military Hospital No. 64 at Dinard, a few kilometers distant. The action of the *médecin chef* in receiving civilians into a military hospital was at once confirmed by his superiors, and directions were issued that they should be officially treated as "officers wounded in service." Mrs. Bliss and other members of the Service made all haste to Dinard. When they entered the hospital room where the two men lay, Cross, though knowing well the seriousness of his injury, exclaimed, "Well, we're all right—no one is going to die in this room." Dr. Pierre Duval, a diagnostician and surgeon of the highest skill, was immediately summoned from Paris. An X-ray examination showed that a dangerous operation offered the only hope of life. To this, with a full knowledge of all the possibilities involved, Cross decided to submit, asking only that the news of the accident should not be cabled to his father until after the operation. In its direct results it proved successful. For two days his condition steadily improved. Then there was a sudden loss of strength, and on Friday evening, Oct. 8, 1915, in spite of the best care which skill and devotion could supply, he died. The courage of his bearing through

all the ordeal of these final days, his serenity, humor, consideration for others, impressed profoundly both the friends and the strangers amongst whom Robert Cross came to his untimely end. It chanced to be the birthday of one of these, who turned to another, and said: "No birthday gift could be more splendid than to have brought into one's life so wonderful an example of courage and manhood."

A funeral service, attended by distinguished representatives of the French Government, and of several hospitals and other

agencies of mercy, was held in the American Episcopal Church in Paris on Oct. 22. Burial was made later at Newburyport, the home of the family for many generations. No monument or tribute can so fitly commemorate him as a dominating, glacier-clad peak in an unbroken wilderness, a region of lakes in the Canadian Rockies, about seventy-five miles north of the nearest point on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. To this mountain the Geographic Board of Canada has given the name of Mount Cross.

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THE HARVARD BUREAU IN PARIS

By JOHN GULLY COLE, '01.

THE Editor has suggested that I write my impressions of the New England Bureau's work at the American University Union in Paris, from the perspective of the home shore. After thirteen months among A. E. F. men in Europe, one does get a new angle from the home shore; I realize more keenly here than I did there that the Harvard Bureau—or, rather, the New England Bureau—rendered important service to the University.

No matter how conscientious we who were working there may have been, we shall always regret that we did not do more. What we did do seemed to be appreciated out of all proportion by most of the men who visited the Union. We were under-staffed from April, 1918, to the time when I left in the second week of last February. This handicap and the fact that our Bureau served five other colleges, which almost doubled the registrations and other work, prevented us from visiting the hospitals, except very occasionally, or conducting much correspondence with the men in active service. All we could do was to execute their commissions to our best ability and write brief letters when occasion demanded. In nearly every case visitors wanted information, directions, etc., which meant personal attention to each man, varying from a few minutes to several hours.

The Harvard registrations to Jan. 21, 1919, were 3,168, a figure that does not include the cards in our mortality file. Registrations from the five other colleges brought the total to between 5,200 and 5,300. Thus, our Bureau probably served a good 20 per cent. of the total patronage of the Union, which had recorded over 380 educational institutions on its cards when I left.

Shortly after my arrival and when Lieut. Clifton was in the bureau, we removed from the outer door the office hours. They had been from 9 to 12, and 2 to 6, although Lieut. Clifton never observed them, and lost many hours of sleep, as we all did, in seeing the men in the evening. I used to regret this rash action when I was particularly tired and sleepy, but I do not regret it now. The trains came into Paris at all hours, and were usually late, so that I always had a feeling that if someone was not in the Bureau, a man who wanted to know just where the Provost Marshal's office was, and a multitude of other things, might come in and find the Bureau empty. Mr. Davis, '20, our assistant, in addition to his stenographic work, was of great help in the evenings, and in numerous other ways after Lieut. Clifton had gone into the Army.

We all owe a debt of gratitude to Miss R. A. Benjamin (Smith, 1912), who went

over to assist in the work, and who has recently returned to the United States. With a trained mind and absolutely untiring and punctual service, she took over a multitude of important office details.

In January not much forwarding of mail was required, but when the various army headquarters began to change—as they did with increasing frequency after the German offensive in March—we were able to be of great service in redirecting mail. I bought a rack in which “hold” letters could be stored alphabetically, and hung it in the entry. A man could then come up at any time of the day or night and see if he had any letters; 75 to 100 letters a week often were held in this way and between 400 and 600 a week were forwarded. As soon as a man was ordered to another part of France he would advise the Bureau, so that we could send his letters directly to the new base. More than one man found this a most expeditious way of getting mail from home. As many in France suffered from the inadequate mail service this arrangement was appreciated.

Mr. Davis soon became adept in trunk chasing. Trunks that we were perfectly sure were in Paris disappeared. It required experience and some knowledge not only of the French language but French temperament to locate these trunks and see that they were properly forwarded.

Our bulletin boards were another innovation. Everything of interest to Harvard men or the men from Amherst, Dartmouth, Williams, Bowdoin, or Brown, was clipped and tacked to a board in the lounge. It took three weeks to secure the board, since Paris is drained of all such equipment. A blackboard also was put up in the entry, so that fellows who missed each other could chalk down messages. It took five weeks to secure the blackboard! We tried to create a college and club atmosphere in the Bureau. I think we were partially successful, because some of the fellows said: “This is almost like Harvard”, and others, “This is the most home-like place I have struck in France.”

The great modesty of these men—especially those who arrived with the mud of the



The two photographs here reproduced were taken at approximately the same place in the Yard—the one on this page in the spring of 1915, and the one on the opposite page a few days ago.

Meuse Valley or of Picardy still on their boots—was amazing. After the armistice there was very little talk as to who won the war. I had to come back to America to find that out. In fact, we had little news, and were forced to form our own opinions. But since I have returned, I have discovered the victors. In Missouri I found out that it was the 35th; then I went to Boston to see Professor Woods and make a verbal report, and discovered that it was the 26th; later I went down to New York and was positive that it was the 27th. There is no doubt that America is the place for news!

In addition to the general library and reading room in the Union, each Bureau had college publications as well as magazines and newspapers of general interest. Every copy of the BULLETIN was read from cover to cover. In the opinion of many of us the year 1918 was the most important and successful which the BULLETIN has ever had. Its overseas value was enormous. Like the war itself, it held us all together.

It not only gave us the college news from this side, but frequently gave us news of military activities of men overseas which had failed to reach the Bureau itself. I feel sure that when Harvard men return, the circulation of the BULLETIN will increase very largely. Needless to say, the *Lampoon*, the *Crimson*, and the *Graduates' Magazine* were read and appreciated.

Perhaps a description of a typical arrival at the Union, and a list of the questions we were asked, will give an impression of our daily labors. For instance, a captain has scarcely caught his breath after an engagement, when a dispatch bearer hands him an order to report for duty at an artillery school 100 kilometers away. This means he may spend at least 24 hours in Paris. If his baggage does not come through and he has to hunt it up in Paris, and if the officer on duty at the A. P. M. feels good-natured, he may get from 6 to 12 hours more. He knows about the Union, (most of them do), he comes there, cleans up, has late breakfast—pos-



sibly the first meal in 24 hours—and begins to map out his day.

"Where is the best barber-shop?"

"Is there any tailor here than can turn out an overcoat in two days?"

"Where is such and such an oculist? He has my lens prescription."

"Do you know of a good dentist who won't rob you?"

"Where is Morgan-Harjes? Guaranty? Farmers Loan? Equitable? Cox's?"

"I'd like the addresses of all makers of musical instruments. The Huns busted mine all up and killed three of my band."

"Where is the rue Ste. Anne? I've got to check in at the A. P. M."

"Have you any drag at the Provost-Marshal's? I would like to see my uncle. He used to live on the Left Bank."

"Where is the Folies Bergères?"

"Tell me a show you can take an American girl to."

"Where is that place you get ducks?"

"Where can I get a check cashed?" (multiplied).

"What is the best way to see the town?"

We gradually accumulated the necessary lore, so that very few of the questions went

unanswered. A large scale map of the city hung on the wall. No. 8 rue de Richelieu was thumbmarked where we'd point out our location and say, "This is where we are. You go so and so."

The hotel leased by the Union was much too small for the crowd that streamed through it in increasing numbers. Men slept on the library floor. Occasionally I shared my bed, rather than see a tired chap sleeping in a chair.

The Union and the Bureau were war measures. To our energetic director, Mr. Hyde, and to Lieut. Clifton's unselfish devotion, the Bureau owes its successful start. The first work was in many ways the most difficult. Then came the rush of visitors from June to January. Now the Union has entered upon another phase of activity, assisting the soldier-students in France.

The most interesting of all years, for many of us, are past and gone forever; but the war, the Bureau, the BULLETIN—everything which made us better acquainted and brought us together in a common cause will result in an alumni body united as it never was, nor ever could have been, united before.



Looking towards Sever Hall on a June Morning.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The Hasty Pudding Club has once more invited the undergraduates, whether or not members of the club, to submit the manuscript and music of a play for the theatrical performance of the club in the spring of 1920. Two persons may combine in writing the book or composing the music. The author and composer of the play chosen will, if they are not members of the Hasty Pudding, be elected to the club, and if they are already members, they will receive suitable prizes.

William Moore, ocC., of Gloucester, sprinter, and Robert W. Harwood, '20, of Littleton, pole-vaulter, both members of the Harvard track and field team, have been selected to compete in the inter-allied athletic games which will be held in the Pershing Stadium at Joinville-le-Pont, near Paris, from June 22 to July 6. The American team will consist of about 50 track and field athletes who are, or were, in the Army. Moore and Harwood have already sailed for France.

R. K. Stretch, '22, of South Bend, Ind., was accidentally drowned in the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. swimming pool, probably on Monday, May 26. He had joined the freshman swimming class and went to the pool as usual on the afternoon of May 26. He did not return that evening, and his body was discovered at noon of the next day.

The Phillips Brooks House Association has elected the following officers: President, Dexter C. Hawkins, '20, of New York City; vice-president, Alan McCouch, '20, of Chestnut Hill, Pa.; secretary, Edward C. Storow, '21, of Readville, Mass.; treasurer, Philip Hofer, '21, of Cincinnati; librarian, Edward L. Peirson, Jr., '21, of Salem, Mass.

Students in the Summer School who, owing to absence from College, have not received the full stipend of their scholarships during the academic year 1918-1919, will be granted aid from the balance of their scholarship, according to a recent vote of the Corporation.

Rev. Raymond Calkins, '90, minister of the First Church in Cambridge, (Congregational), will preach in Appleton Chapel at 11 A. M., on Sunday, June 8. Rev. Harry E. Fosdick, of Union Theological Seminary, will preach on Sunday, June 15.

The third baseball game between the Princeton and Harvard nines will be played on Wednesday, June 11, probably on Ebbett's Field, Brooklyn. The teams have played two games this season; Princeton won, 4 to 3, at Princeton, and Harvard won, 5 to 4, on Soldiers Field.

The following members of the junior class have been appointed a committee to have charge of the erection of the memorial gate which will be built in the fence surrounding the Yard, probably in front of the President's house: Ludlow T. Lanman, of Lawrence, L. I., N. Y., Charles H. Munsell, of Springfield, Yves H. Buhler, of Paris, France, Fifield Workum, of New York City, Gardner Tilton, of Lexington, Malcolm H. Dill, of Richmond, Ind., John D. Falvey, of Brookline, and Thomas Wharton, of Chestnut Hill.

George A. Saxton, Jr., '22, of Dorchester, has the unusual distinction of having passed both the mental and physical examinations for the U. S. Military Academy at West Point with a percentage of 100. Saxton is 18 years old, 6 feet 1 1-2 inches tall, and weighs 210 pounds. During the late months of the war he was a member of the officers' training school for marines at Harvard. He will report at West Point, June 13.

The *Advocate* has announced the following elections: President, Lloyd K. Karrison, '19, of New York City; secretary, Stoddard B. Colby, '21, of New York City; treasurer, Roy E. Larsen, '21, of Brookline; editors, Charles R. Larrabee, '19, of Chicago, Ill., and Edward O. Otis, '22, of Boston.

The Aeronautical Society has elected the following officers: President, George Crompton, Jr., '20, of Worcester; vice-president, Willis V. Daugherty, ocC., of Wichita, Kan.; treasurer, Sylvester N. Stevens, of Danbury, Conn.

Dr. Reid Hunt, Professor of Pharmacology, Dr. W. J. V. Osterhout, Professor of Botany, and Dr. L. J. Henderson, Professor of Biological Chemistry, have been elected members of the National Academy of Sciences.

The Philosophical Club has elected the following officers: President, Gregory Hankin, 3G., of Bronx, N. Y.; secretary, Karl Reiss, 2G., of New York City; treasurer, Donald B. Clark, 2G., of Madison, N. J.

Mayo A. Shattuck, '20, of North Seattle, Wash., has been elected president of the University Musical Clubs, and Malcolm H. Dill, '20, of Richmond, Ind., has been elected vice-president.

Langdell Scholarships in the Law School have been awarded to Isaac B. Halpern, A.B. (Coll. of the City of New York) '16, and Nathan Isaacs, A.B. (Univ. of Cincinnati) '07.

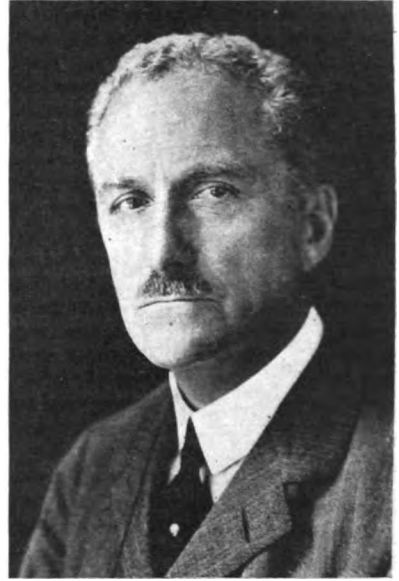
Franklin T. Hammond, Jr., '22, of Cambridge, has been elected to the *Lampoon* board.

NECROLOGY

Gr. '71-72—**GEORGE COLBY CHASE.** Died at Lewiston, Me., May 28.—Dr. Chase was president of Bates College and had been for many years one of the leading educators in New England. He graduated from Bates in 1868, and since 1870 had been continuously on the teaching or administrative staff of that college; he was elected president in 1894. He had received honorary degrees from several institutions and was the author of "Altruism", "The Disruption of the Home", and "The Religion of a College Man."

D.D. '16—**GEORGE HODGES.** Died at Holderness, N. H., May 27.—Dr. Hodges had been since 1894 Stone Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Care and Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, and during that period he was brought into close connection with Harvard University. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1877, and had received honorary degrees from the University of Pittsburgh, Hobart College, Hamilton College, and Brown University. From 1881 to 1894 he was assistant and rector of Calvary Church, Pittsburgh.

'80—**ROBERT BACON.** Died at New York City, May 29.—He died from blood poisoning caused by mastoiditis. Two surgical operations were performed on him at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, but they were unavailing. Robert Bacon was one of the leading citizens of this country. He was born in Boston, July 5, 1860, prepared for college at Hopkinson's School in that city, and graduated from Harvard College before he was twenty years old. During his undergraduate days he was the most prominent man in his class; he rowed on the university crew, was captain of the football team, first marshal and permanent president of his class, and a leader in all the student activities. After his graduation he entered the office of Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, of Boston, but before long went to New York, and in 1894 became a partner in the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. From that time until he retired, in 1903, he was conspicuous in the financial world and was identified with the most important projects of that period. When ill health led him to give up business, he went to Europe for two years. In 1905, when his classmate, Theodore Roosevelt, was President, Mr. Bacon became Assistant Secretary of State under Elihu Root, and for four years he remained in the State Department; when Mr. Root was elected to the United States Senate, Mr. Bacon became Secretary of State. From 1909 to 1912 he was the American Ambassador



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Robert Bacon, '80.

to Paris, and when he resigned that post he was elected a Fellow of Harvard College; he had already been an Overseer from 1889 to 1901 and from 1902 to 1908. When he became a member of the Corporation he intended to devote most of his time to the interests of the University, and, in pursuance of that plan, he became chairman of the Board of Syndics of the Harvard University Press. The outbreak of the European war, however, entirely changed his outlook. He became intensely interested in that struggle which threatened the existence of the French Republic in which he had lived as the representative of the United States. He made repeated trips to France and devoted his time and means to the organization of the ambulance service and other projects for helping and supporting the allies. Early in the war he saw that this country would be involved; from the first he declared himself strictly unneutral, and he urged his countrymen to prepare for war and to take vigorous measures against Germany. Mr. Bacon went to the first Plattsburg Camp and was commissioned in the Reserves. He was subsequently attached to Gen. Pershing's staff in France and remained with the American Expeditionary Forces until the fall of 1918, when he returned to this country,

with the rank of colonel. In 1916, at the request of his friends, he consented to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from New York on a platform of universal military training, but was defeated in the primary. In 1883 Mr. Bacon married Miss Martha Waldron Cowdin, who survives him. They had four children: Major Robert L. Bacon, '07, Captain Gaspar G. Bacon, '08, Captain Elliot C. Bacon, '10, and Miss Martha Bacon.

'90—WISNER MARTIN. Died at Norwich, Conn., May 24.—In 1891 he took a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad as engineer in charge of construction, which he held in 1894, when he became division engineer in charge of construction for the Lexington Ave. cable road of the City of New York. After practising for a short

time as a consulting engineer, he became a member of the firm of Schaeffler & Martin, architects, Boston. Upon the dissolution of the firm in 1911, he carried on the business in his own name until 1914 when the firm became Martin & Freethy. Martin was one of the founders and the first secretary of the Harvard Club of New Jersey, and was well known among the alumni.

'98—HOWARD FOWLER HOLMES, M.D. '01. Died at Cambridge, May 19.—He had been assistant physician at the State Hospital, Tewksbury, Mass., ever since his graduation from the Medical School.

'09—CHOUTEAU KEMP. Died at New York City, May 20.

LL.B. '10—JOHN CHARLES BERRY. Died at Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 1.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association on request will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'80—Robert Winsor has been elected to the board of directors of the newly-incorporated Beacon Oil Co., of Boston.

'83—Rev. William H. Williams, formerly president of the Harvard Club of Austin, Tex., is now living at Church Hill, Blackinton, Mass.

'90—Howard Corning's address is care of the Bangor Railway & Electric Co., Bangor, Me.

'90—Alice Taft Herrick, wife of Robert F. Herrick, died in Milton, May 31.

'93—Frederick Winsor was elected a member of the Bostonian Society at a meeting held May 27, at the Old State House.

LL.B. '00—Henry F. Cochems is counsel for Congressman Berger of Wisconsin in the proceedings at Washington to declare Berger's seat vacant because of his alleged disloyalty during the war.

'01—Arthur H. Sweetser's address is Antofagasta, Chile, South America, care of Huntington Adams, San Gregorio Oficina.

'01—Ralph S. Taylor's address is 133 Bellevue Ave., Melrose, Mass.

'01—Walter S. Waite's address is Conifer Inn, Conifer, N. Y.

'06—A third son, Frederic Amory, was born April 29, to Robert Amory and Leonore (Cobb) Amory.

'06—Edwin M. Richards, treasurer of the Massachusetts Gas Companies, has been elected treasurer of the Beacon Oil Co., a newly-incorporated Boston company.

'08—A son, William Wiggin Howe, was born, April 27, at Orange, N. J., to F. Stanley Howe and Eleanor S. (Wiggin) Howe.

Law '05-07—Theodore W. Cunningham, A.B.

(Bowdoin) '04, who has been with the U. S. Shipping Board, is in the War Savings Division, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

'09—Elliott C. Cutler, M.D. '13, was married, May 24, to Miss Caroline Pollard Parker, of Brookline. Cutler has recently returned from overseas with Base Hospital No. 5, where he held the commission of captain, Medical Corps.

'09—Theodore Roosevelt has been elected a director of the Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation.

'09—Major Paul Withington, M.D. '14, is rowing No. 4 in an eight-oared crew which has been formed from officers of the American Expeditionary Forces and will compete in the regatta at Henley, England, July 4 and 5. Withington is also training the crew.

'10—E. Neville Bennett, who was a 2d lieutenant of Infantry, U. S. A., is with Adams & Leland, wool merchants, 273 Summer St., Boston.

'10—The engagement of Theodore W. Ellis and Miss Gladys Butler, of Boston, is announced. Ellis recently returned from France where he was a captain in the French motor battalion of the Coast Artillery.

'10—Archibald F. C. Fiske has been appointed superintendent of agencies in the New England territory of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York.

'10—Gerald W. Hallowell is in the advertising department of the Curtis Publishing Co., 30 State St., Boston. He was formerly a lieutenant of Artillery, U. S. A.

'10—Thomas C. Quinn, who was a 2d lieutenant in the Air Service, U. S. A., is claims ex-

aminer with the War Risk Insurance Bureau, Washington, D. C. His address is 1611 Irving St., N. W.

'10—Thomas L. Small's address is care of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Brockton, Mass.

'11—Henry G. Doyle, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages in George Washington University, Washington, D. C., has been elected a corresponding member of the Hispanic Society of America.

'11—The engagement of Edward Harding, M.D. '16, and Miss Geraldine Lawrence, of Groton, Mass., is announced. Dr. Harding recently returned from France, where he served for nearly three years in the British Medical Corps, in which he held the rank of captain. He received the British Military Cross for distinguished service.

'11—Henry M. Joy, recently an engineer officer in the U. S. Air Service, is in the engineering department of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis.

'11—Johnston L. Redmond was married at New York City, June 5, to Miss Katharine Sergeant Haven.

'11—William D. Sohler, Jr., who was a captain of Infantry, U. S. A., is with Richardson, Hill & Co., investments, Boston.

'11—James E. Turnbull is president of the Industrial Foreign Sales Co., 72 Trinity Place, New York City.

'12—J. Tuckerman Day was discharged from the Army, May 1, 1919, and is now with the New York Times.

'12—A son, John Francis Foisie, was born, April 21, to Francis P. Foisie and Winifred (Shaw) Foisie.

'13—Arthur B. Haw, recently in the U. S. A. Sanitary Corps, is a chemist with the Milligan & Higgins Glue Co., Gloversville, N. Y.

'13—Harry A. Mereness, who has been for four years chief chemist with the Du Pont Co., at their smokeless powder plant, is now chief chemist with the National Spun Silk Co., of New

Bedford, Mass. His home address is 136 North William St., Fair Haven, Mass.

'13—Maurice Sandler is credit manager of the Empire Carpet Co., 268 Canal St., New York City.

'14—Arthur Perrins, Jr., was married at Brookline, May 24, to Miss Frances E. Hall. Perrins, who was a member of Co. A, 102d Machine Gun Battalion, 26th Division, was in service overseas for a year and a half.

'14—Joseph D. Taylor is with the law firm of Hurlburt, Jones & Hall, 53 State St., Boston.

'14—Samuel D. Weissbuch, who has been with the Russell Co., since 1916, has become office manager of Hartman Bros., Inc., importers, 641 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

M. Arch. '14—Laurence E. Mowery is with Putnam & Cox, architects, Boston. He was recently in the U. S. Naval Flying Corps.

'15—Marion H. Reynolds has started on a trip to England, France, Portugal, Spain, and South America. His address is care of the Port of Para, Room 219, 1 Broadway, New York City.

'16—Gordon M. Browne, who was an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, will be next year a teacher of mathematics at the Country Day School, St. Louis, Mo. His present address is 12 Trowbridge St., Cambridge.

'16—The engagement of Arthur M. Reed, and Miss Katherine Taylor of Montgomery, Ala., has been announced.

'16—Harold M. Thurston is with the Manufacturers Commercial Co., New York City. He was formerly graduate secretary of Phillips Brooks House.

'17—The engagement of Henry S. Bothfeld and Miss Anna E. Elms is announced.

'17—The engagement of John Coolidge to Miss Madeline Q. Pitman, of Middleboro, Mass., has been announced. Coolidge, who was with the 26th Division in France, received his discharge from the Army, April 29.

'17—C. Malcolm Derry is with Moors & Cabot, bankers, Boston. He was formerly in the Ambulance Service in France.

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John D. Merrill, '89, *Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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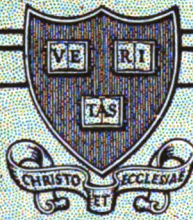
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XX1

June 12, 1919

Number 36

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25 YEARS AFTER GRADUATION

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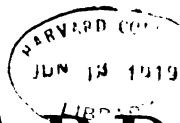
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919.

NUMBER 36.

News and Views

Election of Courses and the Aim of a College Education. The new rules for the election of college studies were reported in the BULLETIN for

May 29. They involve two main reforms: the first, a general examination covering the six courses taken for "concentration"; and the second, a reduction of the courses taken for "distribution" from six to four, with closer prescription of the fields in which those four must lie. The bachelor's degree from the University now means three distinct things: (1) three or four years of study, covering sixteen or seventeen courses; (2) specialization to the extent of six courses, culminating (except in mathematics and the sciences) in a general examination; (3) the inclusion in the student's college curriculum of at least one course in literature, one in science, one in history, and one in either philosophy or mathematics.

How are these rules likely to work improvement in the education of the undergraduate? In the first place, no student can hereafter pass the courses which constitute his specialization in college one by one, and leave them behind him forever as forgotten stages in his progress. He must make at least an effort to master a field of knowledge. In the second place, no student can remain wholly unexposed to college instruction in four of the most important fields of human thought and achievement. William James defined the

aim of a college education as the development of insight into human values. A college graduate, he said, ought "to know a good man when he sees one." His points of view, standards of taste, criteria of judgment, and backgrounds for thought ought to give him an advantage in the interpretation of the world and the direction of his own career in it. The choice of the subjects prescribed for distribution looks toward this desired end. Specialization must now have point; distribution must have breadth.

Rules are but rules. The spirit alone gives life; and no one expects that the election of courses under a new set of regulations will inevitably cause every Harvard A.B. to "see life steadily and see it whole." But the new plan of election makes that result more likely. That is about all one can ask of it.

* * *

The Amherst Plan of General Examinations.

In his current annual report, President Meiklejohn of Amherst College suggests the adoption by that institution of a plan which is in all essentials the Harvard scheme of a general examination for the A.B. degree. We are glad to have this tribute to the success of a Harvard experiment, particularly from an institution which, to a far greater extent than many others, has been loyal to high ideals of undergraduate scholarship. The plan of a general examination is not a Harvard inspiration, perhaps; but Harvard was the first institution in this country to try the

plan on a large scale. Amherst, if she desires, can profit by our experience and (let us add with due humility) learn something from our mistakes.

But President Meiklejohn, if we understand his suggestions aright, would go farther than we have gone. He would have a preliminary general examination for every student at the close of the sophomore year, and no one would be promoted to the junior class without giving at this test a sufficient justification of his first two years in college. Then, on the eve of graduation, the final survey of the student's intellectual attainment would be made, as it is now made at Harvard. Whether this double test would be an advantage is at least questionable. There is always a danger in piling up too much machinery.

* * *

Compulsory Physical Plans for the inauguration of compulsory training at Harvard Next Year.

physical training, as recommended by the Board of Overseers some months ago, have now been completed and will go into effect next autumn. For the present the requirement will apply to the freshman class only, and the minimum prescription will be three hours of training per week throughout the academic year.

So far as possible, the training will take the form of organized athletic sports, and, in order to provide the necessary facilities, the present athletic plant of the University will be considerably enlarged, particularly by reclaiming a large area of hitherto unused ground at Soldiers Field. Squash courts and handball courts will also be fitted up in various buildings owned by the University, so that every freshman can be taken care of during the winter months.

It need scarcely be mentioned that this plan of compulsory training is not intended to be in any way a substitute for intercollegiate athletics as hitherto conducted. Men

who have qualifications for any of the regular teams will get their training in that way. The new arrangements are for the benefit of men who are not candidates for any team, but whose health and bodily vigor ought not to be ignored on that account. The University has been remiss in not having given proper attention to these men long ago. The matter has been a theme of discussion many a time; but not until the Overseers came forward with a firm and unanimous recommendation did the project ever get beyond the discussion stage. Now that the plan is going into operation, it is essential that everyone—Governing Boards, Faculty and students—should join heartily in making it a conspicuous success.

* * *

Precept and Practice.

The biographies of Harvard men constitute a theme of unending variety and interest. They lead one into all possible fields of human activity, and reveal the widest diversity of personal qualities. In the sketch of Clyde Llewellyn Davis, '13, by Professor Carver, which we are printing in this issue of the BULLETIN, the career of a young man who did not walk in the beaten path of his generation is sympathetically set forth. The memoir throws light in two directions: first, upon the Kansan student who began to form his plans for rural improvement work while he was still an undergraduate, and, second, upon the interest in just such an undertaking with which a member of the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences was ready to meet him, and to follow him as his work developed. This intimate association of precept and practice is one of the best things for which a university may stand.

When the United States entered the war, Davis tried to enlist in the Army, but he was rejected on account of physical disability; his name, therefore, cannot be enrolled in the list of Harvard men who

died in the war. But the work he did in the rural districts of the South was perhaps as serviceable to his fellow-men as anything he could have accomplished on the field of battle.

* * *

A War Memorial Service. It may be assumed that the Harvard public has been waiting, perhaps without giving its expectations any definite form, to receive the announcement that a ceremonial commemoration of the Harvard dead in the great war would be held at a suitable time and place. The living have returned, desiring no glorification as heroes, but merely a welcome appropriate to human beings who have done their best. With the unreturning the case is different. Their kinsmen and friends have good reason to feel that their University should pay its highest honors to their memory. It cannot be urged that the Memorial Day exercises in Sanders Theatre, with a blended commemoration of the soldiers of two wars, was at all adequate to the great present occasion. It cannot be expected that the opportunities of a crowded and exciting Commencement Day will suffice for anything like a worthy tribute to the company of those whose names should now be held immortal. Of

course they will be remembered, but not with that special consecration of thought and feeling which a day designated in their peculiar honor would afford.

It is obviously too late to set apart such a day in the brief remaining portion of the current academic year. This need not be regarded as a misfortune. The treaty of peace is not yet ratified. The Harvard War Records, even the Roll of Honor, are probably not yet so nearly complete as they will be next October. When the Harvard dead are commemorated, the total war service of the University should be set forth. During the summer months it ought to be possible not only to bring the facts and figures together, but to plan for a really noble and fitting ceremonial early in the coming year, to choose the best possible mediums for the expression of the deep, existing Harvard sentiment, and to give these spokesmen ample time to prepare for what should be a memorable day.

It will not be such unless its program is soon, thoughtfully, and sympathetically formed. To this end it is much to be hoped that the authorities will intrust the whole matter at an early date to a strong committee representing both the active University and its graduates.

THE CLASS OF 1894, HARVARD COLLEGE

THE class of 1894 will celebrate this year the 25th anniversary of its graduation from Harvard College. The festivities will last through Commencement week, and the members of the class who live at remote points are already on their way to Cambridge.

Like all other Americans, the '94 men did their part in the war. Although they were not called to the front, many of them abandoned their regular vocations and offered their services to the government; oth-

ers were active at home for the various loans and bond issues. The BULLETIN printed a few weeks ago what purported to be the war record of '94; it was admittedly far from complete, but it was impressive as it stood. Only a few of the facts are included in the present account. A complete record will be found in the secretary's forthcoming class report. One member of the class, Charles F. M. Malley, of Boston, died of pneumonia while in action at the front. He was a member of the Canadian

Army. It is believed that he was the oldest Harvard graduate who died at the front.

Following custom, the Chief Marshal on Commencement Day will be a member of the class which is celebrating its 25th anniversary, and the holder of that distinction this year is Robert Homans, of Boston. Homans is a lawyer by profession; but, when the war came, he left his practice, went to Plattsburg, was commissioned a major, and saw months of service overseas. He has now resumed his professional work. Since he left College he has been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

Many other members of the class have adopted the law as their calling. Some of the more prominent ones are mentioned here.

David A. Ellis, in addition to his work at the Boston bar, has found time to be Chairman of the Boston School Committee, a member of the Boston Transit Commission, and active in a score of public movements and in war affairs. William H. Garland was for a number of years Assistant United States District Attorney in Boston. Endicott P. Saltonstall is counsel for several public-service corporations in that city. George H. Tinkham has in recent years devoted more attention to politics than to law; he was in the Massachusetts Legislature and is now serving his third term in Congress. The class, by the way, has another congressman in the person of Clement L. Brumbaugh, of Columbus, O., who is now serving his fourth term at Washington. William H. Stafford, of Milwaukee, another '94 man, was in the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 63rd, 64th, and 65th Congresses.

To return to the Boston men, John R. Nichols is Assistant Register of the Suffolk County Probate Court, and John R. Gilman, Jr., is deputy clerk of the United States District Court. Edward E. Clark has been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. Edwin A. Howes, Jr., has published several treatises on law. Among the other '94 men at the Boston bar are Albert Boyden, William W. Clarke, L. L. G. de Rochemont, and Arthur J. Wellington.

In other Massachusetts cities are Chandler Bullock, Frank F. Dresser, and Samuel H. Longley, three of the leading at-

torneys of Worcester; Charles H. Beckwith, of Springfield, who is special Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Hampden County; and William S. Woods, of Taunton, who has been city solicitor and mayor, a member of the School Committee, and is a special justice of the First District Court of Bristol County.

Lawyers in New York and Elsewhere.

John C. Breckinridge has strayed far from Kentucky, where he was born, and is practising law in New York City; he has been an assistant in the office of the Corporation Counsel. In October, 1916, he went abroad as special assistant to the American Ambassador in London. Later, in France, for military services, he was created a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. Edward B. Bloss, Herbert C. Lakin, who has had charge of important interests in Cuba, Henry C. Quinby, Clifford Seasingood, Eliot Tuckerman, and Lawrence A. Tanzer, who has taken an active part in many public matters and written a number of articles, also are members of the New York City bar. Throughout the war Mr. Quinby was trustee and chairman of the American Defense Society. Clifford Nichols practised for a time in New York City, but for the past ten years or more has been in Buffalo.

Carroll T. Bond, one of the best-known members of the class, is Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City and has held other public positions. Alfred Bettman has been City Solicitor of Cincinnati. During the war he was Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States in the War Emergency Division of the Department of Justice. Alfred J. Freiberg, who also practises in Cincinnati, has had an important part in drafting amendments to the Ohio constitution and many statutes now on the law books. Carl DeW. Jackson, of Oshkosh, Wis., has been District Attorney for Winnebago County, and Chairman of the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin. Henry C. Dyer practises law in St. Louis. Alexander Dickinson began his professional life in Boston, but has been in Seattle since 1906. John Bordman, Jr., who served in the Spanish War as Captain, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, is a lawyer at Iloilo, P. I.; and is interested in many business enterprises there. He has

written several important military textbooks.

George M. Cushing and Elias B. Bishop, lawyers, are partners in Boston, and the latter is city solicitor of Newton. Arthur D. Greenfield practises privately in New York City, and was a member of the staff of the Selective Service Headquarters there during the war. W. P. Meehan has an office in Boston, and during the war performed important work for the Department of Justice. W. R. Buckminster, of Malden, practised law until 1916, when he went to the Mexican Border as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry; he was later promoted to Captain with a record of combat in France. A. F. Cosby was in 1895 Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York, and during the war has been active as Secretary of the Military Training Camps Association. G. T. Weitzel served on the General Staff at Washington, Judge Advocate General's Department, during the war. John P. Fox is a municipal expert in New York City, and founder of the Murray Hill Association, Inc., to promote neighborhood welfare.

College Professors.

Edward K. Rand, the secretary of the class, is Professor of Latin at Harvard. His classmates on the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences are J. D. M. Ford, who is Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, the successor to Henry W. Longfellow and James Russell Lowell; Hector J. Hughes, who is Professor of Civil Engineering, and Chairman of the Administrative Board of the newly established School of Engineering; O. M. W. Sprague, Edmund Cogswell Professor of Banking and Finance; Jay B. Woodworth, Associate Professor of Geology; Edward B. Hill, Assistant Professor in Music, who has composed many pieces for voice and orchestra, and written for various musical publications; and Martin Mower, Instructor in Fine Arts. Professor Kirsopp Lake, Lincoln College, Oxford, has lately been elected an honorary member of the class; he is Professor Emerton's successor as Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

Other members of the class are on the teaching staffs of universities and colleges, as the orators say, "from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the

Gulf." Henry C. Metcalf is Professor of Economics at Tufts College, within sight of Memorial Hall; he has been a prolific writer. To jump directly across the continent, Macy M. Skinner is Dean of Men in the University of Washington, Seattle, and he also gives instruction in Chinese. George R. Noyes is Professor of Slavic Languages at the University of California. Lindsay T. Damon is Professor of English at Brown University. Frederick E. Farrington has taught in several colleges and is now headmaster, Chevy Chase School, Washington, D. C., an expert in the science of education. Frederick C. Prescott is Professor of English at Cornell and has been secretary of the Faculty. George B. Gordon is Director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

George N. Henning is Professor of Romance Languages in George Washington University; he has written a good deal and is President of the Harvard Club in Washington. Lewis D. Hill is Professor of Physics at the Normal College of the City of New York. Arthur C. L. Brown is Professor of English in Northwestern University. George C. Fiske is Professor of Latin at the University of Wisconsin; he is the author of several publications on classical subjects. John A. Widtsoe is President of the Agricultural College of Utah, at Logan. William T. Holmes is President of Tougaloo, Miss., University, an institution for the higher education of colored youth. Benjamin M. Duggar is Research Professor of Plant Physiology at Washington University, St. Louis, and physiologist to the Missouri Botanical Garden; his professorship is essentially in research work. Francis C. Walker of the English Department of Washington University is at present in Germany, a gunner in the Canadian Army of Occupation. Daniel F. Calhane is Professor of Electro-Chemistry at the Worcester, Mass., Polytechnic Institute. Donald F. Campbell is head of the Department of Mathematics in Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

The list of college teachers in the class of '94 contains the names also of Alfred M. Brooks, Professor of Fine Arts at the State University of Indiana and Curator of Prints and Drawings in the John Herron Art Institute at Indianapolis. Frederic S. Dunn, Professor of Latin at the University

of Oregon, is in Italy, performing Y. M. C. A. work. Arthur J. Collier, Professor of Geology at the same institution, is now in the U. S. Geological Survey. John J. Hamaker is Professor of Biology at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va. Roger G. Perkins, Professor of Hygiene, Western Reserve University, city bacteriologist of Cleveland, and the author of many articles on hygiene, pathology, and bacteriology, was a member of the Red Cross Mission in Rumania. At present he is head of the Public Health Division of the Red Cross in the Balkans. John R. Slater is Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric at the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. John C. Watson was formerly Dean and Professor of Greek at the University of Nevada.

Other Teachers.

Joseph S. Ford, 2d, has been on the staff of Phillips Exeter Academy ever since he graduated from college, with the exception of one year; he has taught modern languages and been assistant to the Principal of the School. Francis B. White is head of the English Department at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Walter B. Gage is headmaster of the Hackley School, Tarrytown, N. Y. Homer L. Holcomb teaches Latin and Greek in the State Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y. James Sullivan, Jr., is now Director of the Division of Archives and History, and State Historian of the University of the State of New York. Charles C. Wilson is principal of the Lincoln High School, Jersey City. Albert S. Ames is Superintendent of Schools at Medfield, Mass. Frank W. Eaton was until recently Superintendent of Schools at Naugatuck, Conn. John Corbett, a noted athlete while in college, is Director of Physical Training at the State University of Wyoming. Warren B. Goddard is principal of the Concord, Mass., High School, William D. Sprague of the Melrose High School, and Marshall Wentworth of the Uxbridge High School.

Alfred H. Brooks is a geologist with the U. S. Geological Survey. Throughout the war he was Chief Geologist of the A. E. F., with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He has been also Chief of the Section of Mining and Metallurgy of the American Peace Commission. He has written many im-

portant books and has received two gold medals for geological work in Alaska, where he has spent much of his time. Robert L. Emerson practised and taught medicine in Boston for a while, but afterwards entered the government service and was appointed Subsistence Expert in the Q. M. C., U. S. A. He resigned, March 1, 1919. Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., is Curator of Mammals, at the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.; he has written over 260 papers on zoological subjects. Arthur L. Reagh is bacteriologist for the Massachusetts State Board of Health. Ernest L. Walker is chief of the Laboratories of Experimental Medicine and of the Department of Medical Zoology in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of the Philippines.

Thomas F. Currier is an assistant librarian in the Harvard College Library. Robert K. Shaw is librarian of the Worcester, Mass., Free Public Library, and Hiller C. Wellman is librarian of the City Library Association of Springfield, Mass.

Frederick L. Olmsted is probably the leading landscape architect of the country. In addition to his private practice he has taken part in many important public enterprises, notably at the Panama Canal, and as a member of the Federal Commission of Fine Arts. His work in city planning has made his name known all over the world. He has written and spoken on matters connected with his profession and is a member of many learned societies. During the war he devoted practically his entire time to important undertakings of the Department of Labor and the Council of National Defence. Shigehiko Miyoshi is Resident Commissioner of Japanese Government at New York City. Edward E. Reardon, a Boston and New York lawyer, was Foreign Trade Advisor of the United States War Trade Board during the war, and more recently Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Writers, Editors, and Publishers.

Many members of the class have turned to writing, literary work, publishing, and allied callings. Ellery Sedgwick is editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, publisher of the *House Beautiful*, and *Littell's Living Age*, and the head of a large publishing business which he and his associates have built up

in Boston and Concord, N. H. Sedgwick is one of the candidates for the Board of Overseers of Harvard College at the election on Commencement. James W. Smith was editor for the House of Cassell, but more recently has devoted himself to writing under many pseudonyms. He lives in London. Walter M. Cabot is an author on artistic subjects. Owen Davis has written more than 100 plays of various kinds. Allen French has taught English at Harvard and M. I. T., and written many books; he lives at Concord, Mass. Henry C. Greene has published a large number of books on a variety of serious topics; his home is in Rowley, Mass. He has been abroad as a Captain in the Red Cross, and has been decorated with the *Croix de Guerre*. Clarence G. Hoag, of Haverford, Pa., is the author of works on economic subjects. Hervey White, of Woodstock, N. Y., is the author of novels and poems. Frank W. Garrison has studied and written on taxation; he lives in Southwest Harbor, Me. Wilfred H. Schoff has published a number of books on commercial, geographical, and historical subjects; he is secretary of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia. Cleveland Abbe, Jr., formerly editor of the *Monthly Weather Review*, is now associate editor in charge of the *Scientific American Supplement*. Edward N. Vose is editor of *Dun's Review*, a financial publication of national reputation. William J. Pelo is editor of the Gregg Publishing Co., New York City. Alexander Hutchins is a director in the Sampson & Murdock Co., publishers of directories, Boston. George B. C. Rugg is feature editor of the *Boston Traveler*, and Oscar L. Stevens is assistant managing editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, Boston. Henry A. Gehring, of Cleveland, has written on music and art.

Thomas W. Surette is a well-known musician. He has taught and lectured in this country and at Oxford and other universities, and has written many compositions. His operetta "Priscilla", originally produced in Concord, Mass., where his home is, has been given more than 1000 times in this country and has been successful in London. Charles L. Safford is organist and choir-master of St. George's Church, New York City, and has been director of music in various schools, to say nothing of his duties as chorister of the Harvard Club

of New York. Hugo Leichtentritt has composed many important musical works.

Physicians and Surgeons.

The list of '94 men who practise medicine or surgery in Boston contains the names of some of the most eminent members of that profession. Many closed their offices and went into the Medical Corps, or some other branch of war work connected with their profession, but most of them have now returned. Among the leading surgeons of New England are Hugh Cabot, who was Chief Surgeon of the Harvard Unit in France, Le Roi G. Crandon, who in 1917 organized Naval Station Hospital Unit No. 9 and entered the Navy as Lieutenant Commander, and Lincoln Davis, who saw service at the front as head of Surgical Team No. 1, A. E. F. Robert Soutter is a specialist in the surgery of bones and joints. Maynard Ladd is a prominent specialist in the diseases of children. He was connected during the war with a hospital for women and children in France, and later treated American wounded soldiers. William F. Boos is a consultant in cases which general practitioners of medicine are unable to diagnose. Harry A. Barnes is a specialist on the throat and nose. Edward R. Williams is an ophthalmic surgeon. Walter C. Bailey is a specialist on tuberculosis. He is now head of an American Red Cross mission to Poland. Every one of the men mentioned above has contributed to the literature of his special field. George B. Magrath has been for years one of the medical examiners of Suffolk County, Mass., and is known all over the country.

Fordyce Coburn, formerly a physician in Lowell, Mass., is now devoting his attention to literature; it will not detract from his professional reputation to say that he is the husband of Eleanor Hallowell Abbott, whose light fiction has been so popular in the past few years. Portland, Me., has two '94 physicians—Richard D. Small, who is a surgeon, and Henry M. Swift, who makes a specialty of neurology.

Franklin A. Dorman is a gynaecologist in New York City; he also devotes time to professional teaching and hospital work. William R. May is connected with the Bellevue and William Parker Hospitals of New York City, and has been in France

with Base Hospital 84 as major. Other '94 men in New York are: Charles Herrman, who makes a specialty of children's diseases, and has written many books and papers on that subject, Eli Long, who is a well-known physician, Ralph Opdyke, a specialist on the nose and throat, and Percy R. Turnure, a successful surgeon. Maurice Ostheimer is a specialist on children's diseases in Philadelphia, and has written and spoken on that branch of medicine. John R. Oliver did not begin to study medicine until 1908; he took his degree from the Imperial University of Innsbruck, but did not have much time to practise before the war began. Percy Musgrave, a physician in Washington, D. C., is abroad, Captain, M. R. C. Sidney I. Schwab is a specialist in nervous and mental diseases and associate in neurology at the Washington University Medical School, St. Louis. During the war he treated neurotic soldiers abroad. Walter S. Johnson is in general practice in Los Angeles, and also professor of obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons there. George S. Whiteside began his practice in Boston, but in 1904 he removed to Portland, Ore., where he is a successful surgeon; he has written many medical articles.

The Church.

Only a few members of the class entered the ministry, but most of them are well known. James C. Sharp has been for many years rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Waban, Mass., Caleb R. Stetson is rector of St. Mark's Church, Washington, D. C., William F. Williams is rector of Christ Church, Westerly, R. I., and Edward L. Eustis, who has been in charge of Protestant Episcopal churches in Illinois and Massachusetts, has recently entered the insurance business. William B. Whitney has been pastor of Baptist churches in Boston, Somerville and Stoneham, and George F. Rouillard is a Baptist clergyman at Topham, Me. Lyman M. Greenman, previously minister of a Unitarian church at New Brighton, N. Y., is at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., as representative of the Free Masons. Rev. Percy Gordon, a well-known Episcopal clergyman, and Rev. Robert MacDonald, a prominent Congregationalist preacher, are members of the class. Other prominent clergymen

of the Congregational denomination are: A. G. Cummins of Middleboro, and G. N. Edwards of Billings, Mont., of the Baptist, H. F. Perry of Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. A. Wray, an evangelist at Monroe, N. C.; of the Protestant Episcopal, E. B. Niver, for 25 years rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, and now chaplain at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; and of the Unitarian, F. H. Kent of Boston, who, on the basis of his experience in Y. M. C. A. work abroad during the war, has lately delivered important lectures in many places in the country on the necessity of maintaining good relations with England.

Manufacturing and Business.

Manufacturing claims the attention of many '94 men. Spencer Borden is vice-president and treasurer of the Fall River Bleachery, an important industry in that city. Albert H. Chamberlain practised law in Boston for some time, but became so closely identified with the textile business that he finally adopted it as his vocation; he is now treasurer of the Arlington Mills, in Lawrence and Methuen, Mass., one of the largest corporations in New England. Walter M. Hastings is treasurer of the Monomac Spinning Co., another Lawrence corporation affiliated with the Arlington Mills. Ledyard Heckscher is a director of the Alan Wood Iron & Steel Co., of Philadelphia and manager of one of its departments. Lewis I. Prouty is vice-president and sales manager of the Carr Fastener Co., Cambridge, Mass. Albert I. Stix, formerly vice-president of the International Shoe Co., St. Louis, is now with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of that city. Reginald Washburn is president of the Wire Goods Co., Worcester, Mass., and the Cassady Fairbank Manufacturing Co., of Chicago. Henry M. Wheelwright is vice-president of the George W. Wheelwright Paper Co., which has mills at Wheelwright, Mass., and elsewhere. George B. Wilson is president of the Racine Rubber Co., Racine, Wis. Charles A. Bliss is general manager of the Bliss & Perry Co., shoe manufacturers, Newburyport, Mass. He has also taken active part in the management of the Towle Mfg. Co., Newburyport. Benjamin Elsas is vice-president of the Fulton Bag & Paper Co., Atlanta, Ga. Samuel S. Holzman is vice-president of the

Holzman Silk Manufacturing Co., of Paterson, N. J.

The list of '94 men who have succeeded in business is a long one. Russell B. Beals for a number of years has commuted between Christchurch, New Zealand, and Boston in the interest of the wool business. H. Corby Fox handles hardware and machinery in New York City. George C. Kellogg is in the wholesale coal and grain business in Plattsburg, N. Y., on the shore of Lake Champlain. Alfred E. Nickerson is a wholesale grain merchant in Portland, Me. Bertram G. Waters is one of the leading insurance men of Boston. George D. Wells runs the Rose Bindery in Boston. Parker H. Kemble has had an important part in the development of electric companies in Toronto, Cincinnati, and elsewhere. William R. Driver, Jr., and Carl T. Keller have held important places in the New England Telephone Co., and Arthur A. Marsters is an official of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., in New York. Joseph W. Glidden claims residence in New Castle, Me., but is interested in coal properties in Kentucky; he was a Captain in the Army during the Spanish War and saw service in Cuba and the Philippines. When the recent war broke out he worked for a time on the U. S. Shipping Board, leaving that to accept a position in the Army with the rank of major in the Adjutant General's Department. John G. M. Glessner has been an active business man and manufacturer in New Hampshire and is also prominent in politics in that state, and has served in the State Legislature. Daniel W. Lane is in business in Boston. He also has entered the political field, and is now a member of the City Council; he has served in the State Legislature and was a few years ago a Republican candidate for Congress.

Engineering, Chemistry, and Finance.

Henry G. Barbey is president of an engineering company in New York City. Carroll M. Carter is president and manager of the Carter Mining Co., Ohio City, Colo. Harold W. Horne is a civil and hydraulic engineer in Englewood, Ohio. William B. McDonald is in the mining business in Leadville, Colo. George W. Tower, Jr., is a consulting engineer and geologist in New York City. James Underhill is a mining engineer at Idaho Springs, Colo.,

and Bulkeley Wells, whose business is in Telluride, Colo., is one of the most prominent mining men in the country. Clinton H. Crane is president of the St. Joseph Lead Co.

Arthur B. Horton is a manufacturing chemist in London. George Oenslager is a chemist with the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O. Charles A. Soch is a chemist and wire expert with the Hood Rubber Co., Wauwatertown, Mass. Gerald N. Thaxter is a manufacturer of chemical products in Worcester.

Finance apparently did not appeal to a great many '94 men, although the class contains several well-known bankers and brokers. In Boston are: Philip Cabot, who is a partner in the firm of White, Weld & Co.; Louis Bacon, a member of the firm of Blake Brothers; Lyman W. Gale, for 24 years "board man" for Kidder, Peabody & Co., and now treasurer in Boston of the Brookside Mills; George C. Lee, a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co.; René E. Paine, who is interested in a number of important financial enterprises; Sidney M. Williams, a note broker; and Philip W. Wrenn, of Wrenn Brothers.

New York has at least four '94 men who are well known on "the street"—Seavey Battelle, of Hartshorne & Battelle; Townsend Lawrence, of J. L. Graham Co.; Arthur Lehman, of Lehman Brothers; and Walter T. Rosen, of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Eric A. Knudsen took up cattle ranging in the Hawaiian Islands and then went into politics there. He has been speaker of the Territorial Legislature, president of the Senate, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

PROPOSED NAVAL UNIT

Plans for the installation next year of naval training units in all colleges and universities that wish them, are being developed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. These units will be designed to commission college men as ensigns in the Naval Reserve Force.

To win commissions, men must enroll in their freshman year, pass several courses of naval instruction, and several hours each week of physical training. The summers will include training in camp, and aboard ship, expenses and pay being furnished by the government. Immediately after graduation, candidates will go to Annapolis for a course of two months.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

THE twenty-first annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held in Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday and Saturday, June 6 and 7. The meeting was a success in every particular; the attendance was quite up to, if not above, the average. The business sessions of the organization on Friday were devoted to intelligent, informing discussion of questions relating to the University and its alumni, the formal dinner on Saturday evening was the occasion of excellent speaking, and the hospitality of the Harvard Club of Buffalo was unbounded.

The whole city of Buffalo, indeed, showed a keen desire to make the visiting Harvard men feel at home; all of the leading clubs in the city kept practically open house, many of the leading business blocks were decorated with crimson bunting, the police and other city officials were most accommodating, and even the tugs on the river blew their whistles in honor of the procession of automobiles filled with Harvard men on their way to the Niagara Country Club on Saturday morning. The head of that procession had hardly moved from the Hotel Lafayette when a small body of Princeton alumni was encountered on a street corner; they held up a huge Princeton banner and cheered continuously as the Harvard men went by. And, a little distance beyond, was a group of Yale men, almost hidden behind a great blue flag; they joined in vociferous greeting to the Harvard throng. Further testimony of the good feeling existing among the graduates of American colleges was seen in the floral gifts which were received at the Harvard dinner on Saturday evening from the Buffalo graduate organizations of the University of Buffalo, Cornell, Princeton, and Yale, respectively.

The Associated Harvard Clubs voted to accept the invitation of the Harvard Club of Washington, D. C., and to hold their meeting in that city in 1920.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—George C. Kimball, '00, of Pittsburgh. Vice-presi-

dents—from the New England district, Henry M. Williams, '85, of Cambridge; from the Eastern district, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, of New York City; from the Western district, Arthur C. Smith, '87, of Omaha; from the Southwestern district, Harlow A. Leekley, '96, of Muskogee, Okla.; from the Southern district, Prather S. McDonald, Law '09-11, of Memphis; from the Pacific district, Albert L. Mills, '81, of Portland, Ore.; from the European district, James Hazen Hyde, '98, of Paris. Secretary—E. M. Grossman, '96, of St. Louis. Treasurer—Edward H. Letchworth, '02, of Buffalo.

The business meetings began on Friday morning in the large ball-room of the Hotel Lafayette. Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, of Chicago, President of the organization, called the members to order. He was greeted with loud applause in recognition of his unceasing activity during the three years of his incumbency of the office, a term which was extended beyond the usual limits because no meetings of the Association were held during the war. E. M. Grossman, the Secretary, also was applauded. The business was conducted much more expeditiously than usual because the reports of the officers and committees had been printed in the BULLETIN and copies of those reports were distributed among the men at the meeting.

The most animated discussion of the session arose over a motion to appoint a committee to consider and report a scheme for bringing about closer relations between, and to avoid duplication of efforts by the Associated Harvard Clubs and the Harvard Alumni Association. Opposition was shown to any movement which would destroy or weaken the independent existence of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and, although those who had put forward the plan for coöperation between the two Harvard graduate bodies repeatedly stated that no one desired to place limitations on the Associated Clubs, the motion for the appointment of the committee was not carried until it had been amended so as to

make it clear that the Alumni Association was not to absorb the Associated Clubs.

After the report of the Committee on Service to the University had been put before the meeting, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, suggested the appointment of a committee from the Associated Harvard Clubs to co-operate with similar committees of the Corporation and the Board of Overseers to consider the erection of a suitable memorial to the Harvard men who have died in the war. It was voted to appoint such a committee.

Edgar H. Wells, '97, made a statement in regard to the finances of the Harvard Commission on Western History. He was followed by Thomas P. Martin, the Archivist of the Commission.

At the afternoon session, Edgar H. Wells outlined the organization for the Endowment Fund; in passing, he read a telegram from Thomas W. Lamont, '92, chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee, who expressed regret that his duties with the Peace Commission in Paris prevented him from being at the meeting of the Associated Clubs. Mr. Lamont said that 50 Harvard men were working in Europe for the Peace Commission.

When Mr. Wells had finished his statement, President Lowell made an address in which he set forth some of the most pressing financial needs of the University. He said that the pay of Harvard teachers had not risen in spite of the advance in the cost of living and that a large sum would be required to make salaries adequate. He dwelt particularly on the Department of Chemistry and its needs, and also on the Dental School. President Lowell then considered at some length the desire of the administration not only to offer opportunities for education but also to induce the students to accept those opportunities and to build up their characters as well as their minds, and make themselves fitted to take their part in the service of the communities in which they live. He said that, unless Harvard wanted to be a provincial institution, it must look after the character and moral development of its undergraduates, must keep the professional schools in the front rank, and must encourage research. It is hoped that the address of the President, which was generally regarded as the outstanding feature of the meeting of

the Associated Clubs, will be printed in full in a later issue of the BULLETIN.

Resolutions on the life and character of Theodore Roosevelt and Robert Bacon, members of the class of 1880, were adopted by the meeting. The afternoon session ended with the announcement of the officers chosen for the year 1919-20, as printed above.

Just before 7 o'clock on Friday evening, the visiting Harvard men were taken in special cars to Concert Hall, where dinner was served, and at 8.30, an entertainment was provided by the members of the Harvard Club of Buffalo. This entertainment took the form of a musical comedy entitled "The Return of John Harvard or Harvard Redivivus; a Skit 99 44-100 Pure." The first of its two acts took place in the Delta west of Memorial Hall, and the second on Boston Common. It is understood that a large part of the play was written by Edward Streeter, '14, the author of "Dere Mable." The performance gave the greatest delight to the Harvard men who filled the hall; insistent demands for repetitions of practically every number kept the players on the stage until a late hour, and some of the topical songs were whistled throughout the rest of the meeting.

The cast of the play is here given:

John Harvard,	Lester F. Gilbert, '06
John Harvard!	Thy sons to thy jubilee throng.
Eli Yale,	George H. Field, '06
Who does all that Harvard does,	a little later.
Ann Radcliffe,	Leonard R. Bissell, '10
Who longs to unite with Harvard.	
Miss Tech,	Philip B. Sawyer, '98
Who also longs to unite with Harvard.	
Widow Nolen,	Howard F. Moncrieff, '15
A tutor who tutors the untutored.	
Max Keezer,	Walworth K. Bradbury, '10
A poco who takes leavings.	
John, the Orange Man,	Roland Lord O'Brian, '07
True blue, to Harvard only.	
Algernon Toto,	Eustace Reynolds, '10
Class poet.	
Captain Ford,	George F. Plimpton, '14
A Dancer,	Himself, '06
Chorus of Students, Aviators, Boston Buds, Motor Corps Girls, etc.:	
F. W. Davis, '10.	Horton H. Heath, '11.
J. F. Foster, '17.	C. Brooks Hersey, '00.
Walter D. Head, '02.	John L. Kimberly, '16.

Howard Kellogg, '03. Eustace Reynolds, '10.
 Preston T. Large, '10. J. R. Robinson, '11.
 Ernest Moncrieff, '14. Dexter P. Rumsey, '16.
 Howard F. Moncrieff, '15. Rush R. Sloane, '08.
 Welles V. Moot, '08. E. C. Sprague, '12.
 Seymour H. Olmsted, '13. Stuart C. Welch, '17.
 C. W. Pooley, '09. Reginald T. Wheeler, '05.
 J. H. Potter, Jr., '15. John P. Williams, '03.

Scenery—Harold L. Olmsted, '08.

Properties—Howard F. Moncrieff, '15.

Music written, arranged or selected by
 Frans A. Thomsson, '09.

Orchestra under the personal direction of
 Mr. Thomsson.

The morning and afternoon of Saturday were given up to a trip to the Niagara Falls Country Club, where luncheon was served, and some of the men played baseball and golf. Most of the visitors also enjoyed a trolley ride up the Gorge through which the river rushes immediately.

The whole company returned to Buffalo in time for the formal dinner of the Associated Clubs, which was held in the Lafayette Hotel. Edward H. Letchworth, '02, President of the Harvard Club of Buffalo, presided. The other speakers were: President Lowell; Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, the retiring President of the Associated Clubs; Colonel Albert T. Perkins, '87, who spoke of the American Army in France and paid tribute to its high conduct; John Lord O'Brian, '96, who has recently retired from his post as special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States; Shepard Kimberly, '97, chairman of the general committee which had charge, in behalf of the Buffalo Club, of the arrangements for the meeting of the Associated Clubs; and George C. Kimball, '00, the newly-elected president of the Associated Harvard Clubs. One of the happy incidents at the dinner was the presentation of a baton to Elliott H. Pendleton, '82, of Cincinnati, who, as chorister of impromptu glee clubs, has added greatly to the enjoyment of the men who have attended the meetings of the Associated Clubs in recent years.

Following is a list of the Harvard men who registered at the headquarters in Buffalo on Friday and Saturday of last week and attended some or all of the proceedings of the Associated Clubs:

1855—William W. Richards.
 1860—Dennis Duggan.
 1862—James Green.
 1866—James E. Carpenter.
 1867—C. H. Wight.
 1869—Augustus E. Willson.
 1873—Oliver H. Everett, Frank E. Gavin, Lucien Howe, A. C. Richardson.
 1874—Thomas Cary, H. A. Chisholm, Thomas R. Paxton, Frederick O. Vaille, George Wigglesworth.
 1876—John B. Olmsted.
 1877—A. Lawrence Lowell, Thomas M. Sloane, John F. White.
 1879—Francis Almy, Arthur A. Brooks, Walter Cary, William M. Conant, Prescott Keyes, Stewart Shillito.
 1880—Frederick Almy, George Hibbard, A. K. Muzzey, R. M. Saltonstall.
 1881—George D. Markham, John F. Melcher, DeLancey Rochester, Mars E. Wagar.
 1882—Alfred M. Allen, Elliott H. Pendleton, John A. Storer.
 1883—George Cary, George B. Dewson, Percival J. Eaton, George Nichols.
 1884—Rome G. Brown, Charles B. Davis, Charles Theodore Greve, Wallace I. Keep, James H. McIntosh, Lawrence E. Sexton.
 1885—Charles M. Harrington, Henry M. Williams.
 1886—William C. Boyden, Seward Cary, Robert G. Cook, Odin Roberts, Fred C. Wells.
 1887—Albert T. Perkins, Arthur C. Smith.
 1888—Benjamin Carpenter, Henry L. Gilbert, Edward B. Harvey, George B. Leighton, V. Mott Pierce.
 1889—Edward L. Jellinek, James T. Malone, John D. Merrill.
 1890—Isaac Adler, Clinton T. Brainard, R. H. Coatsworth, Richard Jones, Jr., Shepard Kimberly, Rufus L. MacDuffie, Dwight P. Robinson, Sampson H. Schwarz, Thomas W. Slocum.
 1891—William H. Allen, Frank C. Babbitt, Border Bowman, Frederick W. Burlingham, Benjamin A. Gould, W. G. Meadows, Lewis K. Morse, Minot Simons, M. D. Wilcox.
 1892—Lawrence Barr, Louis E. Desbecker, Alexis I. DuPont, Mitchell D. Follansbee, Horace B. Frost, W. H. Gratwick, William G. Hibbard, T. Clifton Jenkins, Alvin A. Morris, Frederick H. Williams, Stephen M. Wirts, Kay Wood.
 1893—Edward C. Cullinan, Philip B. Goetz, J. Osgood Nichols, Frank S. Sidway, Herbert H. White, James A. Wilder.
 1894—Clifford Nichols, Harry W. Owen, R. G. Rouillard, Otto Starek, Maxwell S. Wheeler.
 1895—Edward M. Adams, Henry A. Bull, Sumner R. Cooper, Thornton K. Lothrop, Philip Nichols, Stephen W. Phillips, Ralph C. Ringwalt, J. Sternfeld.
 1896—Percy H. Booth, William L. S. Brayton, Harry L. Brown, Harry D. Kirkover, E. M.

Grossman, Francis Mason, George W. Mathews, William A. Parker, John L. O'Brian, John C. Ward.

1897—Tylor Field, Irving L. Fisk, Edwin B. Forbes, F. C. Gratwick, N. P. Hallowell, Evan Hollister, Edward E. Jenkins, David E. Mitchell, D. S. Perry, James D. Phillips, William H. Schweppe, Edgar H. Wells, Lombard Williams.

1898—Paul V. Bacon, Charles Jackson, Spencer Kellogg, Jr., Langdon P. Marvin, Frank C. Percival, Philip B. Sawyer, F. A. Vaughan, Eugene Warner, Charles H. Williams.

1899—Henry H. Fish, H. C. Laverack, Ralph Rumery, Edward B. Lee, Charles N. Talbot, Jr., Philip M. Tucker.

1900—Charles Bock, William P. Everts, C. Brooks Hersey, Campbell Humphrey, G. Cook Kimball, Walter Moreland, J. A. Rockwell, Cranston S. Thayer, Charles H. Tilton, Ralph H. Watson.

1901—Horace F. Baker, C. A. Chant, Richard Dexter, H. C. Force, William H. Laverack, Charles K. Robinson, Richard S. Russell, James Sheldon.

1902—Edward E. Franchot, Walter D. Head, John P. Jones, Edward H. Letchworth, R. B. Ogilby, Archer O'Reilly.

1903—W. C. Russell Allen, S. L. Bullivant, A. G. Eldred, Thomas A. Graydon, Richard Inglis, Frank R. Jewett, Howard Kellogg, Porter H. Norton, C. M. Olmsted, Raymond E. Streit, M. G. Torossian, H. L. Warner, John P. Williams, E. D. Wilt, Jr., Helmers B. Wells.

1904—Oliver Goldsmith, Joseph R. Hamlen, Parnely W. Herrick, G. S. Holden, William C. Keough, Thomas N. Metcalf, Walter D. Smith, S. B. Trainer, Arthur Tyng.

1905—Charles F. Blair, Ralph H. Bollard, Chester C. Bolton, Russell W. Bryant, Sidney Curtis, Walter E. Egan, C. M. Hartwell, John F. Henderson, Leo H. Leary, John R. Lewis, W. R. Lord, Frank D. McEnteer, Cecil Martin, Albert W. Rice, James M. Rothwell, Harvey R. Snyder, James O. Stack, Henry Stephens, A. P. L. Turner, Sidney J. Watts, Pearsons Wells, Reginald T. Wheeler.

1906—Lauren Carroll, George H. Field, Lester F. Gilbert, Thomas Gray, Eugene D. Hofeller, James H. Mason, H. A. Taylor, Robert Wheelwright, Guy C. Myers.

1907—Harry B. Clifford, Roland L. O'Brian, John Reynolds, John J. Rowe, Daniel W. Streeter, Gilbert T. Sugden, W. C. Brinton.

1908—H. E. Aulsebrook, Arthur G. Deane, John A. Hadden, Herbert F. Miller, Jr., Welles V. Moot, Harold S. Olmsted, Dayton O. Slater, Rush A. Sloane, Robert J. Summers, Mackey Wells.

1909—Walworth K. Bradbury, E. J. Kovanda, Lawrence K. Lunt, Ellsworth Storrs, W. H. Thompson, Frans A. Thomsson.

1910—Leonard R. Bissell, Francis W. Davis,

John Elder, Harold A. Jewett, Preston T. Large, Jr., George L. Mathewson, Eustace Reynolds, John R. Robinson, Robert E. Rogers, Robert S. Stevens.

1911—Harry S. Bailey, J. W. DeCumbe, Edward B. Green, Jr., Horton H. Heath, Prather S. McDonald, Law, T. M. McKittrick, Jr., S. A. Mott, Albert D. Neal, Gaynor O'Gorman, John Shillito, Frederick C. Stevens, Clifton Taylor, Philip Wickser.

1912—Frederick L. Allen, William J. Askin, Jr., Irving C. Bolton, Newell C. Bolton, Edwin C. Brown, Robert F. Duncan, Fritz Fernow, LL.B., W. H. Heywood, James C. M. Manaway, George B. Murphy, John Simpkins, Eben C. Sprague, Richard B. Wigglesworth.

1913—William H. Baldwin, Charles H. Brent, S.T.D., John M. Bullard, S. M. Felton, B. H. Handy, Henry B. Harrington, Hale G. Knight, S. H. Olmsted.

1914—James H. Lowell, John H. Macleod, Jr., Thomas P. Martin, Ernest V. Moncrieff, George F. Plimpton, Quentin Reynolds, Leonard M. Wright.

1915—T. Jefferson Coolidge, Adrian Ettinger, John S. Fleek, Ralph M. Harrington, Malcolm Logan, H. F. Moncrieff, J. H. Potter, Jr., Dexter P. Rumsey, Howard M. Wertheimer.

1916—John S. N. Sprague, John D. Williams, J. L. Kimberly.

1917—Adrian Block, Robert P. Rodgers, S. C. Welch.

HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS

Dean Briggs, Dean Haskins, Colonel Paul Azan, and Captain H. B. Cabot, '17, were the speakers at the annual spring dinner of the Harvard Club of Paris, held on the evening of May 3, at the Hotel du Palais d'Orsay. Nearly 200 Harvard graduates and undergraduates, representing many divisions of the A. E. F., naval and marine units, the peace delegation, and various military enterprises attended, some coming from as far north as Antwerp and London, as far south as Rome, and some from the Army of Occupation in Germany. Robert Woods Bliss, '00, Counsellor of the American Embassy in Paris, and President of the Harvard Club, was chairman of the meeting.

After describing in an amusing way the changes in life at Harvard since the outbreak of the war, Dean Briggs reminded the gathering that for four years and one half, France, Great Britain, Belgium and Italy had stemmed the tide of fighting Germans before America joined forces. "It was not America that won the war", he said. "She came into the war at the eleventh hour—almost at the eleventh hour and sixtieth minute. She came in with the aid of British ships, and arrived on the soil of France just in the nick of time, just in time to turn the scale. She may

have won the war, but it was just as the last straw would break the camel's back."

Dean Haskins, now engaged as historical expert for the peace delegation, spoke briefly of the great problems of internationalization after the armistice signing, and the necessity of a well-balanced relationship between England, France and America. Colonel Azan, formerly chief of the French Military Mission to Harvard, spoke, in his native tongue, of America's part in the war, and of the necessity of dealing severely with Germany. Captain Cabot spoke briefly about the A. E. F.

Mr. Bliss then proposed three toasts: one to the Presidents of the United States and France, the second to the French poilu; and the third was a silent toast.

Among those present were the following: C. N. Fay, '69, C. I. Barnard, Law '74, L. B. R. Briggs, '75, P. B. Marcou, '76, H. I. Cobb, Jr., '81, F. A. Delano, '85, W. W. Simmons, '86, J. W. Mack, Law '87, G. H. Leonard, '91, F. Ames, Jr., '92, A. S. Hershey, '92, W. E. Rowley, '92, J. L. Coolidge, '95, A. J. Ostheimer, '95, A. M. Patterson, '95, F. R. Jouett, '96, H. G. Wyer, '96, D. Fales, Jr., '97, R. E. Olds, '97, L. Pitts, '97, F. A. Richardson, '97, R. S. Boardman, '98, C. C. Payson, '98, E. Wadsworth, '98, G. C. Ward, '98, H. James, Jr., '99, R. W. Bliss, '00, W. M. Chadbourne, '00, B. A. G. Fuller, '00, R. W. Kauffmann, '00, H. H. Lowry, '00, C. W. Adams, Jr., '01, W. E. Rowley, '02, J. M. Sawyer, '02, A. M. Brown, '03, D. D. L. McGrew, '03, H. I. Cobb, Jr., '04, C. Greenough, '04, G. W. Kretzinger, Law '04, Sidney L. Roberts, '04, F. E. Ames, '05, I. Bowman, '05, F. L. Candee, '05, I. Hayden, '05, G. A. King, Jr., '05, G. C. Lincoln, '05, A. P. Rice, '05, A. H. Sharon, '05, F. Frankfurter, Law '06, R. B. Bradley, '07, C. Brinsmade, '07, C. G. Mayer, Law '07, R. Altrocchi, '08, J. B. Marsh, '08, G. Ware, '08, W. H. Dial, '09, C. P. Howard, '09, P. F. Huidekoper, '09, M. W. Morrill, '09, J. V. L. Morris, '09, M. H. Richardson, '09, E. Angell, '10, C. H. Coffin, '10, S. Gallatti, '10, W. P. Haynes, '10, L. Hill, '10, M. O. Hudson, Law '10, W. White, '10, P. Withington, '10, L. Wulsin, '10, T. H. Barber, '11, H. P. Chapin, '11, W. Clark, '11, G. R. Harding, '11, L. S. Moore, Dv.G. '11, H. C. Ross, '11, G. C. Scott, '11, B. Winthrop, Law '11, C. D. Clifton, '12, S. Hanks, '12, A. F. McLean, '12, V. Morris, '12, R. W. Reilly, '12, W. E. Shepherd, Jr., '12, W. R. Burlingame, '13, A. R. Chandler, '13, C. H. Fabens, '13, J. L. Jones, '13, T. A. Nevins, Law '13, F. H. Canaday, '14, A. S. Cook, '14, A. L. Dunham, '14, W. C. Emmet, '14, R. H. Greenman, '14, M. Hiller, '14, C. Judson, '14, I. Levin, '14, J. Luchini, '14, K. McIntosh, '14, R. McIntosh, '14, N. S. Morris, '14, N. H. Reynolds, Sp. '14, R. E. Rockwood, Gr. '14, C. Smith, '14, A. TenEyck, Law '14, C. H. Wilmerding, '14, J. W. Lucas, '15, T. K. Meloy, '15, F. A. Nagel, Law '15, W. O. Taylor, '15, W. H. Trumbull, '15, G. A. Bowers, G.

B. S. '16, W. Edgar, '16, L. G. Hamersley, '16, G. B. Henderson, '16, J. A. Jeffries, '16, K. McDougall, '16, J. A. McIntyre, Med. '16, C. A. Whitney, '16, S. T. Williamson, '16, E. F. Woodruff '16, G. E. Abbot, '17, J. W. Bell, Gr. '17, H. B. Cabot, Jr., '17, A. Kline, Sp. '17, A. P. Whitaker, Gr. '17, E. C. Wynne, '17, P. Benton, '18, W. Berman, Law '18, E. J. Brebaut, '18, J. B. Cumings, '18, K. M. Elish, '18, A. R. Frey, '18, F. W. Fry, Law '18, W. B. Kahn, Gr. '18, P. F. Le Fevre, '18, J. H. Norweb, '18, C. G. Paulding, '18, M. S. Swanson, '18, P. H. Berryman, '19, J. F. Brown, Jr., '19, C. W. Lippitt, Jr., '19, W. E. Loring, Jr., '19, C. J. Romieux, '19, R. B. Varnum, '19, C. E. Works, '19, D. M. Davies, '20, W. F. Manley, '20, L. A. Perkins, '20, Colonel Paul Azan, Dean C. H. Haskins.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY

The Harvard Club of New York City had its annual meeting on May 23, and elected the following officers: President, Robert P. Perkins, '84; vice-president, Thomas W. Slocum, '90; secretary, Francis Rogers, '91; treasurer, Francis M. Weld, '97.

After the business meeting the club gave a "welcome home" reception to its members who have been in the military or naval service. Francis R. Appleton, '75, the retiring president of the club, addressed them briefly, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, spoke in characteristic fashion of the lessons to be drawn from the war and of the need of preparedness in the future. Short speeches were made also by Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, LL.B. '08, and Major George G. McMurtry, '99, who were the first officers to win the Congressional Medal of Honor in the war against Germany, Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, '09, Lieut. Richard Welling, '80, U. S. N., and Lieut. Col. George Draper, '03, of the Medical Corps.

1900.

The class of 1900 will assemble, June 18, after the Yale baseball game in Cambridge, for water sports and dinner at the house of the Union Boat Club, foot of Chestnut St., Boston, not at the Union Boathouse in Cambridge, as was stated in the BULLETIN of June 5.

Officers of the Geological Club

Officers of the Geological Club for the academic year 1919-20 have been elected as follows: President, Preston E. James, '20, of Brookline; vice-president, Atherton Clark, '22, of Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Eliot C. French, '20, of Canton; treasurer, James G. Woodworth, '22, of Weston; graduate representative, Robert F. Webb, ocC., of Tampa, Fla.

CLYDE LLEWELLYN DAVIS, '13

By T. N. CARVER, PH.D., LL.D., DAVID A. WELLS PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

IN retrospect, my life looks just like Job's, only it seems to have struck me other end first. Job prospered, but was later beset and upset by troubles. Up to the day I graduated from Harvard, the devil tried to thwart me at every turn and succeeded in making me something of a cynic; but since leaving college,



life has been a thrilling and hilarious progression and I have become such an optimist that I frequently have to sit up nights to smile."

Thus the subject of this sketch summarized his life history on page 80 of Report No. 2 of the class of 1913. They who knew him personally will readily understand

that this statement pretty accurately reflects his whole character and attitude toward life. They who doggedly believe that every individual is the product of his environment will have plenty of exercise for their inventive faculties if they try to bring him under their pet theory. Far from being the product of his environment, he always seemed to create his own environment wherever he was. They who came in contact with his breezy, buoyant, and strenuous personality were likely to think that he was himself an environment and, for the time being, at least, about the only environment there was.

He was born on a Kansas farm, near Harveyville, in 1884, when that State was approaching the nadir of its economic fortunes. During his early years, his family was engaged in that grueling struggle against adversity which broke the hearts and wore out the bodies of many western farmers, and embittered the lives of many others. One of his earliest recollections, and one that burned itself into his memory, was sitting with his mother in the spring wagon while his father drove the farm wagon loaded with household furniture as they moved away from the farm which they had lost through the foreclosure of a mortgage.

The depth of this tragedy will never be understood by those who have never had to fight a losing battle against fate. During the period from 1883 to 1897, the stars in their courses fought

against the Kansas farmer. Disaster followed disaster in disheartening succession. The case of the Davis family was only one out of a great many families who saw their farms, which they had literally watered with the sweat of their brows, torn from their possession as by a cosmic force. To have come through those years on a Kansas farm and not to have become a pessimist was a spiritual triumph.

Owing to the severity of the economic struggle, Clyde's higher education was somewhat belated. He had made excellent use, however, of such opportunities as were offered by the country schools of his neighborhood. At the age of fifteen he went to Oklahoma to live with his sister who had drawn a lucky number in the land lottery, when the Indian lands were opened up to settlement. While there he taught school for two years. At the age of eighteen he entered the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan., where he remained for three years. He completed his preparation for Harvard at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.

He entered Harvard with the class of 1914 in the fall of 1910, but finished in three years, graduating in 1913. Few men in recent years have made a deeper impression on their instructors. While in Kansas he had made something of a reputation in football by sheer grit and fire, but his slight bodily frame was mechanically incapable of meeting the requirements of that game in a large university. This was his only real disappointment in college,—everything else came easily to him.

My first personal acquaintance with him came in the spring of 1913. I was preparing to leave for Washington to take up the work of rural organization and marketing in the Department of Agriculture. He and Roger Treat, '13, came to see me with a plan for carrying moving pictures, with educational films, into the rural districts. While I was somewhat in doubt as to the feasibility of the project, I at once made up my mind that if any one could make it succeed, these two youngsters could.

They were sent into some of the most backward districts of the South where their work was successful to a sensational degree, though it was something of a strain upon the bureaucratic rules of the Department. At the end of the year Roger Treat returned to the University for graduate work, but Clyde Davis became secretary of the Sand Hills, N. C., Board of Trade. Roger Derby, '05, who had developed into a rural statesman of the highest order, was planning an organization

of the agricultural interests of that section. He had heard Clyde give one of his movie lectures and at once picked him out as the man to act as secretary and field manager of the organization.

Regarding that organization, Theodore Roosevelt spoke in the highest terms in his essay on "The Farmer", which appears in his book entitled "The Foes of Our Own Household." On page 210 he says:

"The board employs a secretary, who is also a farm demonstrator—agent for the whole section—a farmer's boy, the son of a poor Kansas farmer, who has worked his way through college, and knows his subject from the ground up no less than from above down. In a recent paper this gentleman put what he was striving to do so well, and what he says is so applicable to so many country communities that I cannot forbear quoting it:

"Whenever the late Marcus Tully Cicero emptied the Roman Senate in order to fill a modern text-book, he usually devoted a considerable part of his speech to matters which he said, 'I shall pass over in silence.' You have asked me to talk about the use of the local paper in community development. I think I have something to say about the use of the local paper; but just what to do in order to develop a community is a subject that 'I shall pass over in silence.' We Sand Hillers are making progress, and much that we are doing is, we trust, worthy of being put into operation elsewhere. If any of you care to know just what we think most worth doing for the development of our section, I will be glad to give you a copy of a circular letter written to the members of the Sand Hills Board of Trade. From it you will learn that we divide our work into two parts. The first is the stimulating of immigration by means of advertising. To get our section before the eyes of prospective buyers we have used booklets, magazines, lectures, lantern slides, and exhibits. The second and more important part of our work is to prevent emigration by making our community a place which people cannot afford to leave. The first step toward the accomplishment of this is to work out more profitable methods of crop production, less expensive ways of marketing, and all else that makes for prosperity, for as wise old Dr. Knapp persistently pointed out, without prosperity all else must fail.

"But this is not enough. The philosophy of the belly will never get a community very far. Statistics prove this, for we find that where farm and village people are making money the fastest there they are going to the cities the fastest, because in the cities they find schools, household comforts, entertainment, society, and other things for which they wish to spend their money while they are well; and when they are sick in the cities they can find something more than ante-

diluvian hospital facilities at something less than multi-millionaire prices. That is why we are working so hard to improve our rural schools, build up a successful farm life school, establish our hospital, get public health work going, and to do all else that is mentioned in this circular letter, and which I, like Cicero, now that I have stated the matter pretty fully, shall not mention but shall pass over in silence."

His irresistible personality made him as popular with the Sand Hills farmers as it had made him with his Harvard professors. I remember attending a meeting near Pinchurst in the interest of a farm life school which he and Roger Derby were promoting. Several other speakers from the outside were present, including the State Superintendent of Instruction. I noticed, however, that the eyes of the audience were always fixed upon Davis. While the crowd was gathering, I heard one stalwart countryman say to another, pointing to Davis, "That's Clyde Davis. I hope he'll speak. He'll put all these furrin speakers in the shade."

He was as enthusiastic over his rural work as any one could well be, and several times declined very flattering and remunerative offers in order to remain with his beloved Sand Hillers. Nevertheless he was by nature cut out for a literary career. For a time he compromised between his rival interests by accepting the editorship of the *Moore County News*. This enabled him to preserve his rural contact, and at the same time gave him a chance to write. That local paper soon began to attract attention outside the county. It was not long, therefore, before he was offered a position on the editorial staff of the *World's Work*, a position so attractive that he could not really afford to decline it. He took up this work in February, 1918, but his new and promising career was cut short by pneumonia, to which he succumbed on Jan. 22, 1919.

He could repeat from memory much of Virgil and most of the Odes of Horace which he had read in preparation for college. One of his favorite pastimes was, when time permitted, to write paraphrases of the portions which he could remember. I have read some of these paraphrases with great delight, and I sincerely hope that they may be published for the delight of others. A characteristic episode in his life was the writing of an ode to The Canning Club Girl, while attending a meeting in Texas in the interest of Girls' Canning Club work. That he was under extraordinary inspiration may be gathered from the fact that he afterwards married the girl who presided over the meeting, Miss Bernice Carter, whom he there met for the first time.

Those who knew and loved him will value this episode, not only because it illustrates his versatility and irrepressibility, but also because it illustrates his freedom from the twin vices of indecision and procrastination.

No one could know him and remain indifferent to his bubbling good nature, his whimsical ways of saying things, and his incisive originality. Of deeper value than these, however, was his warm affection for all his friends and chums, his unswerving loyalty to everything good and fine, his complete freedom from meanness or even bitter-

ness, and his irrepressible cheerfulness which did not desert him, even when he knew that he was going to leave all the cheerfulness, beauty, and love which he had known. But, alter all, Clyde Davis will still manage to find cheerfulness, beauty and love wherever he is, because he will create them.

THE ARTILLERY UNIT AT HARVARD

A PART of the equipment to be used next fall in the work of the field artillery unit at Harvard has arrived in Cambridge, and two of the 3-inch guns have been placed in front of the Widener Library. The rest of the equipment will be received in a few days.

When the unit begins its operations it will have the complete outfit of a 3-inch battery, namely, four guns, 12 caissons, two 5-inch tractors of the caterpillar type, four large-size Browning machine guns, a reel-cart holding several miles of telephone wire, portable switch-boards and field telephones, range-finders, telescopes, and many other instruments and implements.

Five horses have already been received and

16 will come from Camp Devens; the unit has also an order for 40 additional horses.

Major Franklin L. Miller, Field Artillery, U. S. A., has arrived in Cambridge to take charge of the military bureau during the absence of Colonel Goetz, who is now receiving instruction in France. Upon the return of Colonel Goetz in the autumn, Major Miller will become assistant commandant.

Major Miller comes from Kansas City, Mo., where he has been assistant district inspector of the Reserve Officers' Training Camp. During the summer he proposes to inaugurate a voluntary riding class, and hopes to train the students in riding, "jumping horses", and playing polo.



COLLEGE EDUCATION AS TESTED BY WAR

THE following is an address delivered by Professor Clifford H. Moore, of the Department of the Classics, at a recent meeting in the Epworth Methodist Church in Cambridge:

When the Central Powers of Europe suddenly precipitated war in early August, 1914, men and institutions everywhere were subjected to unexpected strains and trials. Some individuals who had been regarded as strong, broke down; a much larger number displayed powers which few had supposed them to possess. On the whole, men met the crisis well; and the long struggle since, from which we hope that we are now emerging, has brought out the nobler characteristics of our race. Belgium's noble answer to a proposal of dishonor; the determination and self-control of France; the quick response of Great Britain to duty's first call, and the unyielding tenacity which she and her colonies have continuously displayed—all these have impressed us profoundly.

We have seen our own nation rise at last, though late, to a sense of its responsibilities, and with splendid enthusiasm go to the aid of those who so long had been protecting us; and finally, we have had the satisfaction of seeing the brutal aggressors acknowledge themselves beaten. Now all the past four years and a half have been years that have tested in fire our faiths and our institutions—not least of all our systems of education, for we have been able to see how far our education has trained men to meet the needs of such a crisis as this. In what I am going to say, I shall confine myself almost wholly to so-called "higher" education.

Education of the kind I name may be roughly divided into technical and general education. Technical education is that which trains directly for an occupation or profession. Such is the work, for example, of the Harvard Engineering School, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or, at a somewhat different grade, of the Rindge Manual Training School, the Wentworth Institute, and, in fact, of law schools, medical schools, and so forth, everywhere. The general, or liberal, type of education is that offered by Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges and by similar institutions, although I am sorry to say, some students and some older people turn, so far as they may, the opportunities for a general education to purely technical ends.

Now, if a group of intelligent and well-informed people had been asked in August, 1914, how these two types of education would stand the

tests to be imposed by the war, I think that the majority would have said without hesitation that they were sure that our technical education would prove its high worth. With regard to the general or liberal education, I fancy that there would have been some hesitation: we knew that the conditions of war are so unusual and require so much technical knowledge immediately available, that many of us would have hesitated to prophesy that the man with the general education would prove highly useful as a result of the training he had received.

What, then, do we demand of a man, educated by any system, in ordinary life, and especially in a crisis such as the war brought? We may, perhaps, limit our answer to three things:

- (1). Knowledge of pertinent facts and of proper methods of work.
- (2). Accuracy of observation and skill in the use of knowledge previously gained and of facts recently observed.
- (3). Trained intelligence and adaptability—the power to detect the new problem and to solve it.

Of course there are many other things we might name, but is it not true that, on the whole, these three heads include the human qualities and powers most essential to usefulness? Let us look, then, at these things a little more closely.

First: knowledge. It would be absurd to dwell on this point if it were not unfortunately true that there are a good many well-meaning people in this world who seem to think that of all man's possible possessions, real knowledge is one of the least significant; but happily you and I can agree that a knowledge of pertinent facts and methods is necessary in every useful branch of human activity. It is one of the chief characteristics and one of the best elements of technical education at every stage, that it aims to provide the student with exactly that knowledge which he needs to practise the particular handicraft, art, or profession for which he is being trained. Such technical knowledge is essential to the community, and highly valuable to the possessor, especially when a sudden and insistent call comes for men to practise some profession, trade, or craft important for the nation.

Now, on the whole, the technical knowledge given by our professional schools of many grades proved promptly useful under the tests which the war applied. And furthermore, to digress for a moment, we learned that many kinds of technical knowledge—the kinds required in the trades and in many arts—and the skill to apply that knowledge, can be quickly acquired. In many train-

ing camps and technical schools there were men organized in Group B, so-called, who were being trained to become iron workers, automobile mechanics, carpenters, and so on through a wide range of important trades; and it was found that under proper conditions, men who had had no previous training whatsoever in the craft which they were to practise, could be turned into skillful workmen, in some cases more skilled than many who had followed the trades for years without proper direction. This is an important discovery which should be of great significance for our future industrial life.

Or let us look at another example. When we entered the war, it was necessary for us to train rapidly a very large number of officers. Now, the teaching done in our Officers' Training Camps was often poor, and the schedules were overcrowded; but it should be said that the material was unusually good. We all know that in a surprisingly short time a great many officers were turned out, not fully trained, of course, but equipped with sufficient knowledge to enable them to give a glorious account of themselves; and often to hold their own with, or sometimes to surpass, men trained at West Point and Annapolis.

When we turn to those activities which, like the many forms of engineering, require elaborate and varied knowledge, we naturally recognize that no rapid and concentrated training can take the place of the long periods of study which have been established by experience. In such fields the graduates of our advanced technical schools proved their worth and showed that they had in high degree the knowledge and the skill demanded. Yet it is important to note that even in the fields of engineering, the men trained in the broad principles of science—the men of pure science, or the "theorists", as they are sometimes called—proved more useful as leaders and directors than those who had been trained chiefly in applied science, that is, to "practical" ends. To this point I shall return later.

The second demand made of education is accuracy, combined with skill. Accuracy is one of the rarest possessions in the world. I think that Dr. Eliot told you a week ago of the experiment which was made some time since to determine how accurately a group of highly trained and successful men could observe and describe a simple transaction carried out before them. You, who heard him, know that practically every one of that picked group failed at some point. The experiment was certainly depressing, for if judges, lawyers, teachers, and business men cannot see accurately and describe clearly, what can we expect of the great mass of mankind! Try an experiment for yourself. See what proportion of children, or of older people, can learn accurately a simple rule, except after repeated trials, or have the skill to apply the rule when finally learned;

and then subject your victims, or better, let yourself be subjected, to a test of accuracy in observation, such as Dr. Eliot described. The experience will provide food for humble reflection.

Undoubtedly our education of every sort has failed to train adequately in us this power, which is of prime importance. Improvement will come when teachers are more kindly insistent, and when parents cease to fear that their precious children will be injured by having their minds really trained; or perhaps I should say, when the average parent comes to take an intelligent interest in the education of his child, so that he will wish his boy or girl to be able to meet the standard which he daily demands of his office boy. We have a long way to go. Do not imagine that this or that subject of study is going to provide what is needed, for every subject gives the means by which we can be trained to accuracy; the fault is not in the thing, but in us.

When we turn to the question of skill, we can give a more favorable account. We have seen miracles performed. The mind refuses to grasp the tremendous output of this country, and accepts as an accomplishment past all understanding the rapid transportation of 2,000,000 to Europe and the supplying of that multitude. No wonder the Germans proved that that thing could not be done; when I read their proof, after we had done it, I was convinced myself that it was impossible. In one of the many committees appointed last year to do a piece of work quickly, one member exclaimed:

"This thing is impossible."

"Of course it is", another member answered, "that is what we are appointed for."

And the thing was done. The accomplishment of the impossible in an incredibly short space of time has become a commonplace in this war. The skill of men has proved to be great. But it is sad to think how much skill has been wasted because accurate knowledge was lacking.

Now, as to the third thing required of the educated man—intelligence and adaptability. Intelligence is the gift of God, and cannot be put into a person who is not endowed with it; but, if present, it can be trained, and trained intelligence means adaptability. The degree of the individual's usefulness will naturally depend on his natural endowment and the excellence of the training which he has received; but he will be most useful who can turn his trained intelligence to the successful solution of new problems—yes, more than that, to the discovery of the problems themselves. There are plenty of men to solve most problems when the problems are clearly and fully stated; what we need is men who can see what the problems are—prophets, seers, and leaders. If I may use an illustration which is a favorite with President Lowell, I would remind you that when King Belshazzar at his feast was terrified by the writing on the wall, not one of his

wise men could read it, still less interpret the meaning thereof. But Daniel read and interpreted the king's fate. He had the ability to see, to read the signs, and to solve. We shall all agree that we need more Daniels in peace and war alike.

If we are asked what kinds of education will make men most keen-sighted and adaptable, we must reply that there are many kinds which will do this, and that no one kind of education is the best for all. To go into detail here is impossible, but we may fairly inquire how the technical type of education compared with the general type when tested by the crisis. Of course, we must always remember that technical education is the superior whenever a particular piece of work is to be done in the approved way; but the man whose training has been chiefly technical, or practical, is too often bound by tradition, is too inclined to do the job in the way it has always been done, and does not easily turn to new methods and bold devices.

Who, then, were chiefly responsible for the marvelous accomplishments of the war, is a question which you may well ask. The answer is that in the field of science it was our men of pure science, the theorists of our colleges, the men of broad and liberal training, rather than those whose equipment was in applied science. In transportation, commerce, supply, and so forth, the same type of men directed; their training had been gained in many ways, but its nature was essentially the same.

In war, the graduates of West Point and Annapolis, the technical men, too often showed themselves unable to learn the lessons of the earlier years of the conflict, or to appreciate the fact that this war offered new problems for solution. In very truth, it was hard to make some military officials realize that anything had happened since the Spanish-American War; so difficult was this that even after our higher officers had had opportunities here and in France to learn new methods, they sometimes failed to use them. A young officer who saw service in both the British and American armies said that when the troops went over the top at —, they were sent over in a formation worthy of 1862, in spite of all that the younger officers could do. To say this is not to underestimate the brilliant and wise work done by many individuals.

But how stands the general kind of education, the so-called liberal education, after the war? Now, any education worthy of the name "liberal" will make us somewhat acquainted with the principles of nature, that is, with science and mathematics; with man's accomplishments as recorded in history; and especially with what man has thought and said as embodied in philosophy and literature. This is the education which our colleges generally try to give, and which, on the whole, they succeed in giving, in spite of ingen-

ious efforts to omit or escape some parts of it. Such education enlarges the mind and makes its possessor adaptable to the demands of his world. But many have doubted whether such education was practical, have actually regarded it as wholly ornamental; and even now many, who have not read the lessons of this war aright, declare that it must be replaced by vocational and technical training.

Yet if there is one thing touching education which has been proved by this war, it is that the liberal type of training is often the most practical. Indeed, our colleges have received a remarkable vindication in the work of their graduates during this war. It was not mere chance that so large a proportion of the men who won commissions in our training camps and schools came from our colleges, or that so much of the important work outside the fighting forces was done by men from the same source. College men proved themselves readily adaptable, keen-minded, and efficient; as a young woman put the case, quite unaware of the significance of her words, "they showed that they could do things which they had never been taught to do." They could discover the problem and they could solve it.

I myself saw great numbers of college men and women doing work which they had never done before with great efficiency and despatch. In other words, they showed the value of trained minds. Therefore, we may rest assured that our colleges are on the right track, and that the task before us is not that of changing the nature of the education which they have been giving, but that of making that training still more effective.

When I say this, I am not decrying technical or vocational education. Such action would be absurd, for it is an evident fact that our world needs both types of training. You may be confident that if you are pursuing in the right way a college education, you are not only storing up riches for yourselves, but you are also training yourselves to be efficient and practical members of society.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL

The following members of the Faculty make up the Administrative Board of the Harvard Engineering School: Hector J. Hughes, Professor of Civil Engineering, chairman; Henry L. Smith, Professor of Mining and Metallurgy; George C. Whipple, Gordon McKay Professor of Sanitary Engineering; Comfort A. Adams, Abbott and James Lawrence Professor of Engineering and Dean of the Engineering School; Lionel S. Marks, Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Gregory P. Baxter, Professor of Chemistry.

The Board has charge of the administrative work of this recently-established department of the University.

CANDIDATES FOR OVERSEERS

The postal ballot for the nomination of candidates for the Board of Overseers resulted in the selection of the following graduates, whose names are here arranged in the order of the number of votes they received:

Owen Wister, '82, of Philadelphia, Pa.
 Thomas William Lamont, '92, of New York City.
 Julian William Mack, LL.B. '87, of Washington, D. C.
 Edward Hickling Bradford, '69, of Boston.
 Ellery Sedgwick, '94, of Boston.
 John Downer Pennock, '83, of Syracuse, N. Y.
 Henry Pennypacker, '88, of Boston.
 Benjamin Joy, '05, of Boston.
 Howard Coonley, '99, of Boston.
 Grenville Clark, '03, of New York City.

The total number of ballots received was 4,854, of which 73 were invalid. The corresponding figures for last year were 4,518 and 102, and for the year before, 5,580 and 114.

GRENVILLE CLARK FOR OVERSEER

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The younger graduates now rounding into responsibility could have no better representative on the Board of Overseers than Lieut. Col. Grenville Clark, '03. In College, Clark combined intelligent enjoyment of social opportunities and active participation in student activities with academic achievement. At the New York bar his attainments have been substantial. What began to single him out was his conspicuous leadership in the Plattsburg movement. Probably no single individual is so responsible for the creation of that officers' training agency which gave to so many graduates their chance to render the service in which the University takes deepest pride. Against his inclination he was called to Washington, because of his demonstrated ability as an organizer, and there rendered widely-commended service in the War Department personnel work. He then became a driving force in the work of mobilizing the colleges of the country for war activities. Clark's constructive patriotism and intelligently-directed enthusiasm would be of sure value in shaping the University developments which are demanded by the times.

ARTHUR A. BALLANTINE, '04.

DINNER TO COLONEL RAND, '88

Colonel William Rand, '88, of New York, who has returned from France after a year and a half in the Judge Advocate General's Department, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Knickerbocker Club, New York City, May 24. He gave an account of his work abroad. Among those present were:

C. H. Baldwin, '88, C. E. Barrow, '87, C. T. Brainard, '90, J. C. Breckinridge, '94, F. G. Caffey, '91, M. B. Clarke, '88, F. P. Clement, '88, E. C. Cullinan, '93, W. P. Daniels, '88, F. C. DeVeau, '87, G. B. deGersdorff, '88, A. C. Jackson, '88, T. S. Jerome, Law '87, G. B. Leighton, '88, W. B. Lord, '88, J. C. McCall, '99, R. L. MacDuffie, '90, F. S. Marden, '88, T. W. Slocum, '90, B. T. Tilton, '90, P. D. Trafford, '89, H. K. Vingut, '90, H. S. Wardner, '88, J. F. Workum, '88.

HARVARD TWICE DEFEATED

Brown defeated Harvard, 6 runs to 2, in the baseball game on Soldiers Field, June 4. Mistakes in fielding, lack of "pinch-hitting", and weakness in the box were responsible for losing the second game to Brown this year. Hardell pitched well until the seventh inning, when he allowed two hits. The rest of the game was pitched by Washburn, Felton, and Bullard, none of whom was able to hold Brown. Twice in the last four innings the Harvard team filled the bases, but was unable to score more than a single run under such favorable prospects.

Harvard's run in the first inning was made by Hallowell, who got to second on a sacrifice hit by Emmons, reached third on a fielder's choice that put out Perkins, and stole home when the Brown pitcher tried to catch Knowles at first base. Frothingham scored the second Harvard run, and distinguished himself during the game with two single and one three-base hits.

Holy Cross defeated Harvard for the second time this year at Worcester, June 7, by a score of 2 runs to 0. The game was a pitchers' battle between Felton of Harvard and Gill of Holy Cross. Gill was the steadier pitcher of the two. Holy Cross scored one run in the third inning, and one in the eighth when Gagnon made a third strike off a wild pitch, and got to first base. Gill allowed four hits during the game, and Felton, five, but the latter made one or two costly errors.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR FARLOW

Professor William Gibson Farlow, '66, died at Cambridge, June 3. Dr. Farlow had been for many years Professor of Cryptogamic Botany at Harvard and one of the most eminent scientists of the University; his name and reputation were as well known in Europe as in America, and he was a member of the prominent learned societies of the world. After his graduation from College he entered the Harvard Medical School, and received the degree of M.D. in 1870; but botany interested him more than medicine, and he adopted the former subject as the field of his life-work. He was assistant in botany at Harvard from 1870 to 1872, assistant professor from 1874 to 1879, and was made Professor of Cryptogamic Botany in 1879. He held that post until his death, continually in active service. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1896, from the University of Glasgow in 1901, from the University of Wisconsin in 1904, and the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Upsala, Sweden, in 1907. In 1900 Professor Farlow married Miss Lillian Horsford, who survives him.

ROBERT BACON, '80

A great deal has been written and said about Robert Bacon, '80, in the last few days. The BULLETIN is privileged to print the following letter written by Bishop Brent, who, during the last many months, was very closely affiliated with Mr. Bacon in his service in France:

Bishop's House,
Buffalo, N. Y.,
67 Irving Place,
30 May, 1919.

Dear Mrs. Bacon:

I have just had the sad news. You have a whole army of men grieving with you. How deep your loss is we have some clear understanding of because your husband was our friend. No truer servant of the country ever breathed. And what he did for the Allied cause I know perhaps as well as anyone, for it was my good fortune to be with him much. He had no thought for anything except the issue of the struggle for the right. His devotion to the French and the British, and his understanding of both nations, made him a bond of union between them and us of a character and a strength which it would be hard to overvalue. I happened to be with him during the darkest days, when he was overborne with grief and pain. British leaders clung to him. He embodied the dauntless courage and intelligent sympathy of America, at times, more than any other one person. He has given his life for the cause as truly as if a bullet has laid him low, for I saw,

and many others saw, that he was exhausting his vitality in his unremitting service. Now he has joined those who have achieved—his chief, Roosevelt, and all those gallant comrades who fell at the front and whose fate he almost coveted. The last time I saw him he spent the night at my house in Chaumont—the house which against my expostulations he insisted on retaining for me and where for several months before I was commissioned I was his guest. At that time he was longing to get home to you and talked much about you. His strength was always subordinated to his extraordinary gentleness. I loved to be with him, noble, loyal-hearted knight that he was.

There is nothing that can fill the gap that his going has made. But there is nothing that can undo or tarnish his great record. His life is embedded in the life of the country and the world of men. He lives a hero with the heroes.

I try to think of him as he is now in his new life beyond the grave. He is all that he was. His unflickering love moves out toward you and his children in its undimmed flame. Death can do nothing to weaken the knot of love that ties life to life. I am so thankful that you were all together when he went; and to have gone at this moment is not unfitting. He has finished the biggest undertaking of his life and rest comes after labor.

May God bless and comfort all of you, dear Mrs. Bacon.

Always sincerely your friend,
C. H. BRENT.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The Lloyd McKim Garrison Prize for the best poem on subjects announced by a committee of the Department of English will not be awarded this year. In the opinion of the judges—Professors Barrett Wendell, G. P. Baker, and J. L. Lowes—none of the poems submitted this year has sufficient merit.

During the academic year 1918-19, 160 undergraduates engaged in social service work under the auspices of the Social Service Committee of the Phillips Brooks House Association. The figure is slightly smaller than that for 1917. Work among boys' clubs interested 129 men.

Professor Edwin H. Hall's personal recollections of the late Dean Wallace C. Sabine, '88, of the Graduate School of Applied Science, have been reprinted from the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* in a booklet which is ready for distribution at 2 University Hall.

Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, head of the American Commission at Vienna, will sail for the United States soon after he has submitted his report in Paris. He was one of the Harvard professors chosen to furnish the Peace Conference with special information about various countries.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association on request will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'53—President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot has been elected a member of the board of trustees of the National Parks Association, which was organized at Washington, D. C., May 29, to stimulate interest in our National Parks.

'70—William G. Hale has retired as head of the Department of Latin at the University of Chicago.

'77—President A. Lawrence Lowell has been elected a member of the board of trustees of the National Parks Association, organized at Washington, May 29.

'97—Roswell P. Angier has resumed his post as director of the Psychological Laboratory at Yale University. His address is 140 Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn.

'99—Arthur Adams's address is 112 Pinckney St., Boston. He has been serving as a lieutenant on the U. S. S. "Kwasind."

'99—George A. Goodridge is executive secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Westfield, Mass.

'01—David Perham's address is 14 Court St., Arlington, Mass.

'01—Roger D. Swaim's address is 60 State St., Boston.

'01—The marriage of Louis E. Wardwell to Miss May Eastman Hitchcock, of Boston, has been announced.

'01—Harold Winslow's address is 689 County St., New Bedford, Mass.

'09—Stanley C. Whipple is advertising representative of the Curtis Publishing Co., 30 State St., Boston.

'10—William E. Dickinson, who has been an ensign in the U. S. Navy, has returned to the Western Union Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York City, and is now in the legal department.

'10—Samuel C. Lawrence is with the Atlantic Paper & Pulp Corporation, Savannah, Ga.

'10—F. Burnham McLeary, who has been with the U. S. Central Bureau of Planning and Statistics, Washington, D. C., is on the editorial staff of *Printer's Ink*, New York City.

'11—Maxwell Steinhardt, LL.B. '13, has resumed the general practice of law with Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, at 31 Nassau St., New York City.

'12—Hugh L. Gaddis, who was a major in the 311th Field Artillery, 79th Division, U. S. A., was discharged at St. Aignan, France, May 3, and is again with the International Harvester Co. His address is 13 Rue d'Arenberg, Brussels, Belgium.

'12—Robinson Murray is with N. W. Ayer &

Son, advertising, Philadelphia. He was a captain in the Infantry, U. S. A.

'13—Roger W. Eckfeldt, who was captain in the 102d Field Artillery, 26th Division, A. E. F., returned from France, April 10. His address is temporarily 25 Coolidge Hill Road, Cambridge.

'13—A son, Alexander Eliot, was born, April 28, to Samuel A. Eliot, Jr., and Ethel (Cook) Eliot.

'13—George N. Thompson, formerly a 2d lieutenant of Infantry, U. S. A., is a salesman for James H. Rhoades & Co., investments, New York and Boston. Thompson's home address is 7 Locust Ave., Lexington, Mass.

'14—Robert St.B. Boyd is assistant to the treasurer of Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass. His home address remains 17 Marsh St., Dedham, Mass. Boyd was a 1st lieutenant in the 146th Machine Gun Battalion during the war.

'14—The engagement of Burgess A. Edwards to Miss Jean Chandler Lawson has been announced. Edwards has just returned from France, where he held the commission of captain in the Field Artillery. He commanded Battery B, 302d Field Artillery from the time of its formation in 1917.

'14—Aldrich Taylor, who was personnel adjutant and captain in the 303d Field Artillery, A. E. F., is cost accountant with Lockwood, Greene & Co., managers, 60 Federal St., Boston.

'15—Chester W. Jenks was married at Brookline, June 2, to Miss Ruth Howard.

'15—Malcolm J. Logan is with the Eliot Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass. His address in Brockton is 17 Waverly St., but his permanent address remains 560 Broadway, South Boston. Logan, who is secretary of his class, was a 1st lieutenant of Infantry in the Army.

'15—Carleton B. Sherwood, the infant son of Philip H. Sherwood and Elsie (Burr) Sherwood, died, May 30.

'15—Richard Whittall is with the Pennsylvania Railroad, Wilmington, Del. He was an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

Gr. '15-16—Harold J. Swezey, who was an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, assigned as an inspector of powder, is in the sales department of the DuPont Chemical Works. His present address is 1718 West Fourth St., Wilmington, Del.

'16—The engagement of Joseph C. Merriam and Miss Dorothy M. Heafield, of Chicago, is announced.

M.B.A. '16—Myles Standish, Jr., A.B. (Bowdoin) '14, who was a sergeant with Base Hospital

No. 6, overseas, is with Estabrook & Co., bankers, 15 State St., Boston.

Gr. Business, '16-17—Earl W. Riddell is with the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Woodstock, N. H.

'17—William T. Gorton who was in the Ambulance Service in France, is with the International Motors Co., Allentown, Pa.

'17—L. Prescott Grover was married, April 26, at St. Paul's Chapel, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., to Miss Jo Phillips Stuart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, and granddaughter of the Confederate General of that name.

'17—G. Ernest Porteck is with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

LL.B. '17—The engagement of Edward S. Bentley, A.B. (Yale) '14, to Miss Dorothy Anderson, of Cedarhurst, L. I., has been announced. Bentley has recently received his discharge from the Army, in which he served as a captain of Infantry.

A.M. '17—The engagement of Robert S. Thomson and Miss Alice Helen MacLeod of Cambridge, is announced. Thomson has recently returned from 21 months' service overseas with the United States Army Ambulance Corps. He received the Italian War Cross for service with the Italian Army in Belgium, and the *Croix de Guerre* for heroic service at Chalons-sur-Marne.

'18—Arthur H. Hayden is with the International Mercantile Marine Co., 9 Broadway, New York City. His mailing address is the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St., New York City. Hayden was an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force during the war.

'18—Winthrop E. Sullivan is with the California Fruit Distributors, Boston. His home address is 25 Otis St., Watertown, Mass. Sullivan recently received his discharge from the Army, in which he held a 2d lieutenant's commission.

'18—The engagement of Grantley W. Taylor and Miss Mary-Low Ryce, of New York City, has been announced.

'19—The engagement of William E. Fuller and

Miss Ethel Kidder, of Assonet, Mass., has been announced. Fuller was commissioned a 2d lieutenant from the Plattsburg camp last summer, and was at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., at the time of the signing of the armistice.

NECROLOGY

'58—GEORGE WASHINGTON COPP NOBLE, A.M. '63. Died at Cambridge, June 7.—For a time after graduation he was a proctor and tutor at Harvard. After receiving his A.M. degree he became professor of Latin at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., where he taught for two years. In 1866 he returned to Boston and opened Noble's School at 2½ Pemberton Square. Later he took his son-in-law, the late James J. Greenough, '82, into partnership, and the school became Noble & Greenough's. Mr. Noble was a member of the Board of Overseers from 1868 to 1878. He is survived by a daughter and two sons, Francis L. H. Noble, '88, and George Noble, '98.

'64—HORACE PARKER CHANDLER, A.M. '67. Died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 7.—After graduation he studied law in Chicago, and became a member of the law-book publishing firm of C. B. Myers & Chandler, of that city. In 1869 he returned to Boston and engaged in the real estate and publishing business. He edited various periodicals and was a frequent contributor to the Boston *Advertiser*. He is survived by two daughters, and three sons, two of whom are James M. Chandler, Bussey '02-03, and Peleg W. Chandler, Bussey '02-03.

'93—ROBERT PENDLETON BOWLER, LL.B. '96. Died May 28.—He was legal attaché at the United States embassy at Madrid during the Spanish War. He then returned to the United States and took up the development of coal lands, and the manufacture of coke in Virginia and Kentucky. Later he became president of the Moa Bay Iron Co., of New York City.

'95—PLINIO DA SILVA PRADO. Died at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 28, 1918.—For a time he was in the coffee business at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

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John D. Merrill, '89, *Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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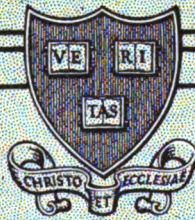
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



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Number 37

COLLEGE EDUCATION DURING
THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD
BY
PRESIDENT EMERITUS ELIOT

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919.

NUMBER 37.

News and Views

Summer Reading. The abridged list of the "outside reading" of Professor Child while he was an undergraduate at Harvard, given on a later page of this issue, speaks emphatically from the kind of reading that maketh a full man. Child was undoubtedly an exception in his own day, but we cannot help wondering whether any exception, remotely resembling him, is to be found in our time. We should like to ask a picked group of collegians of the 1919 model to come into the BULLETIN office next October, and, turning back to the summaries of Professor Child's reading in the vacations of 1843, 1844, and 1845, produce the modern equivalent in the way of improving the opportunities of the summer. The chances are that the very best of the reports from such an experiment would reveal a great deal of hard work in a single direction, but nothing like the all-embracing discursiveness, evidently from the mere love of the thing, which characterized the reading of this student of seventy-five years ago.

This is the contrast to be remembered when the air is rent with lamentations that there are so few Childs, Nortons, and the like, in the teaching fraternity of today. Teachers of their type were not brought to Harvard and other colleges because they were deliberately picked as superior to teachers of another type. The conditions of their time produced them and not our modern specialists. The con-

ditions of this time do not produce them—at least in anything like the completeness of that earlier day. When one of them does appear on the academic horizon, let him be cherished as a rare specimen of a disappearing type. The banks of Matthew Arnold's "river of Time" kept growing more distant and less interesting as man the wanderer travelled down stream, but there were "murmurs and scents of the infinite sea" at the end; and the end in educational matters is not yet.

* * *

The Rules for Election Once More. Further comment on the new rules for the choice of electives may smack of undue insistence on a topic which is for most readers of the BULLETIN a bit remote. As graduates, they go their happy way, free from all prescriptions and requirements. Other bonds they know, but the bonds of the College office they have escaped. Yet they will surely revive their interest in these matters of the past when the question is not of detail but of principle. It is the principle of the new rules that the BULLETIN would insist upon, and we make sure of the interest of every graduate when we say that these rules seem to us to be, in principle, actually a permanent solution of the problem of election of courses in college.

President Eliot dealt the idea of prescription a final blow when he delivered his inaugural address in 1869. Long ago as that now seems, his words are as fresh and meaningful today as they were then.

"When the revelation of his own peculiar taste and capacity comes to a young man, let him reverently give it welcome, thank God, and take courage. Thereafter he knows his way to happy, enthusiastic work, and, God willing, to usefulness and success." The brilliant defence of the elective system in that remarkable address established the principle of election as a permanent foundation-stone for the administration of college studies. The new rules are built upon this stone, but they are built better than the absolutely "free" elective system which grew up in President Eliot's day. President Eliot said in his inaugural, "For the individual, concentration, and the highest development of his own peculiar faculty, is the only prudence." The new rules make election serve its real purpose. It can no longer be mere license to follow fancy or to seek the easiest way. Election now means the choice of a field in which one shall actually specialize and in which he must take not only a series of course examinations but a general examination as well. The choice is free; but the student must really make his plans for "concentration and the highest development of his own peculiar faculty."

But specialization does not take the whole time of the student in college. In his free courses shall he be entirely unlimited in his choice? Has the college no responsibility for the breadth and balance of his program of studies? Here President Lowell has made his most significant contribution to the pedagogics of the American college. In the rule for "concentration" he supplemented and made more effective the elective system already in existence. In the rule for "distribution" he added a new principle—the principle of "all-round-ness." The new rules bring out the meaning of this principle also. Before, under the group system, a student might choose a course in the second group

yet not get a fundamental course in science, or a course in the third group yet not get a fundamental course in science, or a course in the third group yet not get a fundamental course in history. The new rules make "distribution" effective. They insist that the courses distributed shall not be chosen from the groups at will; but that the student shall include in his distribution each of those fundamental approaches to reality—history, science, literature, mathematics or philosophy. He must take one course in each of these fields; but the particular course is still left to his own choice.

We venture to believe that these correlative principles are permanent—that election will always mean choice of a field for concentrated effort, and that there will always be insistence by the College on inclusion of the "great" subjects in every baccalaureate curriculum. There remains the task of fitting our college concentrations to the actual purposes of serious students, and also the task of correlating the rule for distribution with our admission requirements, so that school and college may work harmoniously for breadth.

* * *

Against
"Proselyting."

Every indication that intercollegiate sport will not be permitted to slip back unchecked into such of its ways as were unsatisfactory is an encouraging sign on the horizon. These signs have not been over-abundant, but one of them appears clearly in the recent joint action of the athletic authorities of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard in taking a definite stand against "proselyting" in preparatory schools for promising young athletes who have not yet made their final choice of a college.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in the years immediately preceding the war this evil had been considerably abated. It has always been an evil peculiarly hard to control, for the reason that zealous graduates of any institution, caring more

for its athletic victories than for any other tokens of its superiority, have sometimes been uncontrollable. A better sentiment with regard to all such matters had been gaining ground before the war put a stop to all games. It is indeed largely a matter of sentiment, of right feeling; and the outspoken terms in which "proselyting" is discountenanced in the statement printed on a later page should go far to strengthen that feeling. When the responsible athletic heads of three institutions with many common interests put themselves so definitely on record, the "loyal" graduate will give the most convincing evidence of his loyalty by doing everything in his power to put their wishes into effectual practice.

* * *

From the

Undergraduate's
Point of View.

There are many interesting things in the report which has just been submitted to the Yale Faculty by an undergraduate Committee on Reconstruction. This committee recommends that honors courses be offered in all fields of study, that the size of classes be reduced, that professors remain for conferences with students after their lectures, and that promotions of teachers be made "upon the

basis of inspiration to undergraduates rather than of reputation for research work." It is further suggested that special lectures on such topics as the history and traditions of Yale, the purposes of a college education, etc., be provided for the members of each freshman class. And a somewhat novel recommendation is that students who enter Yale without presenting Latin or Greek should be required to include Ancient History among their admission subjects in order that they may acquire some knowledge of "the history or spirit of ancient times."

During the last year or two there have been a good many reports on educational reconstruction prepared by committees representing the faculties of various colleges; but we have had very little opportunity to find out just what the undergraduates think about the present defects and future needs of our educational system. If this Yale report portrays correctly the opinions and desires of the American undergraduate, it is a document that deserves attention not only at Yale but elsewhere. The undergraduate's wishes are not a safe guide in educational policy, but his opinions, as President Lowell said at his inauguration ten years ago, are worth a great deal more.

A SCHOLAR'S LEISURE READING

BY GILBERT CAMPBELL SCOGGIN, PH D. '06.

AT the present moment the educational world is flooded with rumors of impending change. Some of those who stand high in authority are of opinion that the opportunity is at hand for throwing off the shackles of scholastic lethargy and for bringing our educational institutions more into line with training for practical life. The daily press has not been slow in taking up the refrain; and if there be occasion to brand any per-

son or thing with an opprobrious epithet, academic is usually the word selected.

When crises such as the present arise, the ordinary machinery of collegiate training must, of course, be re-adjusted temporarily and all plans directed to the immediate end. High-minded young men gladly renounce all personal considerations; they are eager to place themselves at the disposal of their country to be trained and used as may seem best for the

common welfare. Yet we should be careful not to hail with acclaim the suspension of the old quiet order as a thing desirable in itself or wish to see permanently installed a new régime that shall be characterized by ceaseless bustle and hurry. But, for the nonce, each of us, like Diogenes of old at the siege of Corinth, may feel some justification in tumbling his tub about.

From time out of mind the purpose of the higher schools has been to provide a place where a young man may withdraw from the noisy strife of the world and, for a season, have leisure for self-development such as he can never hope to have again. This period of quiet self-cultivation is a prime essential for developing those latent powers of mind and soul which at the budding of manhood are ready to blossom forth. Leisure, "the best fertilizer of the mind", cannot be maintained amid the clatter of hammer, saw, and anvil. Scholarship and humanism, those crowning marks of a true college, are nurtured and sustained by calm reflection, by stimulating conversation, and, not least, by good books. If, after the war, vocational training be allowed to usurp chief place in the old humanistic college, the world no doubt will be richer in good artisans but immeasurably poorer in good men.

At an earlier day the serious student had more time at his disposal for intellectual interests outside the curriculum. Text-books used in class were comparatively few, but they were gleanings of the world's best thought. The student was stimulated to wide private reading and yet, an advantage not lightly to be ignored, he was thrown more or less upon his own resources; and, withal, some way or other, the sound doctrine was inculcated that "good learning and good words go together." In order to show how leisure may be employed for study, I purpose to indicate very briefly the private reading of a student in Harvard College three-quarters of a century ago.

Francis James Child entered College in August, 1842, along with George Martin Lane and Charles Eliot Norton. Child has left an authentic record of his reading during his whole course, and its catholicity forms a striking contrast with the list of books recommended for students by Ed-

ward Everett, during whose presidency Child began his career as teacher. For the most part the books are of permanent value, and the fact that many were by contemporary writers is to the credit of the young student's judgment. Theology as such is conspicuously absent, but the Bible he read constantly. Fiction, travel, biography, history, poetry, and the drama are well represented; and the number of lengthy works is noticeable.

French he could read at entrance, and the names of Racine (*La Thébaïde*) and Massillon (*Sur le Triomphe de la Religion*) stand on his freshman list. Dickens's *American Notes* and Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome* had just appeared and introduced him to two writers whose names are constantly repeated thenceforth. Among the standard writers appear Fielding (*Joseph Andrews*), Milton (last four books of *Paradise Lost*), Sterne (*Tristram Shandy*), Shakspeare (*Merry Wives of Windsor*), Massinger (*A New Way to Pay Old Debts*), and Dr. Johnson (*Rasselas*). Perhaps I should mention also Moore's *Loves of the Angels* and Talfourd's *Ion*, a once famous classic. Of contemporary authors may be noted Campbell (*Gertrude of Wyoming*), Irving (*Bracebridge Hall*), Southey (*Life of Cowper*), and the first two volumes of Thirlwall's *Greece* then appearing. From the Bible are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, First and Second Kings. All the preceding writers and others continued to be read in constantly increasing quantity.

Vacation did not interrupt his reading, and the first book on the list for the summer of 1843 is Dr. Arnold's *Lectures on Modern History*, then a recent book. Thackeray's *Irish Sketch Book*, just issued, was read also, and Fredrika Bremer's *Home*, together with the first volume of Mackintosh's *History of England*. I do not mention writers cited before. During his sophomore year he read Coleridge, Godwin (*Caleb Williams*), Mackenzie (*Man of Feeling and Man of the World*), Martineau (*Art of Thinking*), Scott (four novels), Smollett (*Humphrey Clinker*), Sheridan (*Rivals*), Swift (*Tale of a Tub*), *Battle of Books*, and *Gulliver's Travels*, Whately (*Napoleon*), Carlyle (*Heroes and Hero Worship*), Bulwer (*Lady of Lyons*),

Sir Thomas Browne (*Religio Medici*), Lamb (*Essays of Elia*), Sir Thomas Moore (*Utopia*), Dana (*Two Years Before the Mast*), Farquhar (*Constant Couple*). Wordsworth first appears with his *Excursion*, supplemented by Christopher North's Essay, but Jeffrey is never found in any list.

Among the new names for the vacation of 1844 are Young (*Night Thoughts*) and Molière (twenty-four plays in French), and Belsham (*History of Reign of George III*, 2 vols.). Among books read during his junior year are Beckford (*Vathek*), Burney (*Evelina*), Butler (*Hudibras*), Beaumont and Fletcher (three plays), Dryden (*Annus Mirabilis*, *Medal*, *Absalom and Achitophel*, with Scott's notes). Pope is never mentioned in any list, Pascal (*Provinciales*, 2 vols.), Boswell's Johnson (large part), Cooper (*Spy*), Boccaccio (*Decameron*), Miss Austen (*Persuasion*), Kinglake's *Eothen*, Jung-Stilling's *Autobiography*, Richardson (*Grandison*, 7 vols.), Letters of Junius, Hallam's *Literature of Europe* (first vol.), Cicero (*Friendship and Old Age*, in Latin), John's Gospel in Greek, Ford (4 plays), Massinger (4 plays), Congreve (2 plays), Knowles (*Hunchback*), Marston (*Malcontent*), Vanbrugh (2 plays), Webster (3 plays), Wycherly (2 plays), Voltaire (*Zaire and Mérope*). Chaucer and Spenser, in which he later became a master, are first mentioned in his junior year. He reads the *Canterbury Tales* (Tyrwhitt's edition, with introductory essays, notes, etc., 5 vols.) and the *Faery Queen* (Little and Brown's edition).

Part of his reading in the summer of 1845 consisted of Alison's *History of Europe* (4 vols.), Disraeli (*Vivian Grey*), Fuller (*Holy and Profane States*), Lever (2 novels). During his senior year the following names appear for the first time: Edgeworth (*Ennui* and *Manoeuvring*), Herbert (*Temple*), Herrick (*Poems*, 2 vols.), Lobeira (*Amadis of Gaul*, 4 vols.), Lovelace (*Poems*, 2 vols., Singer's edition), Quarles (*Emblems*), Richter (*Walt and Vult*), Rogers (*Italy*), Le Sage (*Gil Blas*, part in French, rest in English), Miss Barrett (*Poems*, 2 vols. Browning is never mentioned.), Burton (*Anatomy of Melancholy*, parts), Fichte (*Nature of the Scholar*), Wither (*Fair Virtue*), Saintine

(*Picciola*), Gray (some letters), Herodotus (Book V), Homer (*Odyssey*, Books IX and X), Euripides (*Hecuba*), Tacitus (Book I, in part), and Grahame (*History of the United States*, 4 vols.). Shelley first appears in *Prometheus Unbound*, followed by *Alastor*, *Revolt of Islam*, *Cenci*, and *Hellas*.

The preceding books, culled from a much larger list, I believe are fairly indicative of Child's reading in College. With the full list before one, it is of course easy to find striking lacunae (for example, Marlowe, Pope, Browning), and I was surprised to see so few books in German. His reading in Italian seems to have begun after graduation. But on the whole it presents a fair survey of modern English literature.

A cardinal doctrine of Aristotle, emphasized both in the *Ethics* and the *Politics*, is, that we wage war in order that we may enjoy peace, so we engage in some business in order to command leisure. We need schools to train us for our chosen profession, and, what is of even more importance, we need humanistic colleges to train us for the proper employment of our leisure.

NEW SECRETARY TO CORPORATION

Frederick L. Allen, '12, has recently been appointed secretary to the Corporation. F. W. Hunnewell, '02, who has been secretary for several years, still retains his post. Mr. Allen's immediate duties will be to direct the distribution of Harvard news, to keep the alumni in close touch with Harvard, and to consider the relation of Harvard with the public.

Mr. Allen was an assistant in English at Harvard from 1912 to 1914, an assistant editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* for the two years following, managing editor of *The Century Magazine* in 1916 and 1917, and then a member of the publicity staff of the Council of National Defence. At present his office is 5 University Hall.

Harvard Mission Representative

George W. Allport, '19, of Cleveland, O., has been selected by the Harvard Mission as its representative in the foreign field, and a position has been secured for him as a member of the faculty of Robert College, Constantinople. During the three years which Allport will teach there, he will keep in touch with the mission, and inform it of any opportunities that he sees for reconstruction or missionary work.

COLLEGES DURING RECONSTRUCTION

AN ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT EMERITUS ELIOT BEFORE THE HARVARD FORUM.

I suppose my subject—college education during the period of reconstruction—was thought of in connection with the reconstruction of nations and industries soon to take place in some measure, after peace is at last made. But I think that we are all going to be rather surprised at the little change there is going to be in the state of the world, and the temper of mankind, particularly in the modern industries between after the war and before the war. It is likely that some important mechanical and commercial changes will take place, that both political and industrial democracy will make great gains, and that there will be some shifts among the nations as respects prosperity and leadership; but I think we may be quite sure that human nature will remain, after the war, very much what it was before the war, and that human life, except in its very crudest forms, will be carried on in similar relations, and remain subject to the same external influences, except as science, pure and applied, may overcome plagues, pestilences, and famines.

During the war there has been a prodigious exaltation in the minds of innumerable men and women, who in their ordinary lives experience that emotion but rarely. When peace comes this moral and spiritual impulse will gradually cease, and we shall fall back on human nature as it was before the war, and on the firm instincts, judgments, and habits which have slowly carried the human race from savagery to civilization.

College education during the period of reconstruction is, therefore, going to have about the same methods, objects, and incitements that it had before the war. You know before the war young Americans have sought college education, a considerable part of them without knowing why, and without any definite object in going to college, or they were sent there by their parents. Some went for pleasure, fun, and for the companionship of youths like themselves. In the reconstruction period this type will not be as common as before the war. It is likely that most of the college youth of the next ten or fifteen years will ask themselves, what did I come to college for, what do I want to get while in college, what advantage am I expecting from my college education when I get out into the world? So I think the subject assigned me is an appropriate one for the times.

Perhaps the subject concerns young women as much as young men; but not so large a proportion of the women who resorted to colleges or universities were indifferent to the serious ob-

jects of a college training. Most of the young women who have sought a college education within the past 30 years have had serious objects in view. They were not in college for fun, or social advantages. This distinction is likely to obtain in the future between the two sexes.

When we ask ourselves what advantage a young man or woman may reasonably expect to get from college education on the way to serious work in the world, the ready answer is that the main object of three or four years of college life is to become possessed of powers or capacities in one's self which will enable one not merely to earn a good living in intellectual ways, but to be of large service to fellow-beings. The desire of any thoughtful youth in going to college is, that he may acquire there power and skill of various kinds, which will enable him in after life to be of generous service to family, friends, and the community; and in the background may be the thought, that the serviceable, interesting, and unselfish life is more likely to be a happy one than its opposite.

But in addition to this leading motive, there is another, somewhat different. Among men of all grades in society one great distinction is, that one type of employment leads to a kind of work which is capable of affording interest and content in itself; whereas another employment yields little of satisfaction, except the livelihood and the domestic joys that accompany the earning of a good livelihood. It is a legitimate object from the beginning for every young man and woman to get into an employment for life which is capable of yielding joy, satisfaction, pleasure, interest in the work itself, besides yielding a livelihood. The lower employments in these days are distinguishable from the higher mainly in this respect, that they do not yield as much joy or content in themselves as the higher employments do.

I have been watching all my life, as a teacher and administrator, large groups of young men, and latterly of young women, going out into their selected work, or into the occupation for which their previous experience and training have qualified them. We all understand that persons who have worked hard in college, and have gone on to good professional schools, attain to occupations which yield to those who practise them a high degree of pleasure and interest; whereas the less fortunate boy or girl whose education stops at 14, 16, or 18 years of age goes out into an occupation which is less capable of yielding joy, satisfaction or pleasure in itself. Men and women working in factories are frequently compelled to

do the same bit of work year after year; so that their daily work consists of endless repetitions of a few almost automatic movements incapable of yielding joy to the workers.

Now, in professional life, if the workers are good for anything, it is just the opposite—there is lasting and mounting interest in the work itself. All men who practise law, medicine, engineering, architecture, or forestry, enjoy their work, and their interest is apt to increase as they advance in years. There is another class of mental and physical workers devoted to what we call research work; and they are perhaps the men who enjoy their work to the highest degree year after year. They are always enthusiastic workers, who love their occupations. They generally earn a poor livelihood, but do not much care about this drawback, being entirely contented to earn a poor livelihood as compared with that of other professional men, if only they can have the satisfaction of working patiently and imaginatively at research, and the joy of gaining a bit on the ocean of ignorance that surrounds us.

I have seen many sorts of educated men at work, because I have been personally interested in a large variety of professional careers, and as I have been sixty years at it, I have been able to watch many individuals from first to last. To me the supreme object of college education, on the road to a profession, is to get into work that will probably be highly useful to coming generations, and that one can pursue without regard to the number of hours a day spent at it, or the pecuniary proceeds. In no one of the professions will the workers take account of the number of hours a day they spend in it. They often work beyond the limits of their strength and health. Nothing can keep them from their work, so long as they are able to do it. Contrast this state of mind with that of the ordinary trades-union, whose members are always hoping to work fewer hours a day, and yet to earn better and better wages.

The college student is separated from his family, has no one to take care of except himself, and—if he is wise—is bent on increasing the personal powers and capacities which lead to success in after life. Hence a serious danger to character. One of the best rules for the conduct of life is to think of oneself the least possible. With practice one can come to think very seldom about oneself. Never think at all about the "self-expression" that we hear so much about today; for it is the poorest and most unprofitable subject which can engage a young person's thought.

Of course the power to make a clear, concise, and persuasive statement is much needed in every profession, learned, scientific or artistic; but in developing and applying this power to describe a situation, arrange an argument, and command attention, it is never necessary to think at all about oneself. The more unconscious the process the

better. Power of expression in speech and writing is indispensable in all the professions; but introspection and self-analysis will hinder rather than help the acquisition of this power. The sure way for a lawyer, minister, politician, or general to lose influence is to exhibit an inordinate self-esteem and selfishness.

Now, in college the main thing for the student to acquire during the reconstruction period, or in any other period, is power to work, to work with an utter concentration, with the application of every faculty to the work in hand. We often see young men going through college who never practise this intense application; but these men seldom amount to much in after life; unless, indeed, they wake up in a professional school or in business, as sometimes happens, and begin to apply themselves with intensity.

I recall a young man who managed to get through Harvard College with an incredibly small amount of work. He stayed up late often; he got up late always, and was usually reading on his sofa during his waking hours. He was bright, and quick in memorizing. The College Faculty tried to get rid of him over and over again; because he was wasting his father's money and his own time; but by beginning to work intensely a fortnight before the annual examinations he would secure passing marks in all his courses. He was a very incurious person. A dear aunt who made a long journey to Cambridge to learn what had happened to him—he had not written to her for many months—found on his table sixteen telegrams and a large pile of letters and notes which had never been opened. When his ignominious course in College was over, he entered the Law School, where something set him to work—perhaps an inherited taste for legal studies, for his grandfather and father were both learned practitioners and professors of law. He quickly became one of the best students in the School and has now a large practice at one of the important bars of the country. One must never despair about any youth with native ability and a good background, because he does not do anything in college; he may go to work later, though the chances are against it.

The scientific professions, such as medicine, applied chemistry and physics, and engineering and architecture and their branches require a considerable amount of personal skill. This is a matter which has been grossly neglected in the secondary schools. The programs of the American schools are not planned to give the children skill of any sort; this is the greatest defect in our schools at this moment. But in the professions I have mentioned a high degree of skill is necessary. No architect can succeed who has not much skill in drawing, not only in mechanical drawing, but in free-hand drawing. Engineers must acquire skill in designing and computing. Therefore, in college the youth who has had no

chance earlier, should take the utmost pains to acquire the skill that is necessary in the profession at which he aims.

This doctrine is best illustrated by the profession of medicine. Not only a surgeon, but a physician, requires in these days a great variety of personal skill of eye, ear, nose, and hand. I think the doctor requires a greater variety of skill than any other professional man I know. The teachers of medicine require great skill; because the teaching of medicine concerns itself largely with showing the novice what is to be done with eye, ear, and finger to make a diagnosis. The medical men need the highest degree of skill in these respects, because a man cannot succeed in the medical profession unless he can see exactly what is taking place in the case before him; in many cases he must hear the sounds which are audible in the body of the patient, and he must hear them right. The acquisition of this kind of skill in the use of his senses should be held before every youth while on the way through college. All the professions need it. I regret to say that the opportunities for the acquiring of any skill are still scanty in most American colleges; in Harvard College they are ample today; but they are not always used.

Another thing to be acquired, during the re-

construction or any other period, in your college life, is the habit of drawing the justly limited inference from the facts you have yourself observed. Very few young men acquire this habit in college, and there are few professional men who excel in drawing the just and limited inferences from the determined facts. The medical men generally can, because they must if they are going to succeed in their profession. Of course, all engineers, chemists and physicists must learn to draw the just inference, or they will not get along; but particularly research men must acquire this precious faculty or they will not win for mankind new knowledge or new control over Nature.

I think I have indicated the main objects of college education, and the main distinction between the work in after life of the highly educated man and that of the man who has had little or no education. The pursuit of happiness, to which the Declaration of Independence says every man is entitled, is nearly concerned with the distinction between the callings which give joy in themselves and those which do not. Get, if you can, an occupation in which happiness will come to you of itself; because you love the work in spite of its necessary tracts of dullness, repetition, and routine labor.

WALTER HAMPDEN, '00—ACTOR

PLAYERS and newspapers reviewers of the East have unanimously agreed recently that the Hamlet of Walter Hampden, '00, which during the spring attained the dignity of a Broadway engagement, is quite the most intelligent interpretation of late years. Starting in a series of special matinees at the Plymouth Theatre, New York City, last year, it grew steadily in patronage and popularity. During the winter it was visible to playgoers in many of the large cities of the East, and more recently it returned to New York City where it inhabited the Thirty-Ninth Street Theatre until June 7. Next year it will be put on again in connection with a Shaksperian repertory. Not only is the acting of Mr. Hampden considered superior, but the company which he has gathered about him is far from common and ordinary; and the production as a whole is one of the

most creditable achievements of the contemporary theatre.

Mr. Hampden himself has had ample preparation for his success in doing what all ambitious actors desire. Following his three years at Harvard (where he was Walter Hampden Dougherty) and a fourth at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, he studied for a time in Europe; and made his first appearance on the stage in F. R. Benson's company in Brighton, England, Sept. 2, 1901. With that company he remained until July, 1904, appearing in some 70 parts in old comedies and in all of Shakspeare, working through the utilitarian rôles to those commonly termed "leading", travelling through England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. In these years so filled with hard work he appeared as John o'Gaunt, Julius Caesar, the ghost in "Hamlet", Antonio, and others.

He had the distinction also of appearing at Stratford-on-Avon in a series of Elizabethan productions.

His Shaksperian training continued in London, after his Benson engagement, in the autumn of 1904. He acted the parts of Oberon, the Duke in "Measure for Measure", Laertes, Lucentio and others. In the following year he played Hamlet, during an illness of H. B. Irving; and Romeo for an engagement in Glasgow. And in the meantime he had been performing in a number of plays of more than casual merit, as in Maeterlinck's "Aglavaine & Selysette" before the Court in plays written by Hall Caine, and as Andrea in "The Prayer of the Sword."

Mr. Hampden has appeared in America since his first engagement at the Bijou Theatre, New York City, in 1907, as Comte Silvo in "The Comtesse Coquette" of Madame Alla Nazimova. He has played Dr. Rank in "A Doll's House"; with Viola Allen in "Irene Wycherley"; with Margaret Anglin in a special performance as Hippolytus in the like-named tragedy (one of those purely artistic productions which good actors do between the pot-boiling of routine work); and he has been in stock and vaudeville. In fact, as he tersely remarked in his class report of 1915: "Just acting!"

His Hamlet of 1918 and 1919 is characterized as more human than other attempts at impersonation of Shakspeare's much attempted and often buffeted hero. Compared with Forbes-Robertson's performance, which was splendidly and correctly ornamented on an Elizabethan stage in Sanders Theatre in 1916, Mr. Hampden's acting is possibly less aesthetically cultured. He succeeds, however, in making Hamlet a sturdy young man, not differing in substance from all youths, but temperamentalized through extraordinary circumstances of personal life. In his delivery, he gives the lines of the play true poetic swing and grace.

Harvard numbers among its past students several writers who have successfully transcended the ordinary routine of playwrighting. "The 47 Workshop" has had a direct bearing upon the drama of this country, and Walter Hampden's Hamlet indicates that at least one Harvard man excels in the interpretation of character.

HARVARD SOLDIERS IN BRITAIN

Approximately 2,000 officers and enlisted men of the United States Army are now studying in educational institutions of the United Kingdom according to figures submitted by Edwin W. Pahlow, A.M. '01, of the Army Educational Corps; and of this number, 78 have been students at Harvard for a year or more. The American soldiers are studying by subjects as follows: Agriculture, 100; arts and sciences, 1,130; law, 250; medicine, 150; technology, 250; theology, 100; veterinary science, 20. About 375 American soldiers are in Scotch institutions, 110 in Irish, 40 in Welsh, and the remainder are in English institutions.

The students are still a part of the Army; but while attending universities they are on "detached service." After June 30 they will be sent either to the United States, or to their former detachment in France.

The list of Harvard men in the School Detachment in the United Kingdom follows:

Sergeant H. A. Andrews, LL.B. '15, Inns of Court; Captain H. M. Angell, Gr. '14-15, Oxford; Sergeant A. F. Arnold, Sp. '04-07, University of London; Captain M. W. Banton, Dent. '16-17, University of London; Sergeant J. T. Beal, '17, Cambridge; Sergeant J. H. Beltz, Gr. '15-16, University of Edinburgh; Captain G. Benet, Med. '13, University of London; Lieutenant C. E. Blake, LL.B. '14, Cambridge; Lieutenant U. U. Blalock, Law '19, Trinity College, Dublin; Sergeant F. W. Blase, Gr. '15-16, University of London; Lieutenant F. Boyer, '16, Cambridge; Lieutenant E. F. Bradford, A.M. '13, Oxford; Lieutenant E. P. Carver, Jr., '13, University of London; Lieutenant C. W. Chenoweth, A.M. '13, Oxford; Lieutenant L. S. Chichester, '16, Cambridge; Sergeant J. D. Clark, Gr. '16-17, Oxford; Lieutenant A. E. Cooper, Gr. Bus. '14-15, Oxford; Lieutenant D. W. Davies, A.B. '05, John Innes Horticultural Institution, London; Private G. C. Davies, A.M. '12, University of London; Sergeant M. E. Davies, Law '16-18, Oxford; Lieutenant M. H. Davies, Law '15-17, Inns of Court; Lieutenant A. L. Deutschman, '14, Inns of Court; Lieutenant Charles Douglas, '17, University of Birmingham; Lieutenant R. M. Driver, '17, Cambridge; Captain P. W. Dunbar, '12, Oxford; Captain R. T. Eaton, '12, Cambridge; Lieutenant F. W. Ecker, '18, Cambridge; Lieutenant J. A. Emery, '17, Oxford; Lieutenant H. I. Fair, Gr. '16-17, Oxford; Corporal J. R. Fleming, '15, University of Manchester; Lieutenant T. A. Fritchey, Gr. Bus. '15, University of London; Private P. M. Fulcher, A.M. '17, Oxford; Private A. M.

Geer, '19, Oxford; Lieutenant John Harper, '16, Cambridge; Sergeant W. W. Hathaway, '18, University of Wales, Aberystwyth; Captain W. E. Hess, Law '15-17, University of London; Major C. Howell, Jr., Law '15-17, Oxford; Sergeant D. E. Hudson, Law '16-18, Oxford; Private H. A. Johnson, '15, University of London; Regimental Sergeant Major F. W. Kant, Law '15-16, Cambridge; Lieutenant G. D. Kirkpatrick, Div. '16-17, Oxford; Private H. L. Knapp, Law '13-14, Inns of Court; Captain P. D. Koontz, Law '15-17, Cambridge; Sergeant J. W. Lambeth, Jr., Gr. Bus. '16-17, University of London; Lieutenant Julian Lathrop, '18, Cambridge; Captain Douglas Lawson, '13, Oxford; Sergeant Keith Lorenz, '12, Oxford; Lieutenant E. W. Lothrop, Gr. '16-17, University of London; Lieutenant W. R. Lough, '14, University of London; Lieutenant A. B. McClancy, Law '16-17, Cambridge; Lieutenant W. E. McPheeters, A.M. '17, Cambridge; Lieutenant E. M. Martin, '18, Cambridge; Private F. A. May, Dent. '12-15, University of London; Lieutenant H. W. Minot, '17, Oxford; Lieutenant J. S. Moran, '17, Cambridge; Lieutenant T. A. Morgan, '18, Oxford; Lieutenant T. D. Nesbit, '15, Oxford; Private L. Norton, '14, University of Edinburgh; Private Dudley Poore, '17, Cambridge; Major A. B. Royce, Law '15-17, Oxford; Lieutenant H. C. Shaughnessy, '18, Cambridge; Lieutenant A. B. Sherry, Gr. Bus. '16-17, Cambridge; Captain H. M. Sherwood, LL.B. '12, University of London; Captain W. M. Simmons, LL.B. '11, Oxford; Corporal W. B. Sloane, '15, University of Manchester; Lieutenant P. H. Smart, '14, Oxford; Captain J. K. Surls, M.D. '17, Oxford; Lieutenant D. C. Swatland, Law '16-17, Inns of Court; Captain F. E. Tyler, LL.B. '13, Inns of Court; Major R. D. Wald, M.D. '04, University of London; Lieutenant D. J. Wallace, '16, Oxford; Lieutenant L. M. Washburn, Gr. Bus. '15-16, Cambridge; Lieutenant J. B. Waterman, '15, University of London; Lieutenant E. C. Wendt, '10, Cambridge; Lieutenant L. H. Wheeler, '18, Oxford; Sergeant R. L. Whittle, A.M. '10, University of London; Lieutenant S. F. Williams, '17, Trinity College, Dublin; Sergeant Stimson Wyeth, '13, Cambridge;

PHI BETA KAPPA DAY

The annual meeting of the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was held on Monday morning in Harvard Hall. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William R. Thayer, '81; vice-president, F. W. Taussig, '79; secretary, William G. Howard, '91; treasurer, Richard H. Dana, '74. The new secretary, who is Assistant Professor of Latin at Harvard, succeeds William C. Lane, '81, who has held the position for thirty years.

The following honorary members were elected: Percy Stickney Grant, '83, rector of the

Church of the Ascension, New York City; Hugh Cabot, '94, Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, Lt. Col. Royal Army Medical Corps, Commanding Harvard Surgical Unit, B. E. F.; Hector James Hughes, '94, Professor of Civil Engineering; Archibald Thompson Davison, '06, Assistant Professor of Music and Organist and Choir-Master; William Scott Ferguson, Professor of Ancient History.

At the public exercises in Sanders Theatre, following the business meeting, Henry Osborn Taylor, '78, the retiring president, presided, and the Rev. S. McC. Crothers made the opening prayer. Professor Bliss Perry, the orator of the day, spoke upon "Poetry and Progress." The Rev. Percy S. Grant, '83, poet of the day, dealt with the theme of "Welcome Home."

The following men were elected members of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa on Saturday, in addition to those men who have already been elected during the past two years: George Friedmann, '19, of Reading, Pa.; John B. Hopkins, '19, of Philadelphia, Pa.; France V. Scholes, '19, of Bradford, Ill.; and Joseph A. Van Bergh, '19, of Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL STUDY GEOLOGY AT SAMOA

Reginald A. Daly, Professor of Geology, will go to Samoa this summer under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington to study the volcanic formations and coral reefs of the Samoan Islands. He expects to sail on the "S. S. Sonoma" from San Francisco on July 8. He will make a special study of the volcanic rocks of Tutuila, one of the Samoan Islands, and will also probably visit the Fiji Islands in order to examine the coral reefs there as well as at Samoa. He expects to return to Cambridge in time for the beginning of the next academic year in September.

Professor Daly has just returned from Florida, where he spent a month on limestone research at Tortugas, near Key West.

THE EDITOR'S "THIRTIETH"

Friends and associates of John D. Merrill, '89, editor of the BULLETIN, including present and former officials of the Harvard Alumni Association, joined in giving him a dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on Thursday evening, June 12, and in presenting him with a gold watch and chain, "in grateful recognition of his years of devotion to Harvard and the Alumni Bulletin." Mr. Merrill's connection with the paper in various capacities, has extended almost from its inception to the present day, when his class is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of its graduation.

This item is inserted in his absence, at New London, and without his knowledge.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON

THE Baccalaureate Sermon to the class of 1919 was delivered by President Lowell in Appleton Chapel on Sunday, June 15. Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, conducted the service and offered the invocation.

A portion of President Lowell's sermon is printed here:

"Why are they then baptized for the dead?"

I Cor. XV, 29.

Whether it is proper or not in a sermon to take for the text a passage used in an entirely different sense from that which it has in the Bible, I do not know. To whatever custom of the early church St. Paul referred when he wrote of baptizing for the dead, it has no relation to the thoughts I want to present to you.

On Baccalaureate Sunday, substantially the whole class is habitually gathered here. But this year the ranks are thinned. Many who entered the army are still with the colors, many others have been discharged but have not returned to college, and nineteen former members of the class have fallen in the war. These are the men we cannot help thinking of today, with a question what we owe to their memory and what guidance we can obtain from their devotion.

Their work in life is done, their service is complete as ours will never be. They consecrated their life to a cause and gave it all. The service of the living can hardly be so full and perfect. The record of those who have fallen cannot be marred by weakness, by error or mischance. It stands forever sacred, glowing with the fire of youth, a beacon for all that shall hereafter walk beneath the college elms.

Their lives were freely offered and were taken, while others who offered as freely were spared for something more. The fate of those who died was the more heroic, that of the living more continuous and more perplexing. The soldier obeys commands, the citizen must find his own path in an unknown future and with insufficient light. It is they, the soldier dead, who died in the light, and we who live on in the dusk; for to them was given to see their duty clearly and follow it to the end, while we must grope for ours in the twilight through a labyrinth.

A man need not be a general to be a good soldier and a hero. A man need not be a public character or a martyr, to be a good citizen and a force for righteousness. The more good men

in public life the better, and where shall we find them if not among those who in youth have fought for what they held precious in civilization? Never before had the world, or our own country, more need of statesmen to direct the current of thought and action, than in the period of readjustment that lies before us; never more use for brave men and true, concerned, not about office, political career, or party advantage, but about integrity, good service and wise judgment in the government; never a stronger call for people who can think clearly and speak fearlessly.

Yet the influence of most men upon the world is exerted not so much in the conduct of public affairs as in their profession or occupation. Those who maintain a low standard there cutting as close to the border line of positive misconduct as possible without crossing it, are dragging down the moral tone of that profession or business, and with it that of the whole community of which it is a part. Those who maintain the conventional standard merely, are the neutrals, the slackers, in the war between good and evil; while those who maintain a high standard, who despise what is unworthy, and strive to work on something better than the conventional plane, confer upon their profession, and through it upon the whole community, a benefit of incalculable value.

There is, I know, a widespread belief that a man who in worldly affairs, tries to be better than his day, courts failure. This is no more true than the opposite maxim that in business honesty is the best policy. From the point of view of worldly success, of money making, dishonesty sometimes succeeds and sometimes does not. The bad often prosper and so do the good; and although the public is prone to whitewash success, that does not affect the moral nature of the process by which it was obtained. The wisdom of the serpent is not a guide in moral questions, nor are these to be judged by material results. If honesty is often the best policy, that is not the reason for being honest; and if shrewd overreaching prosper, that is no excuse for adoption. Moreover, we must not judge even of the result as the world judges. What it deems a defeat is sometimes a victory. To the world of their day, Herod was a success and John the Baptist a failure, Pilate was a success and Christ a failure. The heroes of history have often been unpopular, sometimes martyrs, and yet have succeeded in accomplishing what they undertook to do. If your aim is material, the world will estimate your success correctly, but in so far as

your aim is higher, you must look elsewhere for judgment.

While speaking of success and failure, let me add a caution for those who are liable to discouragement by early rebuffs of fortune. A young man does not always start out upon the path where his capacities and opportunities give him the greatest advantages, or he meets with unexpected obstacles that bar his path. Sometimes he feels himself beaten and becomes disheartened. Let him remember that in the ventures of life a failure is usually not important if one does not accept it as final. To expect to go through life without failure, is like expecting to play a game and make every move perfectly; like expecting to solve problems and never make a mistake. Prepare as thoroughly as possible to avoid failure; but when it comes, do not surrender to fate in despair. The effect of a failure depends upon what we do about it. Almost everyone fails and fails constantly, and sometimes those who have failed most are in the end the most successful.

I said that men who live upon a high moral plane confer upon the whole community a benefit of incalculable value, and this is true. It is they who raise the moral tone, who, indeed, keep it from being dragged down by the sordid aims which never lack people to promote them. It was not fanciful, but, like many things in the Bible, a universal truth embodied in a narrative, that Sodom would have been saved if it had contained ten good men, uncorrupted by the low conventional standards of the town.

Our young men have shown in this war how large is the number of those who, under the impulse of a great cause, are heroic. If they could keep themselves on that plane throughout life, they would be a race of giants; and anyone who does so, raises the level of many more about him. He sets a standard for those with whom he comes in contact, and helps those who desire to live up to their ideals but in the rough path of life find it hard to do it. The men who have seen the vision, who have been eager to risk their lives in a great crusade, must never let the inspiration fade into the light of common day. They must have within themselves a holy of holies where the fire is ever burning and the compass of life is kept secure. There is no better way of retaining the vision undimmed than by keeping fresh in memory those who gave their lives for it, who died with faith in their mission in their hearts and with its light shining in their eyes.

This is what I mean by being baptized for the dead. It is consecrating ourselves to the resistance of evil which they died in overthrowing, to the making of a better world on a higher moral plane which their last service has made possible. As they died for us, let us resolve to live for them and for the hope in which they died.

RECENT BOOKS BY HARVARD MEN

The following books written by Harvard men were not included in the list which appeared in the BULLETIN of May 8, 1919:

'74—Hosea Ballou Morse, "The Period of Submission, (1861-1893)" and "The Period of Subjection, (1894-1911)", Longmans, Green & Co.; the second and third volumes in the series of "The International Relations of the Chinese Empire", written by a former Commissioner of the Customs Service of the Chinese Government, who is also the author of "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Government." The first volume of the series, "The Period of Conflict, (1834-1860)" was published by Longmans, Green & Co., in 1910.

'92—Henry Carr Pearson (with Henry Suzzallo, President of the University of Washington), "Essentials of Spelling", American Book Co.: a text-book for schools comprising scientific investigations as to spelling vocabulary and spelling method.

'95—John A. Fairlie, "The British War Administration", Oxford University Press: a book published for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

'96—Raymond C. Archibald, "The Training of Teachers of Mathematics for the Secondary Schools of the Countries Represented in the International Commission on the Teaching of Mathematics", Bureau of Education: a book by a professor of mathematics at Brown University.

'96—N. Henry Black (editor), "Elementary Electricity and Magnetism and Their Applications", Macmillan: a revised and enlarged edition of a book with the same title by Dugald C. Jackson, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and John Price Jackson, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Pennsylvania State College.

'08—Joseph Husband, "On the Coast of France", A. G. McClurg: an account of the activities of our Navy in patrolling the sea-route to France.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL LABORATORY

The Radio School Drill Shed on Oxford Street, which has been acquired recently by Harvard, and in which the Alumni Association meeting will be held this year, will be turned over to the newly established Harvard Engineering School for use as a laboratory for mechanical engineering. With a power house immediately adjacent, the drill shed will offer ample engineering facilities. The capacity of the electrical engineering laboratories in Pierce Hall will be more than doubled by the removal of the mechanical engineering department, and the laboratory facilities in sanitary engineering and metallurgy will also be increased.

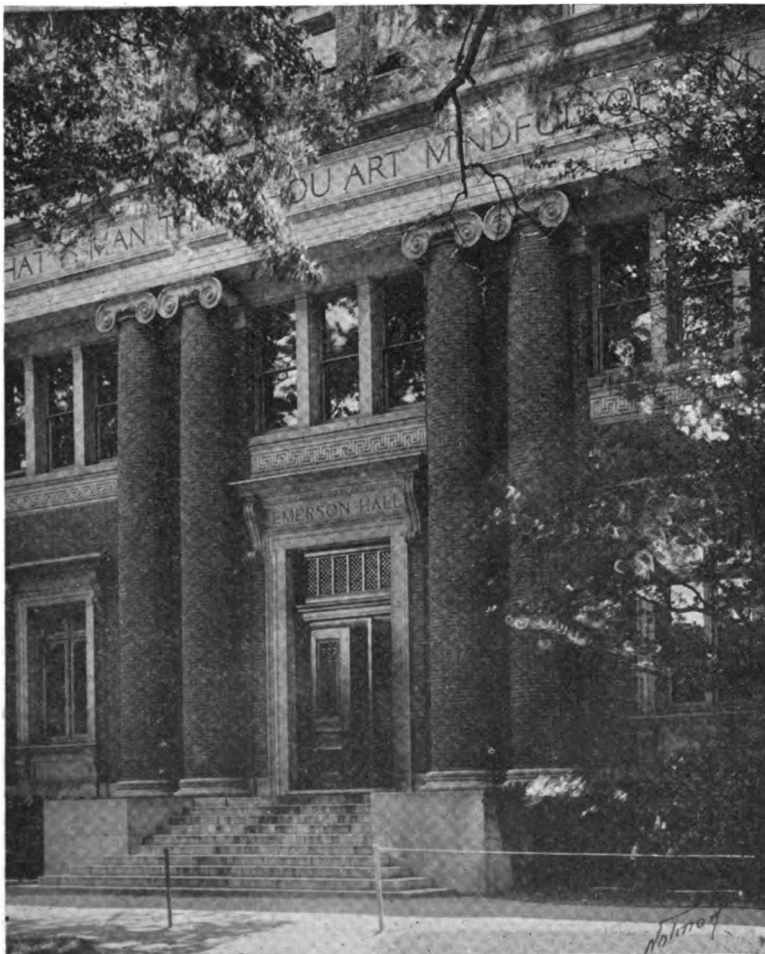
HARVARD CLUB OF LYNN

The ninth annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Lynn, and the first meeting since 1916, was held, June 12, at the Tedesco Club in Swampscott. The afternoon was devoted to golf and other sports; and in the evening the club elected officers, and listened to addresses by seven members of the club who had been in the service. Forty-eight members of the club were in the Army or Navy during the war.

The officers elected were: president, C. C. Sheldon, M.D. '70; vice-president, H. C. Lodge, '71; secretary, Professor E. Thomson, S.D. '09; treasurer, L. Atwood, '83; directors: H. R. Mayo, '00, J. I. Abbott, '14, and M. C. Smith, D.M.D. '98.

The speakers of the evening were: Ensign A. E. Chase, '05, Lieutenant K. A. Sanderson, LL.B. '17, Lieutenant R. P. Newhall, '15, Lieutenant J. L. Hannan, '12, Lieutenant J. A. Erikson, '18, Ensign E. Parsons, '18, Lieutenant R. F. Sheldon, M.D. '07, J. J. Doherty, LL.B. '98, of the First District Exemption Board.

The following members were present: C. C. Sheldon, M.D. '70, L. Atwood, '83, S. Parsons, '91, W. G. Keen, '94, W. A. Hall, '96, M. C. Smith, D.M.D. '98, J. J. Doherty, LL.B. '98, H. R. Mayo, '00, E. F. Breed, '03, A. E. Chase, '05, R. F. Sheldon, M.D. '07, J. L. Hannan, '12, R. P. Newhall, '15, K. A. Sanderson, LL.B. '17, J. A. Erikson, '18, E. Parsons, '18, C. M. Cobb, M.D.



Northern Entrance to Emerson Hall from the Sever Path.

ALADDIN'S LAMP AND SOME OTHERS

BY VIRGIL M. HILLYER, '97.

WHEN, as a child, I was told the Bible story of the wise and foolish virgins, I used to picture a procession of ladies in their "nighties", each carrying one of those globular, department-store lamps which have a chimney and a colored-glass shade. I did not know then that the lamp of those days was a diminutive thing that could have been put in the vest pocket—if they had vest pockets—and gave about as much light as a burning match.

When we think of the "bright-as-day" lighting of the Great White Way of any modern city or town and of the 60 watt electric lights in the humblest cottage nowadays, it is hard to realize that for thousands of years the world has been in comparative darkness at night. Even almost up to the last generation the most brilliant light was that of a single wick, no more than one candle power; and any greater illumination was simply obtained from the aggregation of these single flames. In the palace as well as in the hovel, in the cathedral as well as in the peasant's shrine, in the greatest metropolis as well as in the smallest hamlet—there were nothing but wick lights.

So universal has been the use of artificial lighting either for domestic, ritualistic or other purposes that the history of lighting, touching as it does every phase of life, would, if complete, almost be a history of the world. Furthermore, the lamp is symbolic of truth, liberty, learning, and general enlightenment. What more interesting field, therefore, for a collector! Yet there are hardly any lighting collections of note in this country.

For about 20 years I have been collecting objects illustrating the history of lighting, my quest taking me completely around the world; and in this time I have gathered from all corners of the earth, lamps, candlesticks, lanterns, and other lighting objects dating from prehistoric times to the present. I haven't yet found the torch of Prometheus or the lantern of

Diogenes, but I am not through with my search!

The collection, now numbering about 500 pieces, which I have left to Harvard, if worthy a place there, is probably the most complete in the country, at least so far as I know, unless some one has been "hiding his light under a bushel"; and, with the possible exception of the collection in the National Museum in Washington, it is also the largest.

The examples are in all forms imaginable,—geometrical and natural,—flower, bird, beast, and man,—and range in material through wood, stone, pottery, glass, iron, pewter, brass, bronze, ormolu and silver. So far I have none in gold, though my little bronze Aladdin's lamp, so called on account of the superstition which was handed down with it, should be worth its weight in gold. It is, however, a very dangerous treasure and has to be very carefully guarded, for if rubbed, so the legend goes, foolish wishes as well as wise, may come true. My smallest lamp is about the size of a thumb, and from this the examples vary up to the largest piece, a Buddhist temple standing lamp from Kandy in Ceylon as tall as a man, with eight snout burners surmounted by a cock.

With each distinctive piece acquired I have often found that a whole new field of experience has been opened up. The finding of a rare Hanukkah light has stimulated my interest in Jewish religion and history, and made a point of departure for extensive excursions into Semitics. The acquisition of a Hindu sacrificial lamp was the occasion for study into the religion and customs and life of the Orient; and I was led into the realms of Comparative Ethnology by a comparison of the cocoanut shell lamps of the South Sea Islanders with the stone lamps of the Eskimo, and the pottery lamps of the lake dwellers and other primitive people.

The lamp in all countries and in all ages seems to have been merely a variation of one single form—a small saucer or

boat-shaped receptacle for oil, grease or fat in which was placed a wick; and there seems to have been a remarkable lack of originality in that no one should have thought of anything different until just recently. In its simplest form this lamp was merely a hollowed stone, or a small pottery saucer. When more elaborately fashioned it was made of bronze or other metal, with a lip in which the wick might rest, or a spout from which it might protrude.

Candles which involve the same principle, but with the fat solidified around the wick, have been used probably from the earliest times, as frequent references are made to them in the Old Testament. But there seem to be no authentic examples of such lights earlier than the Christian Era.

It is a difficult process in any case to tell the date of a piece, since one's estimate must be based on a variety of data and circumstantial evidence—often conflicting, unreliable or preposterous. Of course, no reliance whatever can be placed on the antique dealer's favorite expression, glibly uttered: "Over 100 years old." But it is comparatively easy to tell whether a piece is genuine or counterfeit, though of course there are no invariable signs or ear-marks by which to judge. It is like distinguishing a real diamond or a pearl from an imitation; the casual observer may see no difference, but the jeweler, who handles and knows both, can detect the spurious at a glance. At least that is what the connoisseur likes to make the philistine believe.

But, outside of certain types of colonial candlesticks, and so-called Etruscan lamps, and those purporting to come from the catacombs or from the ruins of Pompeii, such as are sold by the hundreds of thousands in Italy, there are very few imitations for the reason that there is no demand. There would be no sale and, therefore, there is no incentive to produce copies.

To give an idea of some of the types represented in the collection, I append the following descriptions of a few examples:

Bougeoir de tric-trac (Backgammon Candlestick). A scarce example of the 17th century from Lyons, France. The candlestick has, instead of the usual pedestal base, a spike called a "pricket", to be in-

serted in a hole made for the purpose on the edge of a backgammon board, and so to furnish light for the game. This kind of candlestick gave rise to the expression: "The game is not worth the candle."

Rush Light Holder of wrought iron, dating from the 16th century, in the form of forceps for holding rushes which had been stripped down to the pith and soaked in fat. Scarce. I have a pair of these of brass that sold as "museum pieces", but are very clever imitations of originals.

Chimera Candlestick of brass, dating from the 12th century. This is in the form of a grotesque monster—a chimera—resembling a goat from whose back projects a socket for holding a candle. Exceedingly rare.

Pair Gothic Candlesticks of 12th century, of silver and rock crystal. The tripod bases are combined bodies of three grotesque animals. From Venice. Rare.

Primitive Chinese Lamp. From South Fukien Province, China. The support is in shape of a miniature chair made of split bamboo. An iron saucer with lip for wick, takes the place of the chair seat. This type was used from time immemorial up to the introduction of kerosene, and is still used in remote districts. Ordinary nut oil was used in the small saucer and the pith of a native grass known locally as "lamp wick grass" was used as a wick.

Japanese Candlestick. A very good piece of excellent material and workmanship, dating from the Kwansei period 1789-1801. The candlesticks are supported by two Koma-Inu (The Heavenly Dog), credited with the power to expel demons. The upper part is the sacred dragon, Ryn. This is not like the very common type of Japanese stick representing a stork standing on a turtle.

Hindu Sacrificial Lamp, of brass, with 53 wicks, to the God Goroor. This lamp, the Lares and Penates of a Hindu peasant, was purchased from the owner on the outskirts of Benares after hours of dickering. It is especially interesting on account of the remarkable number of wicks in such a small compass, for the whole lamp with its 53 wicks could be put under a hat.

Rolling Lamp. A filigree ball from India known, as a "Bridal Lamp." The wick is suspended in universal rings on the interior of the ball; so that the light re-

mains upright when the ball is rolled along the ground. The lamp is rolled ahead of the bride in the wedding procession. If the light goes out it is a bad omen—but the bride need not be more than usually nervous, for there is very little risk of the light going out.

Coptic Lamp of bronze with cover and long spout. Eighth to 10th Century, A.D. Found at Akmin, Upper Egypt. I never knew who or what the Copts were until I secured this light; I wonder how many people do know.

A Library Reading Lamp of 6,000 B. C. A clay lamp found at Nippur by the Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. This little sun-dried lamp was found near the entrance to the king's library, and the estimated age is probably correct—within two or three thousand years!

Babylonian Lamp. A terra-cotta lamp, in the shape of a bird, the mouth of which is used as wick-nozzle. One wing missing, and the base is not original. Found in the ruins of Babylon just within the gate which, tradition says, was of brass, and which was erected on the right bank of the river that divided the city.

Horological Lamp. Date circa 1610. A

rare lamp with device for telling the time by amount of "midnight oil" consumed. Made of pewter with glass bottle-shaped oil reservoir on which the time is marked from VII to II in Roman characters—which may be an indication of how late hours they kept in those days. It is interesting to conjecture what scenes of revelry, monastic vigils or bedside watches this lamp has measured in the ages past.

Vestal Virgin Lamp. A Vestal Virgin's brass lamp with small hinged cap, scroll handle, slim support, small pincer, oblong base. Engraved on base of this interesting antique is the word "Sena", perhaps the ancient spelling of the Italian city, Sienna. Though this lamp came out of what was one of the best collections in the country and was thus catalogued by the owner, the piece is probably modern.

Tibet Candlestick. A clay candlestick from Teshoo Loomboo, Tibet. This is in the form of a black, grotesque figure of a squatting, fleshy, bearded man known as "Hum Sloo", a river god. The left arm supports a large water bottle, and a candle socket surmounts the head.

Mask Face Roman Lamp. 100 B.C., of bronze. Roman. It presents the grotesque face of a bearded man. Found in the bed



Buddhist Sacrificial Lamp



"Aladdin's Lamp"

of the River Tiber at Quir (*sic!*). An unusually rare and fine old piece.

Another piece identical is in the National Museum at Washington, and in spite of the above description, both are probably imitations. The credulous purchaser was merely the victim of the usual type of antique dealer's yarn.

Hanukkah Light. This is an unusual old piece. The back is pierced with a design of twisted columns, ecclesiastical lions, and a seven-branched candlestick surmounted by a double-headed eagle. The Hanukkah Light plays an important part in the ceremonies with which the annual Jewish festival of Hanukkah is celebrated.

PROFESSOR SABINE'S WAR WORK

THE following brief statement of the war work of the late Professor Wallace C. Sabine is taken from a statement furnished by his brother-in-law Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, '89, of Ohio State University:

Early in October, 1917, Professor Sabine returned from Europe after more than a year and a half overseas. As a scientist of high standing, he came into contact in France, Italy, and England with the scientific developments connected with the war, especially as they related to aircraft. He was on the western front at least twice, where he was under shell fire. He also visited the Italian front, making an ascent over the Alps and taking many airplane photographs of the Austrian lines in the Trentino, which he brought home with him. He thus had an unusual opportunity to see the work of the Italian bombing planes. He arranged a conference between the directing officers of the English and Italian aeronautical services at the request of the latter, in order to facilitate a direct exchange of technical information and a mutual understanding of the military problems involved. As an expert on sound, he was admitted to the French submarine experiment station at Toulon, made a trip in a submarine, and discussed with those in charge the problem of detecting enemy submarines at a distance.

On his arrival in the United States, Professor Sabine went at once to Washington to report his observations abroad. The value of his special information was at once recognized, all the more because his length of service and his intimate relations with the scientific men of the several Allies had given him a perspective which few men had. He was immediately made a member of the staff of the Director of Military Aeronautics in Washington, with a desk in an adjoining office to the Director, and all cablegrams re-

garding apparatus passed through his hands. He kept the Allies informed of our progress and in turn interpreted their development to our staff. The Director, Col. E. A. Deeds writes that "his judgment was considered so good that within a few months he was made final authority to select from the samples sent from overseas the instruments to be put in production, the most notable being the Wimperis Bomb Site." Mr. L. S. Horner, who became chief of the staff of the various directors of aircraft production in the summer of 1917, says in this connection that Professor Sabine was of the greatest assistance in selecting types of apparatus which would best meet the exacting requirements of the service and that he knows of no case in which his recommendations did not prove best for the service.

A plan was considered of sending Professor Sabine back to France to become the head of a bureau of technical information, which should serve as a clearing house for the aeronautical service of the United States and of the associated governments; but he had resumed his duties at Harvard in a department all of whose younger members were in the government service. He therefore felt it necessary to remain at his post; but he was able so to arrange his work as to give the first part of each week to his war duties. He also made frequent trips to Dayton and other western cities to confer with those in charge of immediate aircraft production.

Later, he was appointed editor-in-chief of the Specification Section of the Experimental Engineering Department, in which his duties were very important. "He was charged", says Col. Deeds, "with the responsibility of recording all engineering work in the Bureau of Air-Craft Production. He was further required to secure the same data from the Allies, bringing this data together and publishing it in practical form for the confidential information of officers and engineers both here and overseas. . . . He pos-

sessed a highly technical knowledge combined with a sense of the practical, and in both these qualities he excelled."

While in France Professor Sabine had had a severe attack from an organic disease which made it necessary for him to spend several months resting in a hospital. He recovered sufficiently to fulfil his engagements during the second semester at the University of Paris; but he was not a well man, and from time to time the disease recurred. Nevertheless, Sabine regarded his war work in the light of military duty and would not consent to an operation until early in January, 1919. Three days after the operation he succumbed, Jan. 10.

THE WAR MEMORIAL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I sincerely hope that the graduates of Harvard will not countenance any attempt to make too material use of the memorial spirit to be found in the Harvard alumni, and that the Alumni Association will adhere to its wise determination to keep the Endowment Fund entirely separate from the fund for a memorial. Personally I feel not only that the memorial should be in no way merged with the endowment, and that the funds should be in no way merged, but also that the campaigns should be run quite separately and probably by different organizations.

In the first place, and from the lesser and more material point of view, I think that any effort to join these two will discourage a large and important portion of the graduates from contributing, as it will offend their sense of what is the best tribute to be paid to the dead; and this to such an extent as to preclude their participation. It is hard to say just what action a lover of Harvard would take. But had I not already given to the Endowment Fund and had the committees in charge of the memorial and endowment made what I consider to be the mistake of trying to merge the two, I am inclined to think that I should, as a matter of protest, have declined to subscribe at all; whereas I consider it a privilege to subscribe to both funds separately.

In the second place, the memorial should be an appeal to the spirit. It should be something enduring and beautiful, something that will carry to future generations of Harvard students both an inspiration and a challenge. It should appeal to the eye and to the heart, and be a constant re-

minder that Harvard does not forget those sons who have made high sacrifice for their country's good and the world's advancement.

Memorial Hall was the right thing in theory. Unfortunately it is inadequate from an artistic point of view and misses the fulness of the appeal that it is hoped can be reached with the new memorial fund. And I haven't the least doubt that the graduates and friends of Harvard, and particularly those who had some close associations with those lost in the war, will see to it that Harvard shall have an adequate memorial structure that will not only give the names and services of those who gave their lives so that their memory may be properly perpetuated, but that will also appeal to the spirit of that service and arouse the undergraduates to the same high sense of patriotic duty and sacrifice that has been shown by the boys and men of this generation.

W. CAMERON FORBES, '92.

June 3.

1917-18 STUDENT EARNINGS

During the academic year 1917-18, Harvard students earned \$70,030.54 through the Employment Office, according to the secretary's report. Although this total is less than that for the year preceding, it is considered creditable when war conditions are taken into account. Of the total amount, \$26,145 was earned by students who worked in shipyards during the summer.

For term-time work, 502 men registered, and for work during the summer, 302. The most remunerative term-time employment was that of tutor companion, which realized an average of \$666.80 per man. The earnings of hotel employees averaged \$385.25 per man; of paymasters, \$220; of caretakers, \$185; of secretaries, \$173.02; of janitors, \$120; of companions, \$111; of tutors, \$104; of agents, \$100.

The highest average remuneration for summer employment was \$1,090 for boy's club work. Tutor companions earned an average of \$435.82, and hotel employees, \$300.

YALE RAISES TUITION FEE

All students entering Yale next fall and thereafter will pay a tuition fee of \$240. This represents an increase of \$40 for the Sheffield Scientific School, and \$80 for the college. The corporation voted also to raise the salaries of all full-time professors who now receive less than \$4,000 a year to \$4,000.

TWO BASEBALL VICTORIES

HARVARD, 8; PRINCETON, 0

STEADY pitching by W. B. Felton, '19, able support by the rest of the team, and effective work at the bat resulted in a Harvard victory of 8 runs to 0 over the Princeton baseball team at Ebbett's Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 11. This was the third game of the series. Princeton won the first on May 19, at Princeton by a score of 4 to 3; Harvard won the second, May 24, at Soldiers Field, by a score of 5 to 4.

In the fifth inning of the third game, Felton allowed one hit, and in the eighth one more. Two Princeton men got bases on balls. Otherwise his record was clear. And at the bat he hit twice, accounting for four runs; and his sacrifice fly in the seventh inning brought in one more.

Margetts started the game for Princeton, and allowed two runs before St. John replaced him in the middle of the third inning. In short order the bases were full, and a hit by Felton scored two runs. A sacrifice hit by Hallowell scored one more. Three more runs came before St. John was relieved by Kirkland in the eighth inning; the third Princeton pitcher allowed no hits during the rest of the game.

In the eighth inning Princeton had bright hopes with the bases full from an error, a base on balls, and a hit. But Rollins, who was sent to bat as a "pinch-hitter", failed to bring in any runs, one man was struck out, and the third was thrown out at first base.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Hallowell, c.f.,	3	1	1	0	0	0
McLeod, 2b.,	3	1	2	3	3	0
Emmons, s.s.,	5	0	3	2	1	1
Knowles, l.f.,	5	0	0	4	0	0
Frothingham, r.f.,	5	1	2	1	0	0
Perkins, 3b.,	4	2	1	1	1	1
Blair, c.,	4	2	3	7	1	0
King, 1b.,	1	1	0	9	1	0
Felton, p.,	4	0	2	0	1	0
Total,	34	8	14	27	8	2

PRINCETON.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Strubing, c.f.,	4	0	0	1	0	0
Cook, l.f.,	4	0	0	1	0	0
Bade, 3b.,	4	0	0	2	0	3
Trimble, c.,	4	0	0	6	1	1
Gray, r.f.,	4	0	1	4	0	0
Keyes, s.s.,	3	0	0	2	2	0
Harvey, 1b.,	2	0	0	9	0	1
Bauhan, 2b.,	3	0	1	2	3	1
Margetts, p.,	2	0	0	0	0	0
St. John, p.,	1	0	0	0	5	0
Kirkland, p.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Rollins,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	32	0	2	27	11	6

*Batted for St. John in ninth.

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	1	0-8
Princeton,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

Earned runs—Harvard 6. Sacrifice hits—Hallowell, McLeod, King. Sacrifice flies—Hallowell, Felton. Two-base hits—Gray, Hallowell, McLeod. Bases on balls—Off Felton, 2; off Margetts, 4; off St. John 2. Left on bases—Harvard 10; Princeton 5. Struck out—By Felton 8; by Margetts 1; by Kirkland 2. Time—2 hours, 10 minutes.

HARVARD, 5; BOSTON COLLEGE, 0

In the last game of the season before the Yale series, the Harvard baseball team defeated Boston College on Soldiers Field, June 14, by a score of 5 to 0. Hardell, as pitcher, gave only two bases on balls, and during the game only one member of the visiting team reached third base, and only two others reached second. As catcher for the first time this season, Bond played a faultless game, making several very clean throws to second base. With the bases full in the fourth inning, he got a three-base hit, giving Harvard a lead of 3 to 0. He made three other base-hits.

The other runs were made in the fifth inning, by McLeod, who scored on an error following his two-base hit, and by Perkins, in the seventh inning, following three hits by himself, Bond and Hardell.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Hallowell, c.f.,	4	0	0	2	0	0
McLeod, 2b.,	4	1	1	4	1	0
Emmons, s.s.,	4	0	2	0	5	1
Knowles, l.f.,	4	1	1	4	0	0
Mehan, r.f.,	4	1	1	2	0	0
Perkins, 3b.,	4	2	2	0	4	1
Bond, c.,	4	0	4	6	2	0
King, 1b.,	3	0	0	9	0	0
Hardell, p.,	4	0	1	0	1	1
Total,	35	5	12	27	13	3

BOSTON COLLEGE.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Halligan, 1b.,	3	0	0	7	1	0
Dempsey, c.f.,	4	0	1	0	0	0
Mulcahy, l.f.,	4	0	0	1	1	0
Urban, c.,	4	0	1	12	1	0
O'Doherty, 3b.,	4	0	0	1	2	2
Cody, 2b.,	2	0	1	0	0	0
Corrigan, 2b.,	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mahoney, r.f.,	2	0	0	1	1	0
Bond, s.s.,	2	0	0	1	2	0
Fitzpatrick, p.,	3	0	0	1	3	0
Total,	30	0	3	24	11	2

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	x—5
Boston College,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Harvard 4. Sacrifice hits—Mahoney. Stolen bases—Dempsey, Emmons. Two-base hit—McLeod. Three-base hit—Bond. Bases on balls—Off Hardell, 2. Left on bases—Harvard, 7; Boston College, 5. Struck out—By Hardell, 5; by Fitzpatrick 7. Hit by pitched ball—King. Double plays—Fitzpatrick to Halligan to Urban; Mahoney to O'Doherty to Bond. Time—1h., 45m. Umpire—Barry.

Wingate Memorial Cup

A silver loving cup, to be known as the "Wingate Memorial Cup", has been presented to the Athletic Association by the wife of the late D. J. P. Wingate, '14, to be awarded to the best "all-around" player on the baseball team. Wingate was captain of the baseball team in 1913 and 1914. He died from pneumonia on May 12, 1918, at Saranac Lake, N. Y. The cup will be kept in the Trophy Room of the Union, and on it will be engraved each year the winner's name.

To Receive "Record Gold Medal"

For tying the Harvard record for the mile run, D. F. O'Connell, '21, of Dorchester, who won that event at the Intercollegiate Meet in the Stadium, May 31, will receive the record gold medal. O'Connell's time was 4 minutes, 23.35 seconds, equalling the Harvard record made in 1911. The medal is presented by the Athletic Association to any member of the track team who sets a new Harvard record, or equals the one that still holds.



The Harvard Baseball Squad.

Top row, left to right—Stillman, Johnson, Bullard, Frothingham, Bigelow, Perkins, Hibbard (Manager), Centre row—Gross, Knowles, McLeod (Captain), Duffy (Coach), Blair, Kerr. Bottom row—Hardell, Evans, Emmons, Gammack.

THE NEW FOOTBALL COACH

Robert T. Fisher, '12, of Brookline, captain of the Harvard 1911 football team, and thereafter assistant coach under Percy D. Haughton, '99, has been appointed head coach for the next football season. He has announced his determination to follow the main principles of the Haughton system, but further than that has made no detailed plans for training the football team. Inasmuch as he has been associated with Haughton as a student and later as an assistant coach, he knows intimately all that has been done on the Harvard football field during the past ten years.

At Andover, where Fisher prepared for Harvard, he played left tackle on the football eleven for three years. He was left guard on his freshman team at Harvard, and right guard on the Harvard eleven in the remaining three years of his course. Yale defeated Harvard 8 to 0 in Fisher's sophomore year; and scoreless ties followed in his junior and senior years. Walter Camp chose Fisher as guard for the 1911 All-America team.

Fisher was assistant coach following his graduation until the outbreak of the war, when he joined the aviation service. With the commission of captain he was in charge of supplies at Dayton, O., until his discharge recently. He was married, March 22, to Miss Louise Winters, at Dayton.

OPPOSED TO "ATHLETIC PROSELYTING"

To supplement existing agreements as to "athletic proselytism" among school boys, the resolution printed hereunder was unanimously adopted by representatives of Harvard, Yale and Princeton at a meeting in Boston on May 23. Athletic authorities of the three universities have since given their approval, and the resolution is accordingly published as a formal expression of a common policy.

The resolution is as follows:

"That in the opinion of the representatives of the athletic associations of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, proselyting in any form is injurious to college athletics. They consequently urge the athletic authorities of each of the three universities to take the following or equivalent action:

"All alumni, undergraduates and friends of Harvard are urged to refrain completely from offering any inducement to any schoolboy to enter Harvard, when the compelling motives in so doing is that boy's athletic skill or promise. The

Athletic Committee feels that artificial hospitality of any sort, such as trips to the university, automobile rides, theatre parties, etc., constitutes an "inducement", under the meaning of this resolution, little less mischievous than offers of money, sinecure jobs, and other valuable considerations, which have already been specifically condemned. The Athletic Committee believes that persons attempting to induce schoolboys to enter Harvard for athletic reasons are working against the real welfare of the University, and against the friendly agreements of the athletic associations of Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

"The Committee directs that this request be published in the University papers, that copies be sent to the principal schools of the country, with a request that it be given wide publicity, and that the school authorities be urged to notify the chairmen of the athletic committees of the three universities of any infractions of the spirit of this request."

FIRST BOAT-RACE WITH YALE

In an interview published in the *Boston Evening Transcript* recently, John M. Whiton of Plainfield, N. J., brother of James M. Whiton, Jr., who rowed bow in the Yale boat of 1852, gives an interesting account of the origin of the first Harvard-Yale boat-race on Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., Aug. 14, 1852.

"This race was arranged", said Mr. Whiton, "to advertise the Concord & Montreal Railroad. Traffic was not brisk, and one day, James N. Elkins, who preceded my father as superintendent of the road, ran across my brother James on the train. Mr. Elkins asked if a boat-race between the two college crews could be arranged, and as a result, Yale challenged Harvard. The course was a mile and a half out from Centre Harbor, round the stake-boat and back again. The prize was a pair of black-walnut sculls, and Harvard won. Such sculls were naturally more for ornament than utility.

"The railroad paid the expenses of the college crews, and my father entertained the crews at the Pemigewasset House. The hotel was then kept by Mr. Burnham, the father-in-law of C. H. Greenleaf of the Hotel Vendome and the Profile House. I don't recollect that the race drew a great crowd, certainly nothing compared to the New London crowds—but, at any rate, it was a beginning; and the Concord & Montreal's business grew in time, and the rails were not pulled up, as was at one time contemplated."

ELECTED TENNIS CAPTAIN.

George W. Helm, '20, of Louisville, Ky., has been elected captain of the tennis team for next year. He was captain of the 1920 fall tennis team.

CRIMSON ELECTIONS

The *Crimson* has recently elected to its news department: John H. Quirin, '19, of Manchester, N. H., William R. Swart, '19, of Nashua, N. H., Richard L. Strout, '19, of Middlebury, Vt., John Cooke Dowd, '20, of Lowell, and Harold B. Slingerland, '20, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; and to its business department: Winthrop A. Wood, '19, of Hudson, N. Y., Harold K. Guinzburg, '21, of New York City, Redington Fiske, '20, of Needham, and Richard R. Eisendrath, '20, of Chicago, Ill.

To its recently established photographic department, the *Crimson* has elected: Rexford W. Barton, '21, of Omaha, Neb., Samuel W. Fordyce, '21, of Little Rock, Ark., Collis H. Holladay, '20, of San Francisco, Cal., Frederick S. Whiteside, '22, of Portland, Ore., Richard A. Cutter, '22, of Boston, William M. Haughton, '22, of Chestnut Hill; and Frederick T. Pratt, '22, of West Newton.

NEW COURSES IN EDUCATION

The new Graduate School of Education will offer next autumn a part-time course in training directors and instructors for schools maintained by manufacturing plants for their employees. Companies that have such training schools are invited to send suitable persons to Harvard for instruction. This work will be valuable also to teachers and principals in trade and technical schools; but only a small number of such persons can be admitted.

The Bureau of Vocational Guidance of the Division of Education announces part-time courses in Employment Management, in which the instruction will be given with the assistance of the same group of professors and business men who have carried on the work up to the present.

During the summer session the Division of Education has planned courses in Vocational Guidance and Vocational Education in which some attention will be given to industrial problems.

Under the direction of Dwight L. Hoopin-garner, formerly associated with the employment management for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, courses will be given next year in the training of employment managers by the Graduate School of Business Administration.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

Harvard will enter a team in the intercollegiate golf tournament at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, June 23 to 28. Pennsylvania, Princeton, and two or three other colleges will be represented.

The 1922 Red Book is on sale at the Harvard Coöperative Store and at Standish A 32. The price is \$3 to everyone except freshmen.

From a beginning of seven volumes in 1723, the Harvard Law Library has now grown to include 175,661, making it the largest collection of law books in the country. The only other collection approaching it is the law library of Congress and of the Supreme Court. The library at Harvard comprises rare legal material of the 15th and 16th centuries, a complete collection of reports, digests, statistics, codes, and laws of American, British, Canadian and British colonial origin, as well as textbooks, treaties on American and English law, and international law.

The Congress of International Students has recently been in session in Paris to discuss such matters as equivalence in respect to diplomas and credits in the different institutions, study tours and missions, travelling fellowships, exchange of professors, and special courses in France for foreign students. M. Jean Finelle, general secretary of the international bureau, will later make a tour of the institutions of America to explain the purposes of the congress.

The chorus from Standish Hall won the 1922 singing contest in the annual jubilee recently, and the Smith Halla, whose chorus had been victorious for the past two years, relinquished the silver cup. The judges of the competition were Richard G. Appel, 1Gr., chorister of St. John's Chapel, Cambridge, Professor Hamilton C. MacDougal, of Wellesley College, and Professor Leo R. Lewis, of Tufts College.

E. A. Teschner, '17, of Lawrence, Mass., took first place in the 100-yards and 220-yards dashes in the qualifying rounds for the A. E. F. track and field games held at Joinville-le-Pont, France, recently. Teschner's time in the 100-yards dash was 10 seconds flat, and in the 220, 22 1-5 seconds.

William Moore, ocC., of Gloucester, has been re-elected captain of the track team for the next season. Moore is now on his way to take part in the Inter-Allied games in France.

James G. King, '20, of New York City, and Charles W. Eliot, 2d, of Cambridge, have been elected, respectively, secretary and treasurer of the Harvard Memorial Society.

The Musical Clubs have elected for the coming year: President, Gerald Henderson, '21, of Wayland, and vice-president, Charles H. Warner, Jr., '21, of Fall River.

Malcolm H. Dill, '20, of Richmond, Ind., has been elected leader of the Glee Club for next year, and Joseph F. Lautner, '21, of Evansville, Ind., secretary.

The rifle team has re-elected for next year: S. K. Bolton, '21, of Brookline, captain, and T. G. Holcombe, '20, of Newport, R. I., manager.

The Harvard Aeronautical Society has petitioned the Faculty for a course in aeronautics in either the College or the Engineering School.

J. A. MacDonell, '21, of Lima, O., has been re-elected captain of the wrestling team.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association on request will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'82—Lucien M. Robinson, S.T.D. (University of the South) '04, Professor of Liturgics, Church Polity and Canon Law at the Philadelphia Episcopal Divinity School, will give a course in Greek at the summer session of the Berkeley Divinity School, Berkeley, Conn., which is being held for the benefit of students whose course was interrupted by the war.

'89—Louis L. Hooper is supervisor and disbursing agent of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Washington, D. C.

'96—Noah J. Brumbaugh is a primary examiner in the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

'96—Luther W. Mott is a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the 66th Congress, House of Representatives. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., June 11.

'02—Guy E. Carleton is manager of the Boston office of William Salomon & Co., of New York City. His address is 53 State St., Boston.

'02—Edward F. O'Dowd is director of the Community Club, Springfield, Vt.

'03—Ralph S. Foss has resigned as a manager of the American Book Co., to become vice-president of the Business Training Corporation of New York City, a company interested in industrial training, and giving courses in business essentials, factory production and foreign trade.

'03—The engagement of Mark R. Jouett, Jr., and Miss Gladys Anne Kingsley is announced.

'05—Frederick B. Eaves sailed for France on the "Rochambeau", May 27. He is going on business for his firm, the Bryant Electric Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., with whom he has been connected for a number of years. Last year Eaves served on the War Industries Board, Washington, D. C.

LL.B. '05—W. Frank Persons, formerly director-general of the department of civilian relief of the American Red Cross, has been appointed director of the development of the League of Red Cross Societies. He will undertake the mobilization of the resources of the league and the assembling of an organization to supervise relief work in eastern Europe.

'06—David T. Pottinger, who has been on the staff of the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, is now advertising manager of *The Nation*, New York City.

'07—George W. Bricka is with the Bricka-Ford Co., advertising agents, 1457 Broadway, New York City.

'07—Kenneth S. Johnson is an engineer in the

Transmission Laboratories of the Western Electric Co.

'07—The marriage of George L. Yocum and Miss Helen Dorothy Jost, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, May 24, has been announced.

'08—Walter M. Bird is superintendent of transportation for the Tampa Electric Co., Tampa, Fla.

'08—Paul Edwards is automobile editor for the *Seattle Daily and Sunday Times*, Seattle, Wash.

'08—Kenneth A. Mossman is a civil engineer in the City Engineering Department, Worcester, Mass.

'08—Conrad Wesselhoeft, M.D. '11, was married in Appleton Chapel, June 14, to Miss Frances Gordon Kittredge, daughter of Professor and Mrs. George L. Kittredge.

'09—The engagement of Chauncey W. Waldron and Miss Ruth Alden has been announced. Waldron is director of the Metropolitan Boston War Camp Community Service.

'10—David B. Childs, who has been connected with the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, in Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, has resumed his business in Kansas City, Mo.

'12—Robert C. Benchley is managing editor of *Vanity Fair*, 19 West 44th St., New York City.

'12—Clarence B. Randall has resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Berg, Clancey & Randall, with offices in the Peninsula Bank Building, Ishpeming, Mich.

'13—Thomas E. Alcorn is with the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, Ludlow, Mass. His home address is 777 State St., Springfield.

'13—Howard B. Gill, formerly editor of the *American Contractor*, is now assistant secretary of the Associated General Contractors of America, 111 West Washington St., Chicago.

'13—Percy L. Wendell, who was a 2d lieutenant in the Field Artillery, U. S. A., is with the United Paper House, Inc., 200 Devonshire St., Boston.

LL.B. '15—The engagement of John H. Carroll, Jr., A.B. (Princeton) '12, and Miss Adele Daly of Baltimore, Md., has been announced. Carroll has recently returned from France where he saw two years' service as captain in the 15th Engineers.

'16—David H. Stuart, who was a 2d lieutenant of Field Artillery, U. S. A., is with the Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Clinton, Mass.

'17—William D. Kelley, 3d, is with the South-

ern Clay Manufacturing Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn. His permanent address is 1903 McCallie Ave., Chattanooga. He was an ensign in the Naval Aviation Service during the war.

'17—A daughter, Harriet Louisa Paine, was born June 3, to Alan G. Paine and Clara (Abercrombie) Paine. Paine is lieutenant, U. S. A., and is now with the 33d Infantry at Gatun, Canal Zone.

'17—Frederick Robinson, Jr., recently sergeant in the Medical Corps, serving with the Harvard Unit, is sales representative of the educational department of the Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

'17—Walter W. Webster, recently a 2d lieutenant of Infantry, is assistant to George C. Beals, '98, who is manager of the Fibre Finishing Co., 67 Milk St., Boston.

'18—The engagement of David B. Arnold to Miss Virginia Baker, of Chestnut Hill, has been announced.

'18—Allen D. McLean, who was a 2d lieutenant in the Air Service, is in the engineering department of the New Departure Manufacturing Co., Bristol, Conn.

'18—William E. Shaefer, recently with the Chemical Warfare Service, is now a chemist in the water laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C. His address is 243 Rock Creek Road, Washington.

'18—Howard B. Sprague was married at Lexington, June 14, to Miss Lucy Elizabeth Sprague.

'18—The engagement of Walter B. C. Washburn and Miss Helen Meredith Mathews of Providence, R. I., is announced. Washburn recently received his discharge from the Army, where he had served in the Air Service.

'18—Frederick West, who was a 1st lieutenant of Infantry and Personnel Adjutant at Camp Lee, Va., is with the Husband & Thomas Co., advertising, 58 East Washington St., Chicago.

'18—Walter S. Whiting, who was a 1st lieutenant with the 41st Division, A. E. F., is with the United States Rubber Co., Essex St., Boston.

'18—George C. Wilkins is with the Russell Co., managers, 50 State St., Boston. Wilkins was a

1st lieutenant of Infantry, assigned to a machine gun battalion, during the war.

'19—The engagement of Henry A. Gowing and Miss Muriel Livermore has been announced.

'19—Harold T. Sears, who was a 2d lieutenant of Infantry, U. S. A., is with the Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.

NECROLOGY

'75—FRANCIS BARTON GUMMERE, Litt.D. '09. Died at Haverford, Pa.—He taught English and German at the Friends' School, Providence, R. I., from 1875 to 1879. In 1879 he resigned his position and went abroad to study at Leipzig, Strasburg and Freiburg. In 1881 he received the degree of Ph.D. at Freiburg. In 1881 he returned to this country and for a time taught English at Harvard. The next year he took the position of headmaster of the Swain Free School, New Bedford, Mass., where he remained until 1887. In 1887 he was appointed Professor of English at Haverford College, beginning his work there in 1888 after a year of study abroad. Dr. Gummere was the author of a number of books on the subject of old English poetry, among which are "The Anglo-Saxon Metaphor" and "The Beginnings of Poetry." He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Amelia Smith Mott, of Burlington, N. J., and three sons, one of whom is Richard Mott Gummere, A.M. '04, Ph.D. '07.

'76—CHARLES ISHAM. Died at New York City, June 9.—After graduation he studied at Paris and at the University of Berlin. In 1878 he returned to the United States and entered the Columbia Law School. Later he studied in the law office of Edwards & Odell, New York City, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar. He studied in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard from 1884 to 1886.

M.D. '89—CORNELIUS AUGUSTUS AHEARNE. Died at Lynn, Mass., in April.

'08—GEORGE ERNST WARD. Died at Medford, Mass., Oct. 3, 1918.—He had been in the wholesale produce business ever since leaving college

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

John D. Merrill, '89, Editor.

H. W. Jones, '85, Advertising Manager.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

June 26, 1919

Number 38

**END OF THE COLLEGE YEAR
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FUND**

**PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
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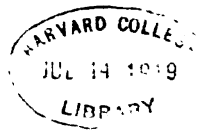
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

VOLUME XXI.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1919.

NUMBER 38.

News and Views

Commencement and the Symbols of Spiritual Warfare.

The Commencement of 1919 had a memorable dignity. From President Lowell's inspiring baccalaureate sermon to the speeches at the alumni exercises, the week was marked by recurring reference to those who had served and suffered in the war. The fun of Class Day was tempered by the memory of those who could never join in it again; and there was a strong undercurrent of serious purpose to face the problems of peace in a spirit worthy of their sacrifice. Commencement partook of that "prodigious exaltation" which President Eliot says the war has created in the minds of innumerable men and women "who in their ordinary lives experience that emotion but rarely." Must we accept the outlook that "this moral and spiritual impulse will gradually cease", and must we look forward to Commencements of a spirit shallower and less unselfish? The words of Commencement ceremony and Commencement oratory will always be the words of service, but will they carry the conviction they have carried in 1919? For Commencement, as for college study and for life, the perplexing question suggests itself: What is the moral equivalent of war?

William James suggested dangerous and difficult work of constructive value to mankind as the likeliest answer to that question as it applies to the activities of the majority of men. But those who build

sky-scrapers and construct tunnels and fight flood or fire do not throng in large numbers to Harvard's jubilee. We must always face "the seeming unreality of the spiritual life" when we gather at Commencements that are stirred by no vivid reminders of the dangers and difficulties of war itself. The kind of service college men may render in peace seldom provides the symbols of uniform, medal, service-stripe, or wound-stripe. We know that statesmen, administrators, scholars, divines, doctors, and the workers of peace in every field of labor are soldiers in the fight for civilization; but it is hard to make their warfare impressive. What can we do to remind ourselves that those whom we honor for their mighty works in peace are soldiers too; and that those we send out to the pursuits of peace must be soldiers likewise; and that their warfare is to be constant and unselfish?

Does it seem a superficial and inconsequential suggestion that the colors of the state and of the nation be more prominently displayed on occasions like Commencement? It may be that future Commencements will include military ceremonies by the R. O. T. C. In that case the flag would necessarily be in a place of honor; but even if that is not the case, it might help to symbolize the fact that Harvard stands for service to the state and to the nation if the flags of Massachusetts and of the United States of America hung over every platform and beside every Harvard shield. Our spiritual warfare of today

is in our work for the common good, and the flag is the symbol of our common loyalty.

* * *

**The Endowment
Fund Campaign.**

The Commencement season will long be held in special remembrance for the many concrete expressions it gave to what has hitherto been in large measure a matter of general belief rather than established fact—namely, the splendid record of American universities in relation to the war. When a great national emergency arose, it was greatly met. No college need lay claim to superiority over others for doing what virtually all of them did so well. Of Harvard, as the oldest of our universities, it needs only to be said that its record has been that which its tradition required of it. Had it done less, it would not have been Harvard.

When the war began, it was the obvious duty of the Harvard men who had set themselves the task of raising an unrestricted Endowment Fund of \$10,000,000 for the University, to lay their plans aside and devote all their energies to the cause of the nation. It is now no less clearly their duty—set forth but the more plainly by Commencement Week—to take up these plans where they were dropped, and press them to a conclusion. The universities have newly and beyond question proved their value to the nation. To strengthen the resources of one of the most important of them thus becomes a national service of the first order—a service in which the graduates of Harvard must of course play the leading part, but with a reasonable expectation that other Americans will lend a hand in the great enterprise.

The committee in charge of the Endowment Fund plans, in the first place, to reach the largest possible proportion of the "living Harvard force." Though the Fund cannot be raised without many large subscriptions, the Committee will not regard

its own work as a success unless a near approach is made to securing subscriptions, including the most modest sums, from 100 per cent. of the men who have ever been members of the University. It is planned to make the subscriptions payable, at quarterly or half-yearly intervals, throughout a term of five years. If a man cannot afford to pay more than one dollar a year for five years, it is earnestly hoped that he will not refrain from taking part in the enterprise. Every smallest contribution will be good for the University, and also for the man who makes it, for it will re-establish his personal connection with one of the most beneficent forces in American life.

It is re-assuring to learn, further, that the Committee does not intend to restrict its efforts, nor the opportunities it will offer, to graduates of Harvard College; but that graduates and former students of the professional schools will be asked to join in the undertaking, with the privilege of restricting their contributions to the department of the University in which their interest specially lies. Much experience has shown that these men, often owing a first allegiance to another institution, have a capacity for devotion also to Harvard which gives them a distinct place in the company of its true sons.

The whole project of the Harvard Endowment Fund is one of the most important, both for the University and for the cause to which its former members and a multitude of other Americans are devoted, that has ever been launched. It is directed by wise heads and able hands. We commend its furtherance, without a reservation, to all readers of these pages.

* * *

Gov. Coolidge on
the Salaries
of Teachers.

Gov. Coolidge of Massachusetts, in his address to the alumni on Commencement Day, dealt incisively with one of the chief problems of higher educa-

tion at the present day. The entire country, as his Excellency pointed out, has always looked for its true leadership to the educated man. Education is the biggest industry in the United States and the one which yields the largest dividends, as would readily be ascertained if we had any way of measuring them. Yet we have been far too unmindful of the fact that the work of educating the youth of the country, whether in schools or colleges, cannot be kept to the highest pitch of effectiveness unless we are prepared to pay the market price for marked intellectual ability and teaching power.

The duty of the community, as the Governor aptly pointed out, is two-fold. The public authorities must see to it that teachers in the grammar and high schools are paid salaries commensurate with their abilities, experience, and responsibility. Otherwise the colleges will not be able to secure material of the right quality, and in the long run will have to meet the situation by lowering their standards. The endowed colleges, on the other hand, must drive home their appeal to private generosity as represented by their own alumni and friends.

Those who know Gov. Coolidge are well aware that he is not given to exaggeration. In portraying the seriousness of things as they now stand he has not overstepped the limits of conservative statement. He has viewed the situation, not from the close contact of an educator, but from the detached standpoint of a practical man of affairs. That is why his counsel ought to carry a great deal of weight throughout the community.

* * *

The Engineering School.

The Harvard Engineering School, which will embark upon its first full academic year next autumn, is fortunate in its equipment. Pierce Hall will of course be wholly given up to the work of

the School; it will furnish not only offices and class-rooms, but the laboratories of electrical engineering, sanitary engineering, and metallurgy. The Drill Hall of the Radio School, in which the alumni exercises were held this year on the afternoon of Commencement Day, was recently bought from the Navy Department to serve as a mechanical engineering laboratory; it contains 30,000 square feet of space on one floor. The Cruft Laboratory, a three-story building with excellent facilities for practical work, will be entirely devoted to radio-telegraphic engineering, and the Rotch Building to mining. In addition, the School will be able to take advantage of the College laboratories of physics, chemistry, geology, and other sciences. With such a generous equipment and with a teaching staff which it would be difficult to match in this country, the Engineering School ought to do credit to the University.

Readers of the BULLETIN will be glad to hear that the new School will not be a thing apart from the College, but will be very closely tied up with it. The admission requirements will be similar to those of the College. The first two years of all the programs consists of courses to be found in Harvard College and are in general science, mathematics, and other general subjects on which any well-educated man should be informed. Students in the College may easily transfer to the Engineering School at the end of one or two years, and *vice versa*. In any case a student may graduate from the College and afterwards may obtain a degree in the School in two additional years. It is perfectly feasible to obtain both degrees in five years. The man who goes to the Engineering School as an undergraduate, or who transfers to it while he is still an undergraduate, need not feel that he will be cut off from college life. This, of course, is as it should be.

COMMENCEMENT DAY, 1919

COMMENCEMENT, which fell on Thursday, June 19, was an agreeable day, neither uncomfortably warm nor cool. There was a much larger attendance of alumni than last year, and fewer uniforms among the visitors. In 1918, for the first time in recent years, Sanders Theatre was not filled in the morning exercises; this year many who sought admittance were turned away, and there was less of the martial tone in the speaking this year,—rather a preponderance of discussion of reconstruction and social problems.

The academic procession moved shortly before ten o'clock with Dr. John Warren, '96, as University Marshal, leading after the absence of a year. According to a long-established custom, Sheriff Fairbairn of Middlesex County called the meeting to order in Sanders Theatre, and Professor Edward C. Moore offered prayer. Three selections by the choir this year took the place of orchestra music.

The Latin oration was delivered by Harold L. Tisdale, '19, of Allston; Crane Brinton, '19, of Springfield, undergraduate secretary of the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa, spoke on "Nationality and the State," and Clarence J. Young, Law '19, of Portland, Ore., discussed the question "Is Law the Oracle of Justice?"

President Lowell conferred 1,054 degrees, in and out of course, as follows:

Bachelor of Arts,	232
Bachelor of Science,	23
Bachelor of Arts or of Science for Honorable Service in the War,	321
War Certificates,	186
Master of Arts,	30
Doctor of Philosophy,	24
Master in Architecture,	4
Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering,	1
Master of Science in Forestry,	1
Doctor of Science,	1
Master in Business Administration,	4
Doctor of Dental Medicine,	78
Doctor of Medicine,	98
Doctor of Public Health,	1
Bachelor of Laws,	42
Doctor of the Science of Jurisprudence,	2
Master in the Science of Theology,	3
Doctor of Theology,	3

The honorary degrees conferred were: LL.D., Henry P. Davison, director of the American Red Cross, Major General E. H. Crowder, Admiral W. S. Sims, and Robert Bacon, '80, (awarded posthumously), former Secretary of State and Fellow of Harvard University; D.D., Professor G. A. J. Ross, of Union Theological Seminary; A.M., H. H. White, '93, Major G. C. Shattuck, '01, Colonel A. T. Perkins, '87, Captain A. G. Cable, '09, Captain C. D. Morgan, '06, Major W. W. Manton, '05, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, '09, Major George Gibson McMurtry, '99, and Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Whittlesey, Law '08. President Lowell used the following words in conferring the degrees:

Masters of Arts.

HERBERT HILL WHITE, an officer of our Army, our Navy and the British army; protean in his usefulness during the war; who, as business manager of the Harvard Surgical Unit with the British forces from June, 1915, until the Armistice, made possible its great achievements.

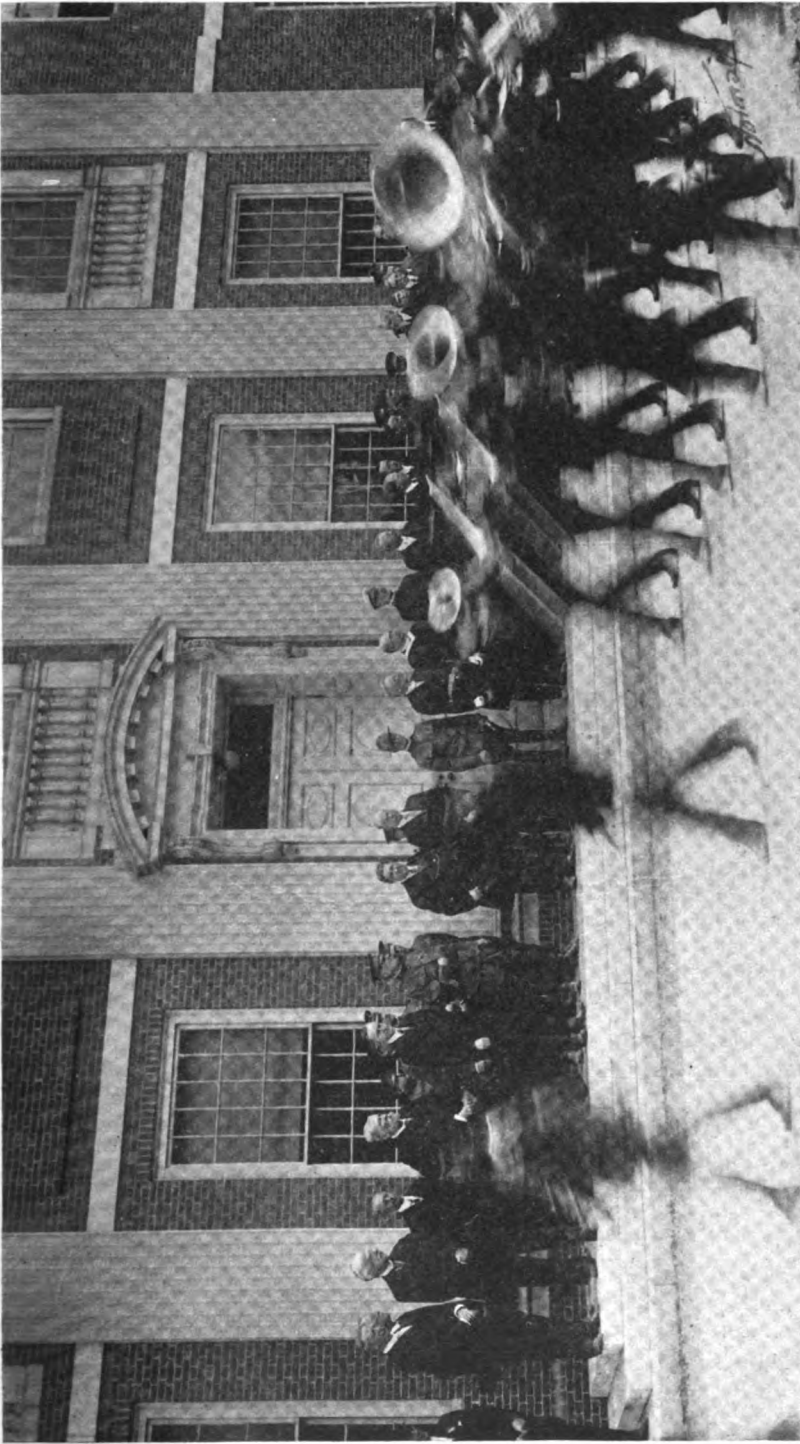
MAJOR GEORGE CHEEVER SHATTUCK, one of our younger physicians who devoted himself without stint to the medical service of the war; first in Serbia, to drive out the scourge of typhus fever, and then in the Harvard Surgical Unit until the fighting ceased.

COLONEL ALBERT THOMPSON PERKINS, an engineer officer in the first American regiment that served at the front. As Manager and Director of Light Railways he organized with foresight, wisdom and daring the transportation that supported the victorious combats at St. Mihiel and the Argonne.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR GOODRICH CABLE, who served as Secretary of the Aircraft Production Board, then at the American Air Service Headquarters in France, and finally in a squadron in the Vosges until, on the eve of the Armistice, he was shot down and wounded.

CAPTAIN CHARLES DAVIS MORGAN. Joining the Ambulance in 1914, he volunteered in the English Army in 1915, and, save when thrice in hospital from wounds, served in the hottest fighting of the artillery throughout the war.

CAPTAIN WALTER WILLIAMSON MANTON. Advancing as medical officer with his battalion in the attack near Soissons, his arm was rent by a bursting shell; yet until the final objective was reached he attended the wounded and directed



A Group on the North Side of the Music Building on Commencement Day.

Some of those standing beyond the indistinct band are: President Lowell, George Wigglesworth, '74, Dr. Walcott, C. F. Adams, '88, Major Higginson, Gov. Coolidge and his Staff, Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, Mayor Peters of Boston, Sheriff Fairbairn of Middlesex County, Admiral Sims, Mr. Davison, Dr. Ross, Lt. Col. Roosevelt, Col. Perkins, Senator Lodge, Judge Grant.

their removal to a safety he would not seek himself.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT, one of the most efficient and gallant infantry officers. Under a heavy bombardment at Cantigny, he refused, when gassed and blinded, to give up the command of his battalion until the fight was done.

MAJOR GEORGE GIBSON MCMURTRY, captain in the Argonne of the 308th Infantry in the lost battalion, who although twice wounded, and suffering great pain, sustained by his courage the spirit of his men until aid arrived and he led them back unbroken.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES WHITE WHITLESEY, the commander who, when cut off and surrounded for five days in the Argonne, without food and with only half his men unwounded, refused to surrender, and by his tenacity saved the lost battalion.

Doctors of Laws.

MAJOR GENERAL ENOCH HERBERT CROWDER, Judge Advocate General of the Army, to whom we chiefly owe the marvelous success of the conscription that filled our ranks and carried our flag to victory.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM SOWDEN SIMS, the sailor, modest and sagacious, large of mind and soul, who, thinking not of fame, united our fleet with that of England, protected our convoys, and raised a standard of high service never to be forgotten on two continents.

HENRY POMEROY DAVISON, able financier, masterly organizer. Throughout the war he has accomplished the prodigious task of developing and directing the Red Cross.

A degree of Doctor of Laws the Governing Boards voted to confer on one who has been taken from us by death:

ROBERT BACON, former Secretary of State and Ambassador to France. Held in affection and gratitude for his great services as a Fellow of the University, who when the war came cast everything else aside to serve his country at the front.

Doctor of Divinity.

GEORGE ALEXANDER JOHNSTON ROSS, S.T.D., heir to the great traditions of the Scottish ministry; a preacher who combines the eloquence of the scholar, the priest and the prophet.

After the exercises in Sanders Theatre, the graduates assembled in the Yard where they voted for Overseers and Directors of the Alumni Association and attended the alumni spread in a tent just west of Thayer Hall. The spread for Chief Marshal Robert Homans, '94, and the class of 1894 was in a tent west of University Hall.

The class of 1869 held a spread in a tent near Phillips Brooks House, and other classes occupied rooms in College buildings.

Soon after one o'clock the procession formed to march to the Naval Radio School Drill Shed on Oxford Street where the Alumni Association meeting was held. Officers of the Alumni Association and of Harvard, honorary degree holders, marshals and aids reviewed the procession from the platform at the rear of the Music Building. The meeting began at about quarter past two o'clock.

George Wigglesworth, '74, president of the Association, presided. The other speakers were President Lowell, Governor Coolidge, Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, Admiral Sims, and Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, '71. The Class of 1894 presented Harvard with a gift of \$100,000. The chorus sang, among other compositions, "The Answer of the Stars," words by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, and music by Frederick S. Converse, '93, written in honor of the Harvard soldiers of the Great War.

The addresses of President Wigglesworth of the Alumni Association, President Lowell, and Senator Lodge are here printed:

Mr. Wigglesworth.

We gather today as we have gathered each year, but at this time there can be but one underlying thought in all our minds and but one fitting subject for these exercises. Today we pay our tribute to those sons of Harvard who in the time of the great peril have given themselves to the service of their country. Through the Alumni Association and the very efficient and public-spirited work of Mr. Frederick S. Mead, '87, there has been established in the University, the War Records Office. These records will be published later by the Alumni Association. They show that of all the living alumni, about one third have been in the national service.

One whom all Harvard men love and honor has described a Harvard Commencement as "the mighty mother marshalling her men." Within the past year the men of Harvard have been marshalled in the training camps of America, on the waves of the ocean, in the clouds of the air and on the battlefields of Europe; and wherever they have been, they have won honor for themselves and their University. Better than that, they have been carrying on the work of the University. For what do such institutions exist but to develop the highest ideals of one generation and to transmit them to the generations which follow? And for



Admiral W. S. Sims.

what have the men of Harvard been laboring, suffering and dying but to establish and defend humanity's highest ideals of liberty, justice and brotherhood?

Most of us at home have known what it meant to wake at dead of night and lie broad awake imagining that we heard the shriek of the shells, the roar of the explosion, the whistling of the rifle bullets and the unceasing bark of the machine guns, and then to feel the deadly chill gripping our hearts as we thought that those we loved were in the midst of it. Thanks be to God that those times are past. And what shall we say and feel for those who in these times of the world's danger have played the hero's part and played it heroically? Some had their rendezvous with death and kept it without faltering. Some have returned bearing the scars of the conflict, scars which mark the accolade of their knighthood. Others have come from the war unscathed, with memories which, whatever their horror, will always be sacred, and with minds and bodies developed through the great experiences. More than this, all who have served will carry with them through life the consciousness that in the world's hour of extreme peril when barbarism threatened to overwhelm civilization, when was sounded forth the trumpet which would never call retreat and the hearts of men were sifted out before the judgment seat of God, these men were swift to answer and offered themselves, their lives if need be, to strengthen the forces of right in the life and death struggle with the forces of evil. They



Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder.

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have succeeded in the work they undertook and they have won the admiration and gratitude both of their own country and of those nations which they have helped to save. They have added to the noble traditions of their land and in its history the story of their deeds will be preserved. More than this the spirit they have shown and the example they have set will be through the coming time a lesson and an inspiration to future generations, helping them to live more bravely and unselfishly and with truer devotion to their country and to humanity. Whether peace or war awaits the world in the future is known only to God; but whatever the experiences mankind is to encounter they will be met in a finer spirit and with better results because of what has been done by the men whom today we meet to honor. These men have proved by their lives their belief in that noble creed, *Le Credo Patriotique*, and with a faith strengthened by their example we can join with them in the thrilling words of that creed and say, "We believe in the strength of right, in the crusade of civilization, in the purity of our cause, in the spotless glory of our flag. We believe in our great past, in our great present and in our still greater future."

President Lowell.

Harvard Alumni: It is the habit of the President of the University in his remarks on this afternoon to begin not so much with what the University has done as with what others have done for the University. That is a time-honored

custom which I shall follow in this case. In other words, I shall begin with the gifts. I should like to state, for the refreshment of earnest givers, those gifts above \$15,000 which we have received during the past year:

Estate of Mrs. Robert D. Evans, part of her bequest of \$50,000. One-half of the following sum each to the Arnold Arboretum and Dental School,	\$15,687.70
From the Harvard Endowment Fund (Sundry subscriptions),	111,000.00
Mrs. Franklin B. Ingraham, in memory of Franklin Temple Ingraham, Class of 1914,	19,330.00
James C. Melvin Fund (Anonymous) for Tropical Medicine,	53,750.00
Anonymous—for Department of Architecture and Landscape Architecture,	111,250.00
Addition to Anonymous Fund No. 4,	50,000.00
Edward W. Atkinson, in memory of Edward Atkinson, for Economics,	26,427.50
James Byrne, additional, for his Professorship of Law,	20,041.00
Estate of Mrs. Charles H. Colburn, for study of tuberculosis,	97,052.50
Estate of Miss Annie L. Dexter, in memory of Charles Dexter, to encourage the study of the English Language.	27,005.00
Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, for the Blue Hill Observatory \$25,000, for a prize \$2,500, total,	27,500.00
Estate of Richard Black Sewall,	171,759.00
Alfred T. White, endowment of Department of Social Ethics,	50,000.00
Members of Harvard Club of New York City—Joseph Hodges Choate Memorial Fellowship — For a student at Harvard from the University of Cambridge,	40,000.00
National Cannery Association, for studies in public health,	15,000.00
Total gifts during the year,	\$1,108,886.46

At this point, George C. Lee, '94, rose and said: "President Lowell: On behalf of my class I wish to present our gift of \$100,000 to Harvard College, unrestricted."

President Lowell went on: From the class of 1894, twenty-five years out, a gift of \$100,000 to the University. It is needless to express what we all feel, the thanks of the University and of the alumni, to this class for raising this money, particularly as they have raised it at a time when it was difficult to do so. It makes the total gifts for the year \$1,200,000.

The next things I want to speak of are the war statistics to which Mr. Wigglesworth has

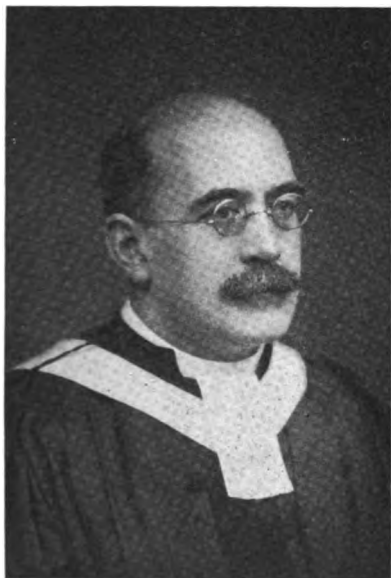
alluded,—the statistics of the services and losses of Harvard men in the war. They have been compiled by Mr. Mead and are complete up to date. Of course they are not finally complete, because many men have gone into the service of whom we have never received word; and, for commissions, decorations, and various other things also, the list is not complete. But it is as nearly complete as it can be made up to the present time.

The total returns received and recorded by Mr. Mead's office up to date are as follows: The number of men who went into the Army of the United States was 6,228, into the Armies of the Allies 272, into the Navy 1,541; making 8,041 in all. Of these men who went into the fighting line, or went into the fighting forces where they might at any moment be in the fighting line, we have lost 314. They died in the active military service of their country. In the auxiliary services, including the Volunteer Ambulance, the Relief Service abroad both before and after this country entered the war, work abroad and at home in the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and similar organizations, State Guards and volunteer civilian, government, and war work, were 2,646, of whom 24 have died. In addition to those who died in service, 366 were wounded, and 16 were taken prisoner. Quite apart from the men who served in the Students' Army Training Corps and the naval and marine units at the University, the men who actually left the University to go into the immediate service were 2,533.

Until last autumn no man could get a commission until he was twenty-one, and after last autumn comparatively few men under twenty-one got a chance. We believed that a man could render greater service as an officer after he was educated than before, and not knowing how long the war might last, we did not want to make the mistake, which at the outset was made by the European countries, of throwing our seed corn into the mill before it was ripe. We rather encouraged the men to get their education and go into training camps, realizing that if the war did last long we should be very hard up for officer material in time. Therefore, the number of men who actually left their studies to go into the army is very striking, most of them being men over twenty-one, who went into officers' training camps. And this is confirmed by the number of Harvard men who got commissions.

There were 5,307 Harvard men who received commissions, or 66 per cent. of all the Harvard men who saw service. That is a very large percentage and shows a high state of proficiency. Three hundred and twenty-two Harvard men volunteered their services either in the ranks of the armies of the Allies or as ambulance drivers before this country entered the war.

Harvard men received 418 decorations. Two received the Congressional Medal of Honor. You



Rev. George A. J. Ross.



Henry P. Davison.

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saw them this morning at Sanders Theatre. Ten received the Distinguished Service Medal, and 53 received the Distinguished Service Cross. The French *Croix de Guerre* was awarded to 177, the Legion of Honor to 28, the *Medaille Militaire* to ten, and other French decorations were given to fifteen.

England gave the Distinguished Service Order to eight Harvard men, awarded the British Military Cross to 15, the Distinguished Flying Cross to five, and gave other decorations to eleven. Six Harvard men received the Belgian *Croix de Guerre*, and eleven the Belgian Order of the *Couronne*; three received other Belgian decorations.

Fifty-four Harvard men were decorated by Italy; 31 received the *Croce al Merito di Guerra*, ten the Order of the Crown of Italy, four the Italian Military Medal, and nine other decorations. Two Harvard men received Russian decorations, three Serbian, one Japanese, two Portuguese, one Greek, and one Montenegrin.

I think that those of us who have passed the fighting age have a right to be proud of the young men in Harvard. Those of us who knew them as they grew up in the College are not in the least surprised; they have done no more than we knew they would do, and they would do it again at any time they were asked to.

The problems now before us are those of peace. We entered the war unprepared. Let us not fail of foresight about the problems that peace will bring. The colleges, on the whole, saw the need of warlike preparation before the statesmen and

before the community did. Harvard, at least, was interested in summer training both for the Army and Navy as early as 1913. The colleges and universities must now look forward to the problems of peace. This is not the place to discuss the specific problems that will arise; but it is not inappropriate to consider the spirit in which they should be approached—a spirit of large tolerance for divergencies of opinion, of laying our foundation solidly, of looking more at ultimate than at immediate results. Let us avoid on one side the expectation of creating a new world over night, and on the other the fear that sound traditions are in danger of being destroyed in a day.

A cherished philosophy is often comforting, and sustaining as a guide of action. I have a cherished philosophy about human events which seems to have as much support from history as most theories drawn from that source. It is that human institutions are never murdered, but always die by suicide or internal decay; that so long as an institution is useful to mankind, it will survive apparently grave perils; and that when destroyed, it is because it has outlived its usefulness. Of course there are exceptions as in all things, but I believe this to be true as a general proposition. To give an example: Absolute monarchy in France and England was needed to bring order after the decay of the feudal system. In each country it disappeared; in France by a violent upheaval; in England by a gradual loss of power; in both because it had done its work, had lived through its appointed



Col. Albert T. Perkins.



Lieut. Col. Herbert H. White.

time, and was no longer useful. In Germany and Russia it lasted to a later time because it had not so soon completed its work. But in Germany by this war it committed suicide. In Russia it was overthrown because it had outlived its usefulness and could not read the signs of the times.

The institution, for example, of private property on a large scale as we know it is, I believe, in no danger while it is useful to mankind. So long as it remains useful, no violence can kill it; if it ceases to be useful, no force can long preserve it.

For us as institutions for educating youth there are two morals to be drawn from this philosophy. First that it is our duty to impress upon young men their responsibility in life; that whatever profession or occupation they may pursue, it is their duty to make it profitable not only to themselves, but also to their community, to their country and to mankind. The second moral is that inasmuch as universities have outlived every change, political and social, which has occurred since they were founded in the middle ages, and outlived them without loss of influence, it must be because they are of enduring value to mankind. A university is of value because it both preserves truth that is old, and is hospitable to truth that is new. The only question it should ask is not whether a thing is old or new, but whether it is true. That is the reason why institutions of learning cherish classics in literature, art and philosophy, for a classic is that which to successive generations of men has approved

itself as true and worthy of preservation; and universities have shown that there is no incompatibility between retaining that which is good in the old, and a strenuous search for new truth. That is the spirit of intellectual and national health which a university should instil into its students and through them diffuse throughout the country.

The great pleasure, as I think you have heard me say before, the great pleasure of being connected with a university is that it is something eternal; that we receive the torch from those who went before and we pass it on to those who come after. And we pass on not merely the torch that we have received, but with the additional which we have put into it, every man being merely one feeder of that flame which goes on eternally.

You have perhaps heard me speak before of Wesley's Monument in Westminster Abbey, on which is inscribed his own words: "God buries His workmen but carries on His work." That is the interesting thing about a university. And unless we take that view, not only of the university but of the whole community, of the whole life of the nation,—unless we to some extent steep ourselves in its life and realize that our duty is to receive what is true that is old, and to accept what is new that is also true, and pass it on so that our sons may be better than we are, then our country will not prosper. But if we do so, it will prosper, and it will stand, without foundering, all the storms that can come upon the ocean of the future.

Senator Lodge.

After paying a tribute to the memory of those who died in the war, and commending those who took part in it, Mr. Lodge spoke as follows:

Those who gave of their best to help win the war, and above all those who went overseas and fought, will be the dominant influence in the years to come. They who have offered youth and life to save human freedom lay down their arms only to take up the unescapable burden of responsibility for the country they have defended and the civilization they have preserved. Theirs is the leadership, theirs the duty to the younger generations which will follow them because it is they who have done most for the country in the dark hour. That they will fulfil their great obligation I have no doubt. In what ways they shall fulfil it, it is not for those who are passing from the stage of life to say. All we can do is to bid them Godspeed and tell them what little we have learned, in the hope that in our experience they may find some light and help as they move along the unknown and untrodden paths which lie before them.

I know that this is venturing on dangerous ground, that to suggest that we can learn from the past is just now to expose one's self not merely to derision but to a shower of names of which "reactionary" is one of the mildest. Yet such are my limitations that I can learn nothing from a future which is non-existent. I have been thrilled by many a well-told ghost story. But the ghost has always been that of someone who had lived and died. The ghost of a future child as

yet unbegotten, unconceived and unborn seems to present difficulties and is not calculated to make anyone shiver. There remains the past, then, as a teacher, for there is, strictly speaking, no present. As I utter these words the first fitting moment has dropped into the abyss of time, and is as far beyond recall as the days of Egypt's predynastic kings. Whether you seek your lesson from your own experience or from the recorded history of mankind, you are still turning to the past. I see no way to avoid it when we are planning for the future, which we hope to make better than what has gone before.

For at my back I always hear
Time's winged chariot hurrying near,
And yonder all before us lie
Deserts of vast eternity.

A few days since I read a letter written 4,000 years ago in Babylon by which it appeared that they had then a system of profit-sharing. You can find it in Number 92 of the Yale collection of translated clay tablets. I have strong hopes that in profit-sharing we have a beneficent solution of some at least of the gravest social and economic problems which confront and perplex us. Such, however, is my weakness and my curiosity that I admit that I should like to know how the system worked in Babylon, for it might throw some light on what to cherish and what to avoid. I mention this, since confession is good for the soul, merely to say that what troubles me most about the books and articles and speeches by our most advanced thinkers setting forth new pana-



Maj. George G. McMurtry.



Maj. George C. Shattuck.

ceas and systems for all the evils to which flesh is heir, is that they are generally so very old, a fact apparently disregarded by their authors, who very properly despise a past which only rises up to be troublesome. I am such a heretic in regard to what is said to be our best modern thought that I think we can learn much from the art and literature of Greece and Rome; something of great moral systems from the Old Testament and the teachings of Confucius and the Greek philosophers. I even believe that there is much good and much wisdom to be found in Aristotle and Plato and in all the great writers upon government, as well as from the statesmen who put theories into practice from the days of Pericles to those of Washington and Lincoln. But I have no intention of entering upon those dim and dusty corridors of days long dead. I merely wish to suggest to the men who fought this war and to their contemporaries, in whose hands the future lies, what seems to me would be a wise course in dealing with that future.

It is well to remember also that wonderful as we are all wisdom is not possessed by us any more than it was by past generations or than it will be by those of the future. We are an evolution from those who preceded us and heredity and tradition, habits and history sway us despite ourselves. The dead rule the living in many ways just as we shall influence posterity by the operation of natural laws. Human nature, impalpable as it is, remains one of the most constant of the conditions with which we have to deal. Read the Babylonian letters of which I have spoken, those relating to business and family affairs, and you will find the same emotions, passions and desires, the same weaknesses and irritations 4000 years ago which are familiar to everyone of us today. We are prone to think that we are superior to those who have gone before because we are the heirs of the ages. We are apt to confuse knowledge, the slow accumulations of past centuries, with original thought. They are two widely different things. Knowledge is not only power but beyond words valuable, yet it is not original thought although it may help and lead to it. There is nothing to indicate the slightest inborn intellectual superiority on our part over the men who were earliest in recorded history. The skulls of the Cro-Magnon men 20,000 years ago were as large, their brains as heavy, as those of our own time. In art and architecture, in the specious realms of abstract thought, in literature and poetry no one would dare to say that we surpassed the Greeks, for we follow, study and imitate them in all these great fields of intellectual activity. In science we have made immense advances, building always on the ever-accumulating store of those who preceded us and with mechanical advantages always improv-

ing and aiding our work. But we do not in pure intellectual force surpass the men who first evolved the science of numbers and by mere intellectual strength devised the system of geometry which every schoolboy knows today, or those other men who by unassisted thought, with no knowledge except that which they could gain with their own eyes, developed the atomic theory. We take a natural pride in our extraordinary inventions, but as evidences of mere mental power are they not more than rivalled by the wandering prehistoric men who at a period beyond our ken learned to produce and control fire or by those who within the range of recorded history invented the wheel, the hollow boat, and most marvellous of all, symbols and signs for language, starting with pictures and culminating in the arbitrary signs for individual letters, the alphabet of the Phœnicians. Think for a moment where the whole fabric of society, the world of man, would be without fire, the wheel or written language; the first the application of a natural force, the last two pure human inventions. In the region of mental achievement let us not be overconfident or overboastful of our innate superiority to these unknown men who knew nothing of what we know, but unaided and alone thought more and with such mighty results, for they had only thought to depend upon.

The greatest advances originated and made by modern, civilized man as we are pleased to call him, are in moral standards, in altruism, in sympathy with each other, in the effort to diminish man's inhumanity to man, for the calm, cold, often cruel, indifference of nature and natural processes is too often beyond the reach of even modification. In these moral directions much has been accomplished and yet the accomplishment is only too easily overrated as we know from our recent terrible experience. At the close of the last century there was a quite general belief that serious wars would not come again. Some doubted and for their scepticism were called "jingoists", "war lovers" and "pessimists." But almost everyone felt sure that if war should again break upon us its horrors would be reduced to the lowest point and that by the conventions of Geneva and The Hague, the sufferings and cruelties of past wars would be largely eliminated. Suddenly the great war came. Germany, esteemed by all a highly civilized nation, entered deliberately upon a course of savage cruelty worse than ever imagined, because it was carefully organized. The world had known barbarism before, human history was full of it; but never had anything fallen upon men comparable to the scientific, wholesale atrocities carried on by Germany by which not merely individuals but entire communities were subjected to the most hideous sufferings and the most utter ruin which highly trained minds entirely destitute of

humanity could devise. It was appalling to see how thin the varnish of civilization was in one of the great western nations, how close the wolf in man was to the surface which looked so fair. We were nearer in reality to primitive man than anyone had imagined. As for treaties and laws they went in the fierce flame of war as quickly as the dry leaves of autumn when a spark falls among them and were of as little worth. The beautiful scheme of making mankind suddenly virtuous by a statute or a written convention was once more exhibited in all its weakness. It is a melancholy reflection that the best assurance of the future peace of the world lies in the destruction of the German war power which is worth all it cost.

Once again comes the harsh lesson that all the advances of man in morals and in altruism, in charity and gentler manners and purer laws, all that really remain with us come slowly, never in a moment or in a watch in the night. The recognition of this truth is the secret of those who have done the most to help their fellowmen. An English poet of the light-hearted, easy-going, pleasure-loving eighteenth century wrote:

Who breathes, must suffer; and who
thinks, must mourn;
And he alone is blessed, who ne'er
was born.

We must face courageously the truth of the first line but the second is a black and helpless pessimism which simply spells utter ruin. For we must be here on earth and if we cannot wholly avoid or prevent human suffering we can at least strive to reduce its vast aggregate during the brief life which is our portion. If now at last I turn to the past for a practical suggestion, I shall try to palliate my doing so by going but a very short distance within its precincts.

The object to which you soldiers of the war, masters of the future, must address yourselves, to which all right-thinking men and women ought to address themselves, is to reduce so far as possible the sum total of human suffering and unhappiness. There is much that can be done. It is possible for us by steady effort to secure in large measure at least to all men and women equality of opportunity, but we must not forget that while men are born into the world differing in muscles and in mind there is no form of statute or convention which can secure to them equality of results in their life journey. Let us not endanger the possible so full of hope and help by vainly striving for a glittering impossibility. We can do much, I say, and it is to you, you coming generations, led by the men who fought the war, to make these advances. But you must ever remember that the only advances which have been maintained and kept secure are those which were made slowly. Before your very eyes, you have the warning. It is there in Russia.

In Russia is exhibited at this moment, not in the musty volumes of history but there even as you look the awful results of a scheme which its authors pretended and their dupes believed would make all men happy in a moment. Designing adventurers, men without a country, convinced an ignorant people that if they were allowed to abolish all property, to take from men the right to own what they had earned and saved, and to wreck civilization, all would be well. They have applied their panacea. Instead of diminishing human suffering they have caused greater misery to more human beings than the war itself. They have vastly increased the sum of human suffering. All tyrannies are evil things, but the tyranny of disorder and anarchy is the worst of all possible tyrannies. The leaders support themselves and live in comfort and maintain an army by plundering not merely the rich but the whole community down to the farmer who has been a little more successful than his neighbor. I need not enlarge upon the result. The greatest contemner of the past could not charge me here with bringing forward examples which are no longer applicable to our purified and improved human nature and to our greater wisdom. These things are happening now, at this moment, even as I speak. No one knows, no one will ever know, how many thousands of farmers, workers, shopkeepers, innocent people have perished by murder, by pestilence and famine, since the present Bolshevik rule was established in Russia. In letters of fire this Russian scene says to us who are passing from the stage and to you who are stepping forward to take control of the American destinies, "This way at least lies ruin." Let us labor then in every way to help to improve the distribution of the earnings of mankind, to lift up the poor and suffering, to make life better and happier for all the children of men. But what is happening in Russia must convince every one that the methods of Lenine and Trotzky, of murder and pillage, is not the way to reach the noble and humane results we all desire.

Turn your eyes then from that stricken country and let them rest upon your own. Does it not say to you in tones which cannot be misunderstood, "Whatever our shortcomings, whatever our mistakes, the principles of ordered liberty which our fathers founded and which we maintained have brought a greater degree of happiness to the average man and woman in the United States than in any other country and if we advance along those lines, ever progressing and broadening, as we come to understand the situation better, we shall lessen ever more and more the great sum of human poverty, unhappiness and sufferings"? Does not this contrast between the United States and Russia at this moment tell every man and woman, old and young, in this country that here under our methods the best mitigation and solu-

tion, yet attained, of the suffering and sorrow of humanity is to be found? It comes slowly no doubt, but it comes. Does not the United States tell us trumpet-tongued that the country for which this younger generation has died and for which they are going to live and rule is still the best hope for mankind and that it must be preserved by them as their fathers preserved and saved it in the days that are gone? If you would be as you have been of the largest service to mankind, be Americans first, Americans last, Americans always. From that firm foundation you can march on. Abandon it and chaos will come as when the civilization of Rome crashed down in irremediable ruin.

RECIPIENTS OF THE A.M. DEGREE

'87—Albert T. Perkins was commissioned major, Corps of Engineers, June 28, 1917, and on July 6, 1917, was promoted to lieutenant colonel and assigned to the 14th Engineers. He arrived in France with this regiment, Aug. 18, 1917. His regiment served with the British 3d Army on the front south of Arras from August to October, 1917, and with the British 2d Army during the Paschendaele Ridge offensive, Oct. 3 to 10, 1917. On Oct. 27, 1917, he was appointed deputy manager of Light Railways for the A. E. F., and on March 20, was appointed manager. He was promoted to colonel, Aug. 13, 1918, and appointed director of Light Railways for the A. E. F., in December, 1918. He received the Distinguished Service Medal . . . "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. As deputy and

later as manager of Light Railways, he undertook the task of organizing a light railway service for the American Expeditionary Forces. His long and complete railroad experience and accurate knowledge assured the success of these lines. By his foresight in promptly gathering from the United States a generous supply of railroad material he promptly brought the light railway service to a high degree of efficiency." The following is a quotation from a letter from the Commander-in-Chief. . . . "I recognize the indebtedness of the forces under my command to the sound wisdom which characterized the concept, and the bold daring which was displayed in the execution of the plans for the development and operation of our Light Railway System. . . . The extent to which light railways were used was one of the outstanding features of the war. This means of transportation was eventually employed on a scale scarcely deemed practicable at the beginning of the struggle and never before approached in the history of warfare."

'93—Herbert H. White was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps in June, 1918, and assigned to General Hospital No. 22 (Harvard Surgical Unit), British Expeditionary Forces, as business manager. Later he returned to this country, and in 1918 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, assigned as head of the Intelligence Department of the 1st Naval District. He was discharged from the R. A. M. C. with the other members of the Harvard Surgical Unit on Jan. 8, 1919.

'99—George G. McMurtry was commissioned 1st lieutenant, Infantry, from the Officers' Train-



Capt. Charles D. Morgan.



Lieut. Col. C. W. Whittlesey.



Capt. Arthur G. Cable.

ing Camp, Plattsburg, Sept. 20, 1917. He was promoted to captain, Jan. 11, 1918, and assigned to Company E, 308th Infantry. On April 6, 1918, he went overseas with this regiment. He was later wounded in action, and received the Congressional Medal of Honor . . . "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy at Charlesvault in the Argonne Forest, France, Oct. 2 to 8, 1918. Capt. McMurtry commanded a battalion which was cut off and surrounded by the enemy and, although wounded in the knee by shrapnel on Oct. 4 and suffering great pain, he continued throughout the entire period to encourage his officers and men with a resistless optimism that contributed largely toward preventing panic and disorder among the troops, who were, without food, cut off from communication with our lines. On Oct. 4, during a heavy barrage, he personally directed and supervised the moving of the wounded to shelter before himself seeking shelter. On Oct. 6, he was again wounded in the shoulder by a German grenade, but continued personally to organize and direct the defence against the German attack on the position until the attack was defeated. He continued to direct and command his troops, refusing relief, and personally led his men out of the position after assistance arrived before permitting himself to be taken to the hospital, on Oct. 8. During this period the successful defence of the position was due largely to his efforts." He received the *Croix de Guerre* with palm for service at the same time.



Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

'01—George C. Shattuck, M.D. '05, was a member of the Serbian Relief Commission under Dr. Richard Strong, in 1915. On Feb. 17, 1917, he was assigned to General Hospital No. 22 (Harvard Surgical Unit) British Expeditionary Forces. He was later commissioned major in the Royal Army Medical Corps, B. E. F.

'05—Walter Manton, M.D. '11, was commissioned captain in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., and ordered abroad in 1917. On his arrival in France he was attached to the French surgical service. In November, 1917, he was assigned as commanding officer of a detail to equip the Whitelaw Reid Hospital in Paris, which was later American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 3. Upon completion of this duty he was assigned at his own request to the 26th Infantry, 1st Division, A. E. F. He was wounded near Soissons, and received the Distinguished Service Cross . . . "for extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. Accompanying his battalion in the attack, Capt. Manton was with the second wave when he sustained a compound fracture of the right forearm from a bursting shell. He nevertheless refused to go to the rear, but remained on duty until the final objective was reached in the afternoon, attending the wounded and directing their evacuation."

'06—Charles D. Morgan served for a time in the American Ambulance Service. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the British Expeditionary Forces in 1915. In July, 1916, he was wounded in action on the Somme. Later he was commissioned captain in the 17th Division

of the Royal Field Artillery, B. E. F. He was wounded slightly in action at Cambrai and in Flanders and received the Military Cross for bravery.

LL.B. '08—Charles W. Whittlesey was commissioned captain, Infantry, from the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, Aug. 20, 1917, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 308th Infantry, 77th Division, as company commander. He went overseas with this regiment, April 6, 1918. In June, 1918, he was assigned to Regimental Headquarters, 308th Infantry, A. E. F., as operations officer. He was promoted to major, Aug. 13, 1918, and was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 308th Infantry, as commander. On Oct. 11, 1918, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. On Oct. 31, 1918, he was ordered to the United States and was discharged Dec. 5, 1918. He saw service at the Vesle, the Aisne and in the Argonne, and received the Congressional Medal of Honor, Dec. 24, 1918, . . . "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy northeast of Binarville in the Argonne Forest, France, Oct. 2 to 7, 1918. Although cut off for five days from the remainder of his division, Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Whittlesey maintained his position which he had reached under orders received for an advance, and held his command, consisting originally of 463 officers and men of the 308th Infantry and Company K of the 307th Infantry together in the face of superior numbers of the enemy. During the five days Major Whittlesey and his command were thus cut off and no rations or other supplies reached them in spite of the determined efforts made by his division. On the fourth day, Major Whittlesey received from the enemy a written proposition to surrender which he treated with contempt, although he was at that time out of rations and had suffered a loss of about fifty per cent. of killed and wounded of his command and was surrounded by the enemy." He received the *Croix de Guerre* with palm for service at the same time.

'09—Arthur G. Cable was executive secretary of the Aircraft Production Board, Washington, D. C., in 1917. On Sept. 15, 1917, he was commissioned captain in the Air Service (Aero.), U. S. A., and was assigned to the Aircraft Board, Washington, D. C. In October, 1917, he was ordered abroad as representative of the Aircraft Board. Later he was assigned to Air Service Headquarters, A. E. F., as a member of the joint Army and Navy Aircraft Commission. In April, 1918, he was ordered to England on detached service for training as a pilot in a night-bombing squadron. He received his American wings in July and was passed as a qualified night pilot by the Royal Air Force in August. The following month he was assigned to the 216th Squadron of the Independent Air Force, British Expedi-

tionary Forces. He was wounded slightly when returning from a raid over Saarbrücken on Nov. 1, 1918. On Nov. 27, he came back to the United States.

'09—Theodore Roosevelt was commissioned major, Infantry, Feb. 15, 1917, and called into active service on May 7, 1917. From May 7 to June 10, 1917, he commanded the 1st company of the New York Regiment at Plattsburg. Late in June he was ordered overseas to report to Gen. Pershing, and upon arrival was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, 1st Division, as commanding officer. He remained with this battalion until he was wounded July 20, 1918, at Soissons. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel Sept. 16, 1918. On Oct. 15, 1918, he returned to duty with his former command, and remained with it until Jan. 7, 1919. He saw service in the Arracourt sector, the Toul sector and the Montdidier sector and at Soissons and the Argonne. He received the *Croix de Guerre* with three palms and the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

THE HARVARD WAR COLLECTION

The collection of books relating to the great war now in the Harvard College Library has already reached large proportions, and additions are coming to it every day. But besides books regularly published there is a multitude of material of value for the very reason that it is not to be obtained in the regular course of book buying. For this the Library must largely depend on the kindness of Harvard men. Many Harvard graduates and undergraduates have privately printed their experiences in the war. The families or friends of men who have fallen have sometimes printed their diaries or letters. These are desirable not only as a part of the history of the war, but more especially as they show a part of Harvard's contribution to the war. Many of these have already been given to the Library, but undoubtedly there are more that should be on its shelves.

This is one side of what the Library wants. Another side consists of official or quasi-official histories of divisions, brigades and regiments. Many of these too are privately printed, and not easily to be obtained. Files of papers published in camps in this country, or in camps or in the trenches abroad, would be most useful material. Furthermore, many of the Harvard men who have been abroad must have gathered up miscellaneous matter, often more or less ephemeral, such as proclamations, posters, pamphlets, etc., whether published by the Allies or by their enemies, that would be of great value in a large collection devoted to the war. Then the maps used by our officers in the field and examples of the orders issued from day to day would fill an important niche in such a collection.

TEN MILLIONS FOR HARVARD

AN Endowment Fund of \$10,000,000 for Harvard University—that is the object for which a committee of graduates, representing every part of the United States and certain foreign countries, is now laying out a campaign. The committee was created early in 1916 by the Alumni Association, with the approval of the Presi-



Thomas W. Lamont, '92.

dent and Fellows; but the war forced a cessation of activities, not, however, until \$1,250,000 had been raised in cash or pledges. The committee now resumes its efforts, with an enlarged staff which brings to the campaign valuable experience gained in Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and other war-organization work.

Thomas W. Lamont, '92, chairman of the original Endowment Fund Committee, and reelected on Commencement Day to the Board of Overseers, has kept in close touch with the Committee in spite of his very important duties in Europe, where he has been for months as Financial Adviser to the American Commission to Negotiate

Peace. In the meantime, Eliot Wadsworth, '98, has returned from Europe to act with Lamont as Joint and Alternate Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee. Wadsworth is an Overseer of Harvard College. He was for many years a member of the firm of Stone & Webster, Boston, and during the war, he has been Vice and Acting Chairman of the American Red Cross (1916-19) and a member of the War Council (1917-19). He has now assumed supervision of the preparatory work of the Endowment Committee from its headquarters at 20 Broad St., New York City. Under his direction the original committee is being developed into a body of 150 or more members, from whom a small executive committee will be chosen.

Lamont and Wadsworth have sent to the **BULLETIN** the following message for its readers:

"For the last two years, thousands of Harvard men have turned from their daily paths of peace to serve country and mankind in its great crisis now triumphantly passed; three hundred and thirty-eight Harvard men have given their lives, and many hundreds more have made effective and enduring sacrifices.

"The war is ended, but never before in her history has America had a future so full of great and complex problems or one so extraordinary in possibility of development. Close contact with the overwhelming effects of war in Europe makes the strength and opportunity of America only the more impressive. America must bring her eager mind, her abundant resource, to help in the solution of problems that are common alike to our country and to the world.

"Harvard University must enter this new era equipped as never before to play her part; as Harvard and her sons have met the call of the great war, so they must meet the responsibilities and opportunities which new conditions will bring. Devotion to our traditions, built up over nearly three hundred years, wise policies, skillful ad-

ministration, inspiring teaching are essential and will be provided.

"With all this, there must be an assured financial position, giving to the President, the Fellows, the Overseers, and the Faculty complete confidence in planning for a greater Harvard.

"The campaign soon to be undertaken for a broad and ample endowment is of vital importance, alike to the future of Harvard as a university and of American



Eliot Wadsworth, '98.

education. The Endowment Fund Committee undertakes this work with the fullest expectation that Harvard men, wherever they may be, will help to their utmost in this Fund; we shall find that generous financial support which is so urgently required, and we shall witness an outpouring of that spirit which means faith in, and devotion to, the ideal which Harvard has always worked and fought for."

The Endowment Committee was created to obtain funds for the pressing needs of the University at that time; the Committee now finds not only that those needs still exist, but also that the steadily rising cost of all commodities has greatly accentuated them and that other needs have arisen as the results of the war and reconstruction. The most important of these needs are set forth by President Lowell in a statement beginning on the next page.

In preparation for the work that must be done, the Endowment Fund Committee is now organizing at the headquarters in New York City a staff with E. H. Wells, '97, (General Secretary of the Alumni Association, 1907-13), John Price Jones, '02, (who organized and directed the press, speakers and features bureaus of the Liberty Loan Committee of New York) and Robert F. Duncan, '12, Secretary of the Committee, as a nucleus. The committee intends to reach every member of the living Harvard force in an active campaign of three or four weeks next autumn.

The deed of gift of the Endowment Fund stipulates that: "The net income from unrestricted contributions to the Fund shall be used for the general purposes of the University as the President and Fellows shall from time to time decide, except that: One-fifth of the net annual income from unrestricted contributions to the Fund, but not more than ten thousand (10,000) dollars in each year, shall be used for the following purpose: To advance the interests of the University and enable it more effectively to carry on its work by organizing the alumni and keeping them closely in touch with the aims, needs, and activities of the University." For the past two years the Alumni Association has divided with the Associated Harvard Clubs the money assigned under the provision just quoted.

The entire cost of the campaign has been privately underwritten, so that every dollar which is given will go directly to the Treasurer of the University for the needs of the University and the Alumni organizations.

The divisions already mapped out, and their chairmen, are given below:

Maine Division—Howard Corning, '90, Bangor.
New Hampshire Division—Henry W. Keyes, '87, North Haverhill.

Vermont Division—Franklin S. Billings, '85, Woodstock.

Rhode Island Division—William G. Roelker, '09, Providence.

Connecticut Division—N. H. Batchelder, '01, Windsor.

New York City Division—T. W. Lamont, '92.
Eastern New York Division—Gardner B. Perry, '03, Albany.

Western New York Division, i.e., New York west of a line running through Oswego, Syracuse and Binghamton—Evan Hollister, '97, Buffalo.

Eastern Pennsylvania Division, i.e., Pennsylvania east of a line running north and south through Altoona, and New Jersey south of and

including Trenton—Herbert L. Clark, '87, Philadelphia.

Western Pennsylvania Division, i.e., Pennsylvania west of a line running north and south through Altoona, and West Virginia—G. Cook Kimball, '00, Pittsburgh.

Northern New Jersey Division, i.e., New Jersey north of Trenton—Vernon Munroe, '96, Englewood.

Delaware Division—Alexis I. Du Pont, '92, Wilmington.

District of Columbia Division—Walter R. Tuckerman, '03, Washington.

South Carolina Division—Horatio Bigelow, '99, Charleston.

Georgia Division, i.e., Georgia (except Atlanta) and Florida—Landon Thomas, '09, Augusta.

Atlanta Division—Samuel N. Evins, LL.B. '93, Atlanta.

Mississippi Division—Nicholas Feld, '03, Vicksburg.

Louisiana Division—Edward C. Palmer, '87, New Orleans.

Kentucky Division—A. G. Barret, '89, Louisville.

Tennessee Division—Prather S. McDonald, LL.B. '11, Memphis.

Southern Ohio Division, i.e., Ohio south of the Pennsylvania R. R. main line—J. J. Rowe, '07, Cincinnati.

Northern Ohio Division, i.e., Ohio north of the Pennsylvania R. R. main line—C. C. Bolton, '05, Cleveland.

Indiana Division—H. McK. Landon, '92, Indianapolis.

Illinois Division, i.e., Illinois (except East St. Louis) and Iowa—Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.

Northwestern Division, i.e., Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—E. P. Davis, '99, St. Paul, and Karl De Laittre, '97, Minneapolis.

Southern Wisconsin Division—G. A. Morison, '00, Milwaukee.

Nebraska Division—A. C. Smith, '87, Omaha.

Southwestern Division, i.e., Missouri (including East St. Louis, Ill.), Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma—A. T. Perkins, '87, St. Louis; Perkins will be assisted in Arkansas by J. R. Hamlen, '04, Little Rock, and in Oklahoma by H. A. Leekley, '96, Muskogee.

Texas Division—David Daly, '01, Houston.

New Mexico Division—F. C. Wilson, '98, Santa Fe.

Colorado Division—Joseph D. Hitch, '95, Denver.

Pacific Division, i.e., California and Nevada—William Thomas, '73, San Francisco.

Eastern Washington Division, (including Northern Idaho)—F. W. Dewart, '90, Spokane.

Hawaii Division—Walter F. Dillingham, '00, Honolulu.

Ontario Division—S. B. Trainer, '04, Toronto.

Great Britain Division—Robert Grant, Jr., '06, London.

URGENT NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY

A STATEMENT FROM PRESIDENT LOWELL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

June 20, 1919.

Dear Mr. Lamont and Mr. Wadsworth:

Your communication about the plans of the Endowment Fund Committee gives me an opportunity of stating to you some of the more urgent needs of the University. Do not for a moment regard this letter as a catalogue, or even a summary, of the University needs, but simply as putting together a few of its typical needs without assuming that these are necessarily more important or more pressing than others that are not mentioned.

First, there is the question of salaries. That the compensation of our instructing

staff is at present too low, I think no man of affairs would question today. Governor Coolidge, in his remarks at the meeting of the alumni yesterday pointed out what struck me as a very important consideration in connection with the under-payment of teachers. He said that if teachers are seriously under-paid in comparison with other occupations requiring as long preparation and as much natural ability, it is inevitable that the teachers should be dissatisfied with their treatment by the community; and that such a state of mind naturally breeds a social discontent which they cannot help imparting to their students. We are suffering from no such spirit in Harvard today; but the suggestion is worth noting. Professors in univer-

sities do not demand, or expect, salaries on the scale of those earned in business or among the successful members of the great active professions. They would be satisfied with salaries that enabled them to live with reasonable comfort in the comparatively modest scale of life which their position calls for, and to give to their children as good an education as they received themselves. They also want to provide for their old age; and now that the Carnegie Foundation is not to supply pensions for teachers hereafter appointed, this must be done by an addition to their salaries from the University.

Professors are Underpaid.

With the present cost of living, the salaries of professors at Harvard are not large enough to enable them to live in this way. Moreover, the salaries in other places are going up, so that Harvard no longer has the advantage she formerly possessed. To place these salaries on the basis of a fair remuneration—indeed, as good a condition in comparison with the cost of living as they were twenty years ago—would require, on the average, an addition of at least 25 per cent. Now, under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the salaries paid in 1916-1917—the last normal year—were \$623,124; in other departments of the University they were \$448,921.84; making a total of over a million dollars. On the estimated basis of increase, this would mean an addition of quarter of a million dollars—that is \$250,000—a year. That, at the rate of about 4 1-2 per cent. would be the income of around \$5,500,000.

Another typical need is that of housing more of our students. There are two possible views of the duty of a university or college towards its students. One of them is that its duty is confined to offering opportunity for education, and that it is not its duty to induce or provoke its students to take advantage of those opportunities, or in any way to assume any responsibility for their moral or material welfare or the development of their character. This system reached its most prominent condition in the German universities. The other view is that it is the business of the university to use every influence it can bring to bear to develop its young men, both intellectually and morally, as much as possible;

and this can be done only by bringing them together into a community life where they can be influenced. That system we have inherited from England, and it has been the traditional system of the American college.

The Housing of Students.

With the growth of our larger universities there has developed the construction of private dormitories. These hinder rather than assist the object in view; because they tend to segregate the students on the basis of wealth and of early association,—an inherently bad basis. The colleges of the country are, therefore, as a rule moving in the direction of attempting to house their students. Harvard has done this with success in the case of its freshmen; and the results hoped for from the Freshman Halls seem to us to have been well attained. But the upper classmen in the College are still housed only in small part in college buildings. The community spirit, the sense of responsibility, the standard of character, can be improved and maintained if we house all our students in college buildings as it can be done in no other way. The cost of doing this is hard to estimate. It would depend partly on how far we can purchase existing buildings, and how far we must build new ones. The halls to house five hundred freshmen cost nearly a million and a half dollars. They are well built; and in the long run will pay the University better than if they had been built more cheaply. It is easy to see that to house the remainder of the upper classmen in the College alone would cost not less than three millions of dollars.

I appreciate fully that the Endowment Fund is not for buildings; but I thought it proper to mention this great need—the more particularly as it is connected with an expenditure that does touch the Endowment Fund in the following way. We have been striving to give more individual attention to our students. A few years ago there was only one dean in the college; now there are three deans. The activities of the regent have been greatly increased; and there has been added the professorship of hygiene held by Dr. Lee. There is also a new body of tutors; the quality of assistants has been improved; members of the Faculty act as advisors; and in many ways more time is taken over the students indi-

vidually. Every one will realize that this costs money; but since a great part of the work means a small amount of time on the part of many people, it is difficult to estimate exactly how much. The report of the Athletic Committee in favor of compulsory physical training for freshmen, recently approved by the Corporation and the Board of Overseers, estimates an expenditure of \$12,000 in salaries alone. In all these ways we are, and ought to be, spending more for the benefit of our students.

The Department of Chemistry.

A third typical need is that of chemistry, and it is particularly needed here for two reasons. One is that our present equipment is singularly deficient; and the second is that this is perhaps the educational subject in which there is likely to be the greatest development throughout America during the next generation. At Harvard there are two small new laboratories; and there is one larger older one, which is absurdly inadequate in size for the amount of work to be done, and is not, and cannot be put, in a fit state for modern use. So much for our present condition.

In regard to the utility of chemistry for the future, it has two aspects. One of these is industrial. The industrial chemistry of the world has hitherto been done in the main by Germany; but America will not in the future rely on that source. She must provide chemists in all her industries; and those men must be trained in the universities. If Harvard is not to fall wholly behind in the subject of chemistry, she must provide for the training of industrial chemists in large numbers and with adequate equipment. Moreover the development of science—and of medical science in particular—will in the future be closely bound up with that of chemistry. Forty years ago the great development in medicine was connected with the growth of surgery; twenty years ago with the growth of bacteriology. The future apparently lies with physiological chemistry. Here is the key for advance; and if Harvard is to keep its place, it must have additional equipment and some additional professors in this subject. Apart from buildings for industrial, general and physiological chemistry, which would probably cost two millions and a half of dollars, and which do not fall with-

in the object of the Endowment Fund, there will be needed professors, investigators and other men for chemical instruction and research; upkeep and supplies for the laboratories, which would consume at a moderate estimate—including medical chemistry—little short of a hundred thousand dollars a year,—or let us say, the income on two millions.

The Dental and Medical Schools.

A fourth typical need, stronger than some others, but not altogether unique, is that of the Dental School. The world is just beginning to appreciate what the value of dentistry is. We learned in this war the marvels in the way of restoring broken and destroyed jaws and faces accomplished by instructors in our Dental School. Nevertheless, valuable as this work is, the present basis of payment to our dental instructors is a deplorable record for the University. To some of our clinical professors we are paying nothing; to others we are paying the expense of travel. The assistant professors are treated in the same way; and we have in the School eighty-nine instructors practically all paid nothing. Considering what these men are doing for the University and the community, the unavoidable treatment of them at present is not a source of pride. There are few men who work so hard and do so much good for so little pay in the University as the teachers in the Dental School. The School needs an endowment of at least a million dollars.

The condition in the Medical School, although not so humiliating, is in some ways similar; and here there are departments—like those of Public Health, Industrial Hygiene and Tropical Medicine—depending now in large part on temporary subscriptions for a limited period, which ought to be made permanent. The amount expended on these three last-mentioned departments alone is \$30,000, or the income, at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent., on \$666,666. This is a mere fragment of the needs of the School.

Let me mention one other matter which I have spoken of in my last report. It is that of a mobile fund; by which I mean a fund the income of which is not permanently attached to any particular object. The wealth of a university consists of its great scholars and investigators; and every little while the university has an opportuni-

ty to do a new piece of work, or to acquire a great thinker, and has to turn the chance aside because its funds are all pledged for other purposes. A fund, say of a million dollars, that should not be permanently connected with any one department or field of work, but the income of which could be used freely from time to time for new objects, would be a source of great strength.

I trust that these examples of the needs of the University will answer your questions, and answer them better than a more complete catalogue of needs could do.

Leaving out entirely what I have said

about the need of buildings, you will observe that the amount of free income I have mentioned as being urgently required comes well over \$450,000, or the income of an endowment of more than ten millions of dollars. It would be easy to add to this by the statement of other wants and by reference to other departments in the University; but I am trying to state only examples of some of our most urgent needs.

Very truly yours,

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

Thomas W. Lamont, Esq.,

Eliot Wadsworth, Esq.

ROBERT BACON, '80

By WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, '81.

ANY one who was in College, when Robert Bacon was an undergraduate, must remember him as a perfect specimen of young manhood. He had great beauty of face without the least suggestion of prettiness, any more than there is in the features of the Apollo Belvidere. To say that its chief cast was Greek does not quite describe it, because it was thoroughly individual, and the faces of the best Greek statues are typical. The close, brown curls round his forehead, the firm mouth and strong but not massive chin, and, when he talked intimately with you, the very winning smile, revealing either fun or true friendliness, made you wonder why Nature does not make more of us like him—a joy to look at. As you came to know Bacon his beauty was enhanced, if possible, by his complete lack of affectation and by the sterling qualities which formed the basis of enduring friendship.

He was born in Jamaica Plain, which is now included in the city limits of Boston, on July 5, 1860, his father being William Benjamin, and his mother Emily Crosby (Lowe) Bacon. His father was for 20 years a merchant in the China and East India trade, a member of the firm of D. C. and W. B. Bacon, later the New England agent for the banking firm of Baring Brothers of London, also trustee for the Hemenway estate and trustee of the East-

ern Railroad, afterwards reorganized as the Boston and Maine Railroad. He fitted for College at Hopkinson's school, Boston, and entered Harvard unusually young, in 1876, with the class of 1880. His splendid physique developed rapidly, so that before his senior year he was already more than six feet tall, with broad shoulders and a robust body; a powerful man, although he had not yet reached his maximum of muscular strength. He was almost the only fellow I remember who took part in all three of the major sports, being captain of the freshman baseball nine, a member of his freshman and captain of the university football team, and a member of the university crew. He rowed at New London in 1880, when Richard Trimble was captain, and one of the Yale men broke his oar a few strokes after the race was started, and Harvard, although entitled technically to the race, started again and was beaten. I recall some of his great rushes in the football games, and how he once caught the ball, and holding it high in the air, went down the field with the opponents trying to tug it away from him. He did everything naturally, with little apparent effort, but with the evident intention of doing his best.

He was popular with everybody. He served as president of the Harvard Glee Club, and had one of the best voices in it. and he was always called on for a song at

meetings or dinners. As to societies, he "belonged" to the Institute of 1770, the D. K. E., the Hasty Pudding Club, and the A. D. Club. He was vice-president of the Hasty Pudding Club. I am astonished now to find how young he was. Seeing him every day at the club, and often several times a day, I got to know him well, and thought of him as having remarkable poise and judgment, as being possibly a little shy, certainly reserved; ready for fun but never uproarious. His class elected him its Chief Marshal and, indeed, he had no competitor for that honor; and twenty-five years later when the class of '80 celebrated its jubilee, it chose him again for its Chief Marshal on Commencement Day. We all felt sure, when he graduated, that whatever "Bob" went into—for we all called him Bob—he would succeed in. He had displayed no particular bent in his studies and perhaps not more than an average ability in them. But he was always conscientious and thorough in doing his College work.

After graduation, he was employed for two years by the banking house of Lee, Higginson & Company, in Boston. In 1883 he became a partner with E. Rollins Morse & Brother, another State Street banking house, and he was also a director of the Boston Stock Exchange. In 1889 he was elected a Harvard overseer and served consecutively for twelve years; reelected in 1902, he served six years longer. His popularity, and the fact that he was supposed to represent the graduates who were especially interested in athletics, accounted for so young a man being chosen at his first trial.

In 1894 Bacon removed from Boston to New York City, to become a member of the great banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Company. The story goes that Mr. Morgan met him at some casual business transaction, and was so much impressed by his appearance and above all, by his manly affability and calm good sense, that he at once invited Bacon to join his firm. The young Bostonian had already many ties in New York—his wife, whom he married in 1883, was a New Yorker, Miss Martha W. Cowdin—and he soon became, so far as his social and business life went, a New Yorker himself. But I suspect that he remained to the end a Bostonian at heart.

His relations with the House of Morgan gave him, of course, the widest opportunities, and one heard how, during the terrific "squeeze" in Northern Pacific in 1901, Mr. Morgan being on the ocean and out of reach, as there was no wireless then, Bacon had to bear for forty-eight hours the burden and strain of that crisis.

Meanwhile, his classmate and old friend, Theodore Roosevelt, had become President of the United States, and he found Bacon a valuable and discreet person to consult with. For Roosevelt was already planning his great crusade on the Big Interests, and all that was popularly called the "Octopus", and it must have helped him to be able to hear from Morgan's new partner whatever was favorable to the unpopular monopolists. At the time of the great Coal Strike in the autumn of 1902, the President appointed Bacon one of the members of the Board of Arbitration on the side of capital, and, I have no doubt, that his calm and fair mind helped in reaching the conciliation which ensued.

On Jan. 1, 1903, Bacon retired from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, and thereafter he engaged in no active business. Strong though he was, the strain of his work at 23 Wall Street brought him to the verge of a breakdown, and, accompanied by his wife, he went to Europe for rest. But although he had no fixed business he was never idle, and in 1905 President Roosevelt appointed him Assistant Secretary of State, a post he held for four years, except that in 1909, at the end of Roosevelt's administration he became Secretary of State. He is remembered in that department as a careful, systematic, and industrious official. The following December, under appointment by President Taft, he went as Ambassador to France. He arrived at Paris at the moment when the River Seine was in flood, causing much devastation in the city and surrounding country. Bacon signalized his entry on his ambassadorial duties by working for the relief of the sufferers by the flood, and he immediately won the hearts of the French people which remained loyal to him to the end of his life.

In the following May, he had the pleasure of welcoming to the Embassy ex-President Roosevelt, returning from his trip to Africa, and I have heard him describe the

unparalleled enthusiasm with which all classes in Paris greeted the ex-President. So far as I am aware, he had no difficult diplomatic negotiations to take charge of during his two years as ambassador; but he made no mistakes, and by his dignified geniality, he produced on the many sorts of Americans, who intrude on our Ambassadors abroad, a favorable impression; perhaps I ought to say an enthusiastic impression, because enthusiasm for him was the quality which almost everyone who came to know him even slightly, felt.

In 1912 he resigned from the ambassadorship. "You have done everything well", President Taft wrote to him in accepting his resignation. The President and Fellows of Harvard College elected him a member of the Corporation, to succeed the late Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, and as residence in this country is one of the obligations imposed on a Harvard Fellow, Bacon came home. He had always been an intensely loyal Harvard man. He had served, as I have said, three terms—eighteen years—as overseer. He had been on Visiting Committees. He was a munificent giver to the College. He built the walled terrace and fence at the southeastern corner of Quincy and Harvard Streets. He founded in the Medical School a professorship in honor of his College chum, Dr. Henry Jackson, and he constantly subscribed to appeals for money for special purposes in the University.

His service as Fellow, however, which everyone believed would be most fruitful, was interrupted by the outbreak of the great war in August, 1914. Bacon was among the first who felt that Americans must do everything in their power to aid the Allies in their struggle against the Teutons.

"I am an avowed unneutral", he said. "I do not believe that a strict neutrality of the spirit is possible." He went over to France immediately to offer his services, and he did much to establish the American Ambulance Hospital at Paris, becoming its first president. He drove an ambulance himself, and took wounded into Paris at the first Battle of the Marne. Later he was attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps of the British Army and gave much of his time and energy to the service of a British typhoid fever hospital on the front near

Ypres. Still later, when we entered the war, he went abroad with General Pershing as a major on his staff, and he himself built and established the American Headquarters at Chaumont and billeted the first 20,000 troops in the town. He was promoted to Colonel and assigned as Chief of the American Mission at British Headquarters, and was serving as such on the staff of Field Marshal Haig, the British Commander, during the terrible weeks of March and April, 1918, when Hindenburg drove back Haig's armies. When in May, 1918, several large units of the American army were assigned to operate with the British forces, and it therefore became necessary for General Pershing to attach an officer with the rank of general to British Headquarters, Field Marshal Haig wrote the following in a personal letter to General Pershing: "In view of the large number of American troops which will shortly be operating with the British forces I suggest that it will be advantageous to attach Colonel Bacon to my personal staff as my personal liaison officer with American units in the British area." And on May 1, 1918, Pershing, in carrying out Haig's suggestion in an official order to Colonel Bacon, added: "I take this occasion to express to you my earnest appreciation of the wholehearted way you have constantly performed every duty given you since our departure from New York last May. Your enthusiasm, your willingness, your singleness of purpose are an example to all of us."

Colonel Bacon remained on Haig's personal staff until he sailed for home in April, 1919. The following acknowledgment of his services (among others of officers of the British army) appeared in Field Marshal Haig's recent official report to the War Office:

"To Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bacon, who as Chief of the American Mission attached to my Headquarters has been able to give me advice and assistance of the greatest value on many occasions."

Meanwhile, at home, he was a member of the American Defense Society and President of the National Security League. He never spared himself during the hardships of those years in France, and his incessant labors wore down his strength to a far greater extent than most of his intimates suspected.

In the spring of 1919 when it seemed that he might take a respite, he came back to New York, and looked forward to several weeks, if not months, in which he might do nothing but sleep. He came to Boston, on what proved to be his farewell visit to some of his old friends, and then returned to New York, where he died on May 29, 1919, after an operation for mastoiditis.

Mrs. Bacon survives him with their four children. The three sons all graduated at Harvard: Robert Low in 1907, Gaspar Griswold in 1903, and Elliot Cowdin in 1910. In 1907 Bacon had the unique experience of seeing his three sons, captains of the three Harvard boats—university eight, and university four, and the freshman eight. These sons all served during the war: Robert as Major of Field Artillery, Gaspar as Major of Field Artillery, and Elliot as Captain of Field Artillery. Their sister, Martha Beatrix, married George Whitney, '07, who attended the Peace Conference as assistant to Thomas W. Lamont, '92, financial adviser.

Shortly before his death the Harvard Club of New York City wished to make

Bacon its next president. This was an honor which he greatly appreciated, the blue ribbon of distinction for a Harvard man there. And it would have been particularly fitting, not only because he was known as a representative Harvard man, but because he had been a warm supporter of the club and had greatly assisted in building the club house and its addition. But he felt too tired to undertake the work of president.

So ended the fine career of a Harvard man who was very dear to his associates, and whose memory will long be cherished by his *alma mater*. The wonderful physical beauty of his youth did not disappoint us, but was rather a fitting instrument through which were expressed the character and acts of his mature life. He was a companion for all times, a splendid example of American manhood.

Last year the Governing Board voted to confer on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, but he could not be present. This year they renewed this vote and, as his death intervened, the degree was conferred on him posthumously.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN

UNDERPAID TEACHERS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

At Commencement yesterday Gov. Coolidge called attention to what seems to me absolutely the most vital matter at present before the American people in general, and educated men in particular. The whole structure of representative government rests, and must rest, upon two columns—the church and the school. We have in Russia today an instance of the kind of thing that is likely to happen if church and school prove inadequate; if there are not a substantial majority of the people who have sufficient education and intelligence to know in some measure, at least, how to get what they want, namely, justice and security in the pursuit of happiness and the enjoyment of liberty, as we understand it.

It seems to me that the greatest danger at the moment in this country is from the indifference of educated men to our obvious and vital duty, namely, such reasonable compensation to our schoolteachers and our clergy as will enable them to live in comfort and decency and to enjoy a compensation proportionate to the services rendered.

It is not sufficient to recognize in an academic way the correctness of his views; it is absolutely vital to justice and to the security of our institutions which can only be obtained through justice that we should be ready at all times to fight for the practical application of these views. For instance, a classmate of mine has called my attention to the fact that an effort is at this very moment being made in Gloucester to procure for the schoolteachers an adequate com-

pensation, and this effort bids fair to be defeated by the supine indifference or adverse votes of educated men charged with the civic affairs.

Gov. Coolidge might have gone further than he did, and pointed out that at this present time there are men receiving four times as much pay, for going around and tapping car-wheels to see whether they are cracked or not, and greasing the axles of the cars, as some of our schoolteachers are receiving, and I respectfully submit that in a democratic government such rank injustice as this is more dangerous than any possible external danger, such as the enmity of foreign powers. I think we might define Bolshevism as in large part the unintelligent effort of half-educated men to use unwise means to correct great and obvious social injustice, and it seems to me that Gov. Coolidge performed a very important public duty when he suggested to us that if we continue inadequately to pay our teachers and preachers, we are educating the educators to become Bolsheviks, with the certainty of great danger thereby resulting to the whole fabric of our government.

GODFREY L. CABOT, '82.

Boston, June 20.

MEMORIAL TO THE HARVARD DEAD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

On March 8, 1919, I wrote a letter to the ALUMNI BULLETIN, expressing the hope that the memorial to those Harvard men who died in this war might take the form of a new chapel. That letter was written very soon after my return to civil life, and therefore without the helpful opinion of other Harvard men. Since then I have talked with men from many parts of the country, both at the Associated Harvard Clubs' meeting in Buffalo and at Cambridge. To my gratification not only did I hear no objections, but on the contrary I found that the sentiment was quite in favor of such a memorial. By "such a memorial", I mean a tangible object in which our feeling of reverence may find expression. Why should not Harvard have a building, sacred in character, which would, in a measure, be to us what Westminster Abbey is to the Englishmen? The fact that it is not the actual resting place of our com-

rades need not make it the less a shrine.

The chapel that now stands in the Yard is beautiful only externally, and that largely because of its splendid ivy; internally it is unattractive and uninspiring.

In the last ALUMNI BULLETIN W. Cameron Forbes comes straight to the issue with the following words: "I sincerely hope that the graduates of Harvard will not countenance any attempt to make too material use of the memorial spirit to be found in the Harvard alumni", and again, "the memorial should be an appeal to the spirit." Is any less sacred memorial worthy of those who sleep in soldiers' graves? As Kipling says:

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

LEONARD MARSHALL WHITE, '14.

Boston, June 20.

UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I am informed that when the Harvard baseball team played against Yale on June 16 at New Haven, the Yale men, acting as hosts, treated the Harvard team with every courtesy, and when the Harvard team was in the field kept silence and made no attempt to upset the pitcher's nerve. The knowledge of this fact makes it much more deeply disappointing that the Harvard graduates saw fit yesterday to make what was apparently an organized attempt to rattle the Yale pitcher by means of howling voices and beating drums. This noise was in painful contrast to the silence that reigned when the Harvard pitcher was in the box. It is certain that a large proportion of Harvard graduates do not approve of such tactics, which bear too close a resemblance to German methods.

EDWARD W. FORBES, '95.

Cambridge, June 19.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I desire to raise a word of protest as to the cheering at the recent Harvard-Yale baseball game. I have not attended games for several years, but I was under the impression that organized and persistent efforts to rattle the opposing teams have been frowned upon as being unsportsmanlike.

Of course I do not expect that 10,000

graduates and undergraduates will quietly twirl their thumbs during such a contest as we witnessed the other day, and spontaneous outbursts of applause and cheering whenever the occasion calls for them and especially when the team is overcoming its opponent's lead, are a healthy and normal part of the game. But when, as very frequently happened during the contest, the cheer-leaders led organized hand-clapping, cheering and band-playing, designed wholly to rattle the opposing team, is it not carrying the spectators' part in the contest somewhat beyond its proper sphere? I would be interested to know how other graduates may have been impressed.

ALBERT MINOT CHANDLER, '00.

Boston, June 20.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I wish to protest against the type of general pandemonium that took place among the Harvard supporters at the Yale game on Wednesday last. The noise was made merely in order to "rattle" the Yale team, and it was an exceedingly unsportsmanlike performance. The Yale team were our guests at Cambridge, and should have been treated as such. If Harvard cannot beat Yale at baseball without indulging in such unsportsmanlike behavior on the part of her alumni and students, let Yale win.

As a matter of fact, Yale did win the game, but it was not the fault of the Harvard supporters that she did.

EDWARD GRAY, '00.

Milton, June 19.

THE ANSWER OF THE STARS

(In honor to the Harvard Soldiers of the Great War.)

Sung at the Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association.

Words by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87.

Music by Frederick S. Converse, '93.

Stars that are vigilant eyes of the flags returning
Home from the crimsoned fields where the fight was won,
What have ye looked upon there, what vision burning
Stands uneffaced when the march and the charge are done?

*Youth we have seen in the ardors of consecration,
Youth with its generous hands o'erbrimmed with gold,
Counting the coin of life but a poor oblation
Borne to the shrine of a faith that grows not old.*

*Death we have seen in the bleakest and noblest guises,
Death for the cause whereby mankind shall live;
Life we have seen, like a steadfast tide that rises
Flooding the shoals of self, while the deep calls, Give!*

*Offering all for the last, supreme decision,
Paying the uttermost farthing in blood and tears—
Yea, it was giving and giving that flashed the vision
Bright in the eyes of your flags through the war-torn years!*

Stars that are vigilant eyes of the flags returning
Home from the crimsoned fields where the fight was won,
This that ye saw—let it shine as the goal of our yearning,
Charter and rock of our faith for the years begun!

WAR NEWS OF HARVARD MEN

'83—The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Joseph Lee for conspicuously patriotic and efficient service as head of the Massachusetts Branch of the War Camp Community Service. Lee has been active also in other war enterprises.

'88—Ralph H. Van Deman, colonel, Infantry, A. E. F., is in charge of Military Intelligence (Negative) with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. He has received the Distinguished Service Medal from the United States, and the Cross of the Commander of the Crown of Italy, from the Italian Government. He has also been made an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

M.D. '90—Henry A. Shaw, colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A., returned to duty in the United States in June, 1919. He had served overseas as Medical Inspector, stationed at General Headquarters, A. E. F., February, 1918, as Chief Surgeon, Base Section No. 2, from February to October, 1918, in the Office of the Chief Surgeon, Department of Sanitation, from October to November, 1918, and as Chief Sanitation Officer stationed in the Office of the Civil Governor of German Occupied Territory, Trier, Germany, from December, 1918, to June, 1919.

'91—Herbert Johnson is a major in the American Red Cross. He is in Bohemia as head of the Czecho-Slovakia Unit.

M.D. '92—J. Holbrook Shaw is with the American School Detachment stationed at the American Toulouse, Caronne, France. He served with the Evacuation Hospital No. 9 from May, 1917, until the signing of the armistice. After the signing of the armistice he was transferred to Camp Hospital No. 31, stationed at Meucon, Morbihan, France.

M.D. '94—F. Warren Pearl, major, American Red Cross, is inspector of Prisoners of War Camps with headquarters at Berlin, Germany.

'95—Julian L. Coolidge, major, Ordnance Department, A. E. F., is on the staff of the Polish Army under the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Haller. He is also Dean of all American officers and enlisted men studying in French universities.

'96—Walter B. Cannon, M.D. '00, who was a lieutenant colonel at Base Hospital No. 5, A. E. F., has been made Companion of the Bath by the British Government.

'96—Elton Clark, graduated from the Fontainebleau Artillery School, France, with the rank of aspirant, Jan. 1, 1919, and was detailed to the 13th Regiment of Artillery. He is now on leave and is to be discharged in America on the signing of the peace treaty.

'96—John F. Osborn, major, Corps of Engineers, A. E. F., returned to the United States, April 4, 1919. He had been serving since Dec. 26, 1918, with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in the section on appraisal of the

war damages in Belgium and France. His special work was the appraisal of damage to textile plants and in this capacity he travelled over 2,000 miles along all fronts.

'97—Herbert C. de Cornwell, M.D. '00, was promoted to lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, A. E. F., April 15, 1919.

'97—Herbert B. Priest, M.D. '01, captain, Medical corps, U. S. A., was assigned to the 27th Regiment in July, 1918, and left with that organization for Siberia, reaching Vladivostok, August 17. During the first three months he was on active field service, going 1,500 miles into Siberia in pursuit of the Bolsheviks. He returned to this country and was discharged, May 7, 1919.

'98—James H. Perkins, major, Quartermaster Corps, who was for a time Commissioner for France and for Europe of the American Red Cross and later was attached to Gen. Pershing's staff, received the Distinguished Service Medal, awarded on the recommendation of Gen. Pershing for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. He was in charge of the work of the American Red Cross in Europe for a period of time and by his great energy and untiring efforts maintained that institution at a high state of excellence and rendered valuable assistance to the American Expeditionary Forces. While in the military service he displayed marked ability in the performance of the various duties with which he was entrusted."

M.D. '98—William J. Collins was promoted to lieutenant, Medical Corps, in February, 1919, and is at present stationed at Bourges, France.

Gr. '98-99—John M. Oskison, 1st lieutenant, Infantry, A. E. F., is on duty with the American Relief Administration, with headquarters in Paris. As a special agent he has travelled to the various missions and branches of this organization in Trieste, Vienna, Prague, Belgrade and Warsaw.

'99—Marshal Stearns returned to the United States with the 311th Infantry in May with the rank of lieutenant colonel. While overseas he was attached to the 4th Division for a time, and took part in the Aisne offensive of July and August, 1918. He was with the 27th Division in the fighting around Montdidier and during the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

'01—Stephen H. Bush of the Educational Corps of the American Army, is Dean of Paris for American officers and enlisted men attending French universities.

'01—Richard Dexter, M.D. '05, was promoted to lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, Oct. 23, 1918. From Nov. 11, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919, he acted as consultant in medicine on the staff of the Chief Surgeon, Advance Section, A. E. F.

'01—W. George Lee has been promoted to major, Medical Corps, and is still in France. He went abroad as a captain with Base Hospital No. 116, A. E. F.

'01—Frederick Pope, major, Chemical Warfare

Service, returned to the United States in April. Since the signing of the armistice he had been a consulting chemical engineer for the Chemical Warfare Service. In this capacity he went to Germany to investigate chemical plants engaged in the manufacture of poison gases.

'01—Stanton Whitney, who was captain of the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, of the 53d Infantry Brigade, 27th Division, A. E. F., was promoted to major a short time before he returned to this country. He was cited by Gen. O'Ryan. . . "for courage and determination under fire and for qualities of skilled leadership frequently demonstrated in battles and engagements in which his battalion participated in Belgium and France."

'02—Philip A. Carroll, who was a lieutenant colonel, Air Service, A. E. F., has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. He was discharged from the Army, Feb. 11, 1919.

'02—George B. Dabney, major, Judge Advocate General's Department, A. E. F., was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by Gen. Petain, April 9, 1919.

'02—Joseph C. Grew is American secretary to the Supreme Council of the Allies, and American secretary on International Secretariat of the Peace Conference.

'02—John M. Sawyer, 1st lieutenant, A. E. F., has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government for distinguished service during the war. Lieut. Sawyer is now a liaison officer, A. E. F.

'04—Henry I. Cobb, Jr., captain Field Artillery, A. E. F., is secretary to the Reparations Committee of the American Peace Commission.

'04—Major John L. Stone, LL.B. '07, has been assigned to Headquarters, Base Section No. 9, Service of Supply, A. E. F., as Judge Advocate. This section of the Service of Supply is operating as base of supplies for the Army of Occupation.

'05—Frederick L. Candee has been detached from the 316th Field Service Battalion, A. E. F., for study at the Sorbonne, Paris.

'05—Harold F. Mason served as 1st lieutenant and later as captain in the Advance Field Section of the Army and Navy Department of the American Red Cross in France, from May, 1918, to February, 1919.

'05—Alfred H. Sharon, LL.B. '08, 2d lieutenant, Field Artillery, A. E. F., is in the Division of Criminal Investigation, Paris, France, as legal and operations officer. Lieut. Sharon went to the Plattsburg camp in August, 1917, and received his commission there in November. From December, 1917, to April, 1918, he was assigned to the 301st Field Artillery as Intelligence Officer. In June he was assigned to the Artillery Range of the 151st Field Artillery Brigade as commanding officer. In July he was assigned to the staff of the 76th Division, A. E. F., as Town Major, and in December to the 41st Division. In January, 1919, he received his present assignment.

LL.B. '05—Bradford Butler received his discharge from the Army, May 1, 1919. On Dec. 13, 1918, he was appointed Division Judge Advocate, 42d Division, and was later appointed staff officer in charge of Civil Affairs of the Zone of Oc-

cupation of the 42d Division which was in the Kreis of Ahrweiler, Germany.

LL.B. '05—Willard B. Luther, lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery, A. E. F., was discharged from the Army, May 26, 1919. He was attached to the 51st Field Artillery Brigade as Operations Officer and Brigade Adjutant, and to the Army Artillery, 1st Army, as Assistant Operations Officer. He participated in the battles of Chemin des Dames, Belleau Woods, and in the Second Battle of the Marne, and saw service in the Toul sector and during the German offensive of July 15 and 18, 1918. After the signing of the armistice he was assigned to the Reparations section of the Peace Commission and later to the headquarters of the Army Artillery, and of the 1st Army.

'06—Jonathan H. Corry, who served through the entire war with the 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, Canadian Expeditionary Forces, has reenlisted for demobilization service and is in the Command Pay Office at Rhyl, North Wales.

M.D. '06—Arthur H. Ruggles, who was a major in the Medical Corps, A. E. F., served as Division Psychiatrist with the 2d Division from January, 1918, to November, 1919, as consultant in Neuro-Psychiatry for England in November and December, 1918, and as Medical Director of Base Hospital No. 214, in January and February, 1919. He received the *Croix de Guerre* with the following citation: "From Oct. 5 to Oct. 10, 1918, near Somme-Py, he displayed great bravery and absolute devotion to duty in transferring the wounded to the rear and dressing their wounds under violent bombardment."

'07—Frederick A. Alden is a member of the U. S. Shipping Board with the rank of Commander. He is in charge of training and schools for firemen, watertenders and oilers. He is head of the Atlantic Squadron Engineering School, which he established.

'07—Chapin Brinsmade, LL.B. '07, who went to France with the 76th Division, has been admitted to the Sorbonne, in Paris.

M.D. '08—Herman B. Chase, captain, Medical Corps, is stationed at Camp Hospital No. 39, La Rochelle, France.

'08—John B. Marsh, major, Infantry, A. E. F., is with the U. S. Liquidation Commission with headquarters at Paris. He is doing legal work in connection with the sale of property belonging to the United States in France. He went overseas as a captain with the 306th Machine Gun Battalion, 77th Division, and served with that battalion in the Baccarat sector, in the Vesle, and the Oise-Aisne offensive of August and September and through the Argonne to Grand Pre. He was promoted to major, Oct. 30, 1918, and took command of the 304th Machine Gun Battalion. After the signing of the armistice he was ordered to Langres to the Machine Gun School, after which he was assigned to the divisional staff and on February 1 became acting Assistant Chief of Staff. On April 7, he received his present assignment.

'09—Cornelius Beard, captain, Corps of Engineers, is in the office of the Chief of Engineers as a writer on Military Engineering and other special topics. He previously served in the A. E.

F. with the 101st Engineers, and was cited. . . . "for most distinguished personal bravery and self sacrifice above and beyond the call of duty so conspicuous as clearly to distinguish himself for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades, involving risk of life and the performance of more than ordinarily hazardous service in action against the enemy, and has been recommended for the award of the Medal of Honor."

'09—Norman B. Cole, M.D. '13, has been promoted to major, Medical Corps. He is assistant Chief of Medical Service at U. S. A. General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md., where he has been stationed for over a year.

'09—James Curtis has been promoted to lieutenant, (j. g.), U. S. Naval Reserve Force and is serving as Executive Officer on the U. S. S. "Wilmette."

'10—Charles H. Coffin is attending the School of Letters at the University of Sorbonne, Paris. He is on detached service from the Quartermaster Corps, A. E. F., with which he has served since June, 1918.

'10—John C. Hurd has been commissioned ensign, U. S. N., and stationed on the Receiving Ship, 1st Naval District, Boston.

'10—Pierce H. Leavitt, M.D. '14, was discharged from the Army, June 7. In April he was assigned to the Justice Hospital Group at Toul, France, as Assistant Commanding Officer. He was promoted to captain, May 2.

'11—Robert W. Bates, acting field director, American Red Cross in Italy, was awarded the Italian war cross for work on Mount Grappa, June 18, 1918, and was made Knight of the Crown of Italy in December, 1918. He saw service at the battle of Verdun, 1916, while a member of the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Unit. Later he saw service at the Austrian advance on the Asiago Plateau and the Piave in June, 1918, and at the Italian advance on Mount Grappa and the Piave in October and November, 1918.

'11—Hamilton F. Corbett was promoted to captain, 151st Field Artillery, A. E. F., in March, 1919.

'11—George F. Dwinell was promoted to captain, Medical Corps, May 6, 1919. He served overseas from Aug. 30, 1918, to June 2, 1919, with Base Hospital No. 55, stationed at Toul, France. He received his discharge from the service, June 6.

'11—Edward A. Post is a member of the American School Detachment at the Sorbonne, Paris. He is on detached service from the Ordnance Technical Section, A. E. F., in which he is a corporal. He was formerly stationed at the Bourges Proving Grounds, Bourges, France, in the capacity of translator with the Bureau of Artillery.

A.M. '11—Albert R. Chandler, captain, American Red Cross, was attached to the American Red Cross Commission for Europe with headquarters at Paris, from April 1, to May 23, 1919. He has been engaged in civilian relief work for the American Red Cross since Oct. 9, 1917.

Law '08-11—Paul H. Powers was released from active duty in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, Jan. 13, 1919. He held the rank of ensign and had been stationed on the U. S. S. "Pueblo",

one of the heavy escort to convoys, and later at the 3d Naval District.

'12—Richard Eaton, captain, A. E. F., is on detached service at the University of Cambridge, England. He is playing on the Varsity tennis team.

'12—Robert Wiener, who was transferred from Sanitary Service Unit 510, U. S. Army Ambulance Corps, A. E. F., to the staff of the "Stars and Stripes", is on detached service at the University of Sorbonne, Paris.

M.D. '12—William W. Behlow, lieutenant, U. S. N. (Medical Corps), is junior Medical Officer on the U. S. S. "Idaho." He served in the war zone on the U. S. S. "Taylor", from August, 1918, to the time of the signing of the armistice.

'13—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., is assistant to the specialist on Russian and Polish affairs, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and secretary to the American Representative on the Commission on Baltic affairs of the Peace Conference, Paris.

'13—Paul S. Bliss was promoted to major, Infantry, May 28, 1919, and assigned to command the 1st Battalion, 805th Pioneer Infantry, A. E. F., June 6, 1919.

'13—William R. Burlingame, lieutenant, 308th Machine Gun Battalion, 78th Division, is on detached service at the Sorbonne, Paris.

'13—Alexander I. Henderson, LL.B. '16, captain, Field Artillery, A. E. F., is attached to the Financial Section of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. While with his regiment, the 7th Field Artillery, 1st Division, he saw service in the Montdidier-Noyon defensive, the Aisne-Marne offensive, the Meuse-Argonne offensive and at the battle of St. Mihiel.

'13—Ralph B. Romaine, lieutenant, U. S. N., is stationed at the U. S. Naval Base at Cardiff, Wales.

'13—John E. Slater, captain in the Transportation Corps, A. E. F., is superintendent of the 3d Railway Division, Zone of Advance. His headquarters are at Liffol-le-Grand, France.

M.D. '13—De Witt S. Clark, 1st lieutenant, American Red Cross, is with the Greek Medical Unit in Macedonia.

'14—Schuyler Adams, ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps, is on duty at the U. S. Naval Air Station at Hampton Roads, Va., as experimental pilot.

'14—Paul D. Childs, lieutenant, U. S. N. (Naval Construction Corps), is on duty at Fore River, Mass., as Destroyer Assistant in the office of the Superintending Constructor.

'14—Alden S. Cook, sergeant, A. E. F., is on detached service at the University of Toulouse, Toulouse, France.

'14—Joseph K. Priest was honorably discharged from the Army, May 7, 1919. He was with the Radio Detail, 3d Battalion Headquarters, 302d Field Artillery, and took part in the battles of St. Mihiel, Ville-en-Woevre and in the St. Hilaire offensive. The 302d Field Artillery was the only American regiment to carry American made 3.7 guns in action.

A.M. '14—Marion Rushton was promoted to captain, Field Artillery, A. E. F., May 2. He is now with the Sorbonne Detachment, Paris.

Gr. '14-17—Edward V. Brewer is awaiting re-

lease from active service in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force. Since Dec. 16, 1918, he has been stationed at Hingham, Mass., in charge of a school for enlisted men of the regular navy preparing to take the entrance examinations for the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This duty was completed April 22, 1919 and also the duty of writing the history of the Naval Training Camp at Hingham to which he was assigned.

Gr. '14-15—A. E. Merriman Paff was discharged from the Army at St. Aignan, France, Feb. 8, 1919. He served with the 301st Heavy Battalion, Tank Corps and took part in the battles of Le Catelet, Brancourt and St. Souplet.

LL.B. '14—Palloe O. Appel, 1st lieutenant, Infantry, A. E. F., is an instructor at the College of Law, American Expeditionary Force University, Beaune, France. He was previously assigned to the 109th Infantry, 28th Division.

LL.B. '14—Charles E. Blake, 2d lieutenant, Field Artillery, A. E. F., is on detached service from the 302d Regiment, for study at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England.

LL.B. '14—Philip Roberts is a student at the University of Grenoble. He was transferred to the 360th Infantry, 90th Division from the 304th Infantry, July 28, 1918, and served with this division until May 15, 1919. He saw service at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and was with the Army of Occupation in Germany from Dec. 1, 1918 to June 15, 1919.

S.T.B. '14—Howard S. Fox is studying at the Sorbonne, Paris. He is on detached service from the 3d Battalion of the 137th Infantry, A. E. F., in which he is chaplain.

'15—Brian C. Curtis is on detached service from the 16th Field Artillery, A. E. F., in which he holds the rank of 1st lieutenant, and is studying at the Sorbonne, Paris.

Spec. '15-16—Francis W. B. Peterson is chief clerk in the office of the Judge Advocate, Headquarters, Paris District. This office is now the largest in the American Expeditionary Forces. Peterson was made regimental sergeant major, Jan. 18, 1919.

LL.B. '15—C. Brewster Rhoads received his discharge from the Army, May 17, 1919. He was promoted to captain, Field Artillery, A. E. F., and transferred to the headquarters of the 53d Field Artillery Brigade from the 103d Ammunition Train, 28th Division. He saw service in the Fismes-Vesle Sector, the Oise-Aisne offensive, the Argonne Forest, the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the Lys-Scheldt offensive.

M.B.A. '15—Theodore A. Fritchey, Jr., is on detached service from the 4th Division, A. E. F., for study at the University of London. He was formerly with the 8th Field Service Battalion of the 4th Division and saw service at the Ourcq, the Vesle and at St. Mihiel and the Argonne.

M.D. '15—Freeman P. Clason, captain, Medical Corps, A. E. F., served from June, 1918, to April 10, 1919, with the 30th Division, British Expeditionary Forces, taking part in the battles of Messines Ridge, the Lys, and the Scheldt.

Med. '12-16—Russell A. Wyldie is a sergeant in Ambulance Company No. 16, 2d Sanitary Train, A. E. F. He entered the Army in September, 1917, was assigned to the 9th Infantry, 2d

Division, A. E. F., in April. Later he was assigned to the Medical Department of this division. He saw service at Château Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun, and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and was wounded at Champagne. He received the *Croix de Guerre* with silver star.

'16—Clifford W. Birch was commissioned 2d lieutenant, in May, 1919, and assigned to the 5th Division, Army of Occupation.

'16—Willard C. Brown, lieutenant, U. S. N., is still on duty with Navy Base Hospital No. 5, at Brest, France.

'16—James A. Burbank, lieutenant, U. S. N., is an instructor in Electrical Engineering at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

'16—Wallace Campbell, 1st lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, A. E. F., is assistant Division Gas Officer, 7th Division, A. E. F.

'16—Henry H. Carpenter, 2d lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, A. E. F., is on duty at Base Section, No. 2, Service of Supply.

'16—Leon S. Chichester, 2d lieutenant, Battery E, 7th Field Artillery, 1st Division, is on detached service at Christ's College, Cambridge, England. He rowed in the first boat for Christ's College at the May races.

'16—Schuyler Dillon, lieutenant, U. S. N., who recently returned from active duty in the Mediterranean on the U. S. S. "Sacramento" has been assigned to active duty on the U. S. S. "Aaron Ward", a new destroyer just launched at Bath, Me.

'16—John Harper, 1st lieutenant, Engineers, A. E. F., is attending Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England.

S.M. '16—James P. Baumberger is a Y. M. C. A. secretary at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, Cal. He had previously served overseas as a private and sergeant in the Medical Department, U. S. A., and saw service in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

M.D. '16—Clifton C. Taylor was promoted to captain, Medical Corps, A. E. F., Feb. 17, 1919, and is still on duty at Marseilles, France.

Gr. Bus. '14-15—Abbott D. Churbuck, chief yeoman, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, is attached to the Compensation Board, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Gr. Bus. '14-15—Alan R. Cole was promoted to 1st lieutenant, Infantry, in March, 1919, and is now with the Army of Occupation, stationed at the Coblenz Bridge head, Germany.

'17—Jarvis T. Beal, sergeant, Signal Corps, A. E. F., is on detached service at Caius College, Cambridge, England.

'17—Nelson H. Partridge received the *Croix de Guerre* at Soissons, France, Aug. 9, 1918, for searching out the wounded very near the front line in spite of a heavy bombardment. Partridge served with the 69th French Army from Oct. 7, 1917 to March 24, 1919, as a member of Sanitary Service Unit 625 of the U. S. Army Ambulance Corps.

'17—Shepard F. Williams is on detached service from the 315th Infantry, 79th Division, at Trinity College, Dublin, where he is taking a law course.

A.M. '17—Paul M. Fulcher, a member of Sanitary Service Unit 631 of the U. S. Army Am-

bulance Corps, A. E. F., has received the *Croix de Guerre* with a silver star for distinguished service in removing wounded under fire on the Somme and Oise fronts during August, September and October, 1918.

LL.B. '17—Joseph P. Blair, 2d lieutenant, Infantry, A. E. F., is at the University of Dijon attending courses in French, Roman and International Law while awaiting transfer to another regiment.

D.M.D. '17—Adrian P. Brodeur was commissioned *sous-lieutenant* in the French Army, March 15, 1919.

'18—Edwin A. Bigelow is Chief Electrician, Radio, on the Collier U. S. S. "Proteus." He has served on the "Proteus" since Aug. 25, 1917, and made two long cruises during the war, one to Brazil and Uruguay, and the other to Ireland and Scotland. In the latter trip the "Proteus" carried the most valuable general cargo which crossed the Atlantic during the war, and included 6 of the big naval guns used on the Western front. For the last six months the "Proteus" has been running between Cardiff, Wales, and Brest, France, coaling transports at the latter place.

'18—Richard F. Boyce is still overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

'18—Stuart H. Caldwell, ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, was released from active service, June 5, 1919.

'18—Richard W. Clarke, 1st lieutenant, Infantry, A. E. F., was detailed to detached service at the University of Grenoble, in March, 1919.

'18—Frederick Ecker, 1st lieutenant, A. E. F., is on detached service at Downing College, Cambridge, England. He is rowing in the Downing College first boat.

'18—Ralph J. Kieley, sergeant, Sanitary Service Unit 643 of the U. S. Army Ambulance Corps, A. E. F., served with the 20th French Army at Verdun, during the Second Battle of the Marne, and in the Vosges. He was also with this division in Alsace, from November to March, 1918. The members of his unit were the first Americans into Strassburg. He is still overseas.

'18—Julian L. Lathrop, lieutenant, A. E. F., is at St. John's College, Cambridge, England. He is rowing in the first boat for that college.

'18—Edward Martin, 1st lieutenant, 7th Field Artillery, 1st Division, who is attending Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, is a candidate for the University golf team.

'18—Charles S. Shaughnessy, who is on detached service at St. John's College, Cambridge, England, is pitching on the University baseball team.

'18—Albert H. Stonestreet, 2d lieutenant, A. E. F., is attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. From Paris he was ordered to Berlin to study political and economic conditions there. Soon after his return from Germany he was sent to Russia on a similar mission and was recently at Libau, Russia.

'18—Raymond D. Thiery, ensign, U. S. N., is U. S. Naval Port Officer at Fiume.

'18—Chester E. Wright, 1st lieutenant in the 93d Aero Squadron, A. E. F., received the Distinguished Service Cross. . . "for extraordinary heroism in action near Keffu, France, in October,

1918. Lieut. Wright attacked an enemy balloon protected by four enemy planes and, despite numerical superiority, he forced the planes to withdraw and destroyed the enemy balloon." He received a bronze oak leaf. . . "for extraordinary heroism in action near Bantheville, France, Oct. 23, 1918. Lieut. Wright accompanied by one other machine, attacked and sent down in flames an enemy plane (Fokker type) that was attacking another allied plane. He was in turn attacked by three enemy planes. His companion was forced to withdraw on account of motor trouble. Lieut. Wright continued the combat and succeeded in bringing down one of the enemy planes and forced the remaining two into their own territory." Lieut. Wright was later promoted to captain. He was discharged from the service April 1.

A.M. '18—David A. Keys is a physicist in the Department of Research and Experiment, British Admiralty. He is engaged in anti-submarine work, and is stationed at the Admiralty Experiment Station at Shandon, Scotland.

Law '15-17—Sidney Clifford, 1st lieutenant, 49th Infantry, A. E. F., is on detached service at the School of Law, University of Toulouse, Toulouse, France.

D.M.D. '18—John W. Cooke was promoted to captain, Dental Corps, A. E. F., May 3, 1919.

Gr. Bus. '16-17—Nathaniel C. Burhans, sergeant, Ordnance Department, A. E. F., is at the University of the American Expeditionary Forces at Beaune, France.

Law '16-17—Oliver W. Brown, sergeant, Medical Department, is ward psychologist, educational director and general morale officer in one of the wards of General Hospital No. 29, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Law '16-17—Homer L. Bruce, captain, Coast Artillery Corps, A. E. F., is stationed at Oxford University, England, as Administration Officer for American officers and soldiers in Oxford University. Captain Bruce went to France with the 64th Heavy Artillery and was assigned to the Heavy Artillery School at Angers, France, where he was commissioned captain and made instructor at the school. In December, 1918, he was ordered to Paris as a member of the War Damage Board, and in February, 1919, was ordered to Liverpool on the commission to distribute American officers and soldiers among the English universities.

Law '16-17—Geoffrey A. Ogilvie, captain, Coast Artillery Corps, A. E. F., returned from overseas, May 6. He saw service in the Champagne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne sectors.

Law '16-17—Alden B. Sherry, 1st lieutenant, First Pursuit Squadron, A. E. F., is on detached service at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England.

Div. '15-16—Gordon D. Cox, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A., is an Army Chaplain on board the U. S. S. "Von Steuben", a transport bringing troops back to the United States.

'20—William W. Caswell, Jr., 2d lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, A. E. F., is still on duty as Engineer Officer at the Fire Protection Bureau Headquarters, Tours, France, working on inspection duty and reports of the service.

MASSACHUSETTS HALL

NEXT year will mark the 200th anniversary of Massachusetts Hall which is not only the oldest building in Harvard, but also the oldest university building in the United States. Through the Revolutionary War, the Civil War and the Great War it has remained a symbol of Harvard tradition, and a reminder of those early days when the existence of Harvard was a struggle against poverty and Calvinist prejudice. Doubtless next year there will be some sort of celebration to observe the occasion; it is hoped that the Memorial Society will be ready to present heretofore uncollected facts about Massachusetts Hall, as it has done for most of the other historical buildings. For during the 140 years when Massachusetts Hall was a dormitory, it doubtless sheltered many Harvard men who are of more than local fame.

Massachusetts Hall has served Harvard from the time when a dozen students comprised an average class, to the present, when 600 or 700 is the usual figure. It has stood to see Harvard spread farther and farther into what was originally a barren field, crossed by a brook; and to see Cambridge expand from a village situated between the College grounds and the Charles River into a large city covering several square miles. The Princeton Graduate Council's Committee has proposed to make Nassau Hall—a building also rich in historical association—the basis of a war memorial. Massachusetts Hall may well be considered in the same connection.

Two hundred years ago Harvard led a precarious existence with its scarcity of funds, and with the difficulties which naturally beset an effort to establish an institution of learning where none had existed before. Alarmed by the fact that accommodations in 1717 were so limited that students were required to live in neighboring houses where college discipline was hard to enforce, President Leverett and his associates petitioned the General Court in November for assistance in erect-

ing a new building. Although the treasury of the Province was somewhat limited by the demands of the then recent "Queen Anne's War", Governor Shute seconded the petition; and in May, 1718, the General Court ordered a brick building, 50 feet long by 40 broad, to be built at the expense of the Province. This order was later amended to provide for a building 100 feet long. Massachusetts Hall was completed in 1720 at a cost of £3500, with about 32 small sleeping rooms and still smaller closets for studies. At that time the original Harvard Hall stood in approximately the same position as the present structure, and a somewhat decayed Stoughton Hall, growing gradually more uninhabitable, stood at right angles to the other buildings and just beyond.

In 1764 Massachusetts Hall survived the "greatest calamity that ever befell the College"—the destruction by fire of Harvard Hall which contained the College Library. Only the efforts of neighbors and members of the General Court, which was meeting there during a small pox epidemic in Boston, saved Massachusetts from being consumed in the blaze. On this cold, winter night these friends passed buckets of water along a line to the crude fire engine which succeeded in confining the flames to Harvard Hall.

Eleven years later, after the Battle of Lexington, the students of Harvard moved to Concord where they recited in the Court, and Massachusetts Hall was a barracks for the Continental soldiers. During the nine months of such service George Washington had headquarters first at Wadsworth House, and later at Craigie.

In President Kirkland's time, Massachusetts, being declared unserviceable, was renovated and remodelled at a cost of \$7,623.75, according to a report of 1827. Previously it had been exclusively a dormitory, but the remodelling included setting off of rooms on the first floor for recitations. The Regent had an office in the southeast corner. For a period the Institute of 1770 held meetings there, as well

as the Natural History Society, which had a number of specimens that were later transferred to the University Museum.

Massachusetts Hall was remodelled again in 1870-71 when the four floors were made into two, and when the building was turned over entirely to lecture rooms and offices. The clock, once situated in a sort of tower on the Square side of the building, where now there is a bare wall of pine planks, was at some time removed to the church tower across the street, with the stipulation that the College should still regulate the piece. Until that time, the winder of the clock, who lived in a room upstairs, is said to have endured many pranks from the students who lived near him.

Now Massachusetts Hall is the College Janitor's Office, and the English 47 Workshop. Moreover, it is not well protected from fire which might easily spread from a neighboring building. Yet Massachusetts Hall is the sole survivor of the nucleus of buildings about which Harvard has grown.

COMMENCEMENT DAY ELECTIONS

The following graduates were elected members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University on Commencement:

Owen Wister, '82, of Philadelphia.
 Thomas William Lamont, '92, of New York.
 Edward Hickling Bradford, '69, of Boston.
 Ellery Sedgwick, '94, of Boston.
 Julian William Mack, LL.B. '87, of Chicago.

They will serve on the Board of Overseers for six years, and fill vacancies left by the retirement of Professor George H. Palmer, '64, Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, '68, Frederic P. Fish, '75, William Roscoe Thayer, '81, and Langdon P. Marvin, '98.

The following three graduates were elected directors-at-large of the Harvard Alumni Association:

Jeremiah Smith, Jr., '92, of Boston.
 John D. Merrill, '89, of Cambridge.
 Samuel S. Drury, '01, Concord, N. H.

BEQUEST BY PROFESSOR FARLOW

The will of Professor William G. Farlow provides that on the death of Mrs. Farlow \$100,000 shall be given to Harvard College and added to the John S. Farlow Memorial Fund. All of Professor Farlow's scientific books, papers, manuscripts, etc., are left to the College; they will constitute the Farlow Reference Library.

BUSINESS SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Plans for the revival of the Harvard Business School Association were made at the annual meeting held in Lawrence Hall, June 16. Officers and the executive council were elected, and an entertainment committee was appointed to arrange for luncheons from time to time, and to entertain informally members of the Business School.

The officers and members of the executive council follow: President, S. R. Carrington, '12, of Boston; vice-president, John C. Emerson, '13, of New York City; secretary-treasurer, Edward G. Stacy, '18, of Boston. Executive Council: terms expire in 1920, A. C. James, '11, of Minneapolis, Minn., Robert Bowser, '15, of Boston, Henry E. Friedman, '17, of Medford, Archibald C. Gove, '13, of Boston; terms expire in 1921, W. L. Walker, '15, of Worcester, J. M. Van Voris, '18, of Boston, W. G. Taussig, '12, of Jackson, N. H., Herman Goepper, '11, of New York City, John E. Millea, '14, of Arlington; terms expire in 1922, J. E. Hyde, Cumberland Mills, Me., Charles F. Collins, '14, of Boston, Lionel A. Norman, '13, of Winchester, A. H. Onthank, '15, of Arlington, Charles F. Snow, '13, of Boston.

PLAN 1920 LAW REUNION

A large reunion of graduates of Harvard Law School will be held in June of next year to celebrate the beginning of the second centennial of the school's service, and the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of Dean Langdell's work as a teacher. Tentative plans were made at the annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association.

Officers elected for next year were: President, Oliver Wendell Holmes, '63; secretary, Joseph Sargent, '98; treasurer, Reginald H. Smith, '14. Members elected to the council to serve until 1923 were: Oliver Prescott, '93, Murray Seasongood, '03, and Henry L. Shattuck, '04.

Faculty Resignations

Horatio S. White, '73, has resigned his professorship of German, and has been made Professor Emeritus. He has been at Harvard since 1902. Previous to that time he was a professor at Cornell.

Robert W. Willson, '73, Professor of Astronomy, has tendered his resignation to take effect September 1. He has been appointed Professor Emeritus. He was connected with the Observatory immediately following his graduation from College, and served as tutor in physics from 1875 to 1881. For the next three years he was at Yale as an assistant astronomer; but since 1891 he has been at Harvard.

BOAT RACES WITH YALE

IN the Yale-Harvard boat-races which were rowed at New London, Conn., on June 20, Yale won the four-mile race for university eights, and Harvard won the two-mile races for second and freshman eights, respectively. Yale's lead at the finish of the university race was about a length and a quarter, and the time of the winning crew was 21 minutes, 42 1-5 seconds. Each of the victorious Harvard crews in the morning events was about a quarter of a length ahead when it crossed the finish line. Three races so close and exciting were never before rowed in one day by Yale and Harvard crews. The opposing eights were so nearly equal in speed that the slightest mishap to the leaders at almost any point in the course would have put them behind; at no stage of either of the morning races was the leading crew as much as a length ahead, and the two university shells lapped all the way down their long course until after the three-and-a-half mile flag had been passed.

The university race was rowed downstream, after several postponements, at about 7.50 P. M.; the start was at the flag across the river from the Harvard quarters, and the finish was at the railroad bridge just outside New London. The course for the morning races extended from the Submarine Base, formerly known as the Navy Yard, upstream to the flag at which the university crews started later in the day; the freshmen started at 10.40, and the second crews about an hour later. The four-mile course, so-called, was shortened about 150 feet so that the finish might be brought above the new railroad bridge which has been built at New London since 1916. There were no Yale-Harvard races in 1917, but in 1918 the two colleges had a two-mile race on the Housatonic in which Harvard was victorious.

Two of the races last Friday resulted as had been expected. The Yale University crew was the favorite in its contest, and most people thought that the Harvard freshmen would win. The surprise of the day was the victory of the Harvard crew in

the race for second eights, which had been commonly conceded to Yale.

Neither of the university crews had in it a man who had ever before rowed a four-mile race, and lack of experience was shown by both eights in the race itself as well as in their training. Each crew, while it was at Gales Ferry, went over the four-mile course three or four times, and the last of these time trials, the one rowed on the Saturday evening before the race, made Yale the favorite. On that day both Harvard and Yale rowed upstream over the course, and the two trials were only about 40 minutes apart; inasmuch as Yale covered the course in 21 minutes, 13 seconds, while Harvard took 21 minutes, 34 seconds, most of those who followed the practice of the crews made up their minds that the New Haven crew would win. That expectation was realized; but the race showed, as has already been said, that there was little difference in the speed of the crews. These facts tend to confirm the opinion, expressed so often by experienced oarsmen, that time trials, especially on a river where the conditions are constantly changing, do not indicate what a crew will do in a race. The Yale crew won its race, not because it could row faster than Harvard, but because the men in the New Haven boat were able to endure a little longer the killing pace which both crews kept up over the whole course. Yale averaged about three-quarters of a pound heavier than Harvard, but that difference in weight probably had little to do with the result of the race.

The university race had been originally set for 4.30 P. M., but the captains agreed on Wednesday that the time should be changed to 6 o'clock, with the hope that the southwest wind, which almost always blows up the Thames, would by that time subside and not kick up a sea against the outgoing tide. When 6 o'clock came, however, the water was too rough for rowing, and the referee, Mr. W. A. Meikleham, who has officiated for so many years, ordered a postponement. In the meantime,

the two observation trains, one on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the other on the Central Vermont, had arrived up river, and the spectators were eagerly waiting for the race to begin. The crowd on the trains seemed to be almost as large as ever, and the number of people who saw the race from the river banks or at the finish line was larger than ever before. The delay was long, and it was 7.35 when the referee decided that the water was suitable for rowing. The two crews quickly pulled across the river to the starting point; at 7.50 the referee fired his pistol, and off they went. Harvard had the east course, on the Groton side of the river.

Harvard seemed to get the best of the start, but the advantage, if there was any, did not last long, and after a few strokes, the crews went down the river side by side, often rowing stroke for stroke. Both rowed a low stroke, varying from 28 to 30, but Yale was slightly higher most of the time. That is the story of the race for a long distance. The official times, taken from boats which followed the shells and therefore by no means accurate, indicate that the crews were on even terms at the first half-mile flag and that Harvard had a lead of one-fifth of a second at the mile and also at the mile and a half, but that difference in time represents only about twelve feet in distance and it was hardly perceptible to the average observer. Just before the two-mile flag was reached, Yale made a determined sprint and soon began to gain. Harvard's lead, if it had any, was quickly wiped out, and, according to the times, Yale was about three-quarters of a length ahead at two miles and at two and a half miles. It looked then as though the New Haven crew had the race in hand, and that Harvard was growing tired, but some of the men in the Yale boat also were showing signs of exhaustion, and the Harvard coxswain, quick to see what was going on, called for a spurt; the Harvard oarsmen responded gallantly and pulled their shell up until it was only a quarter of a length, or even less, behind at three miles and three and a half; some of the spectators on the official boats even thought that Harvard drew slightly ahead just after the crews entered the last half-mile of the race. But the strain of the long-continued

spurt was too much for one or two of the men in the Harvard shell. They caught a crab and then another, and for a stroke or two the whole crew seemed to stop rowing; although the men recovered themselves, that one break was enough to give their opponents a lead of a little more than a length, and that relative position was retained for the remaining third of a mile. Both crews were thoroughly exhausted at the end of their long row against the wind. The times by half-miles were:

	YALE	HARVARD
Half-mile,	2 min., 21 3-5 sec.	2 min., 21 3-5 sec.
1 mile,	5 min., 5 1-5 sec.	5 min., 5 sec.
1 ½ miles,	7 min., 54 1-5 sec.	7 min., 54 sec.
2 miles,	10 min., 34 3-5 sec.	10 min., 35 2-5 sec.
2 ½ miles,	13 min.	13 min., 3 sec.
3 miles,	15 min., 47 sec.	15 min., 48 sec.
3 ½ miles,	18 min., 28 1-5 sec.	18 min., 29 sec.
4 miles,	21 min., 42 1-5 sec.	21 min., 47 2-5 sec.

The freshman race was one of the most exciting of the day. Harvard managed to win, but Yale was gaining rapidly in the last half-mile, and, if the finish flag had been a little further away, the distance between the boats might have been even less. Harvard took the lead at the start and by hard rowing went ahead about three-quarters of a length. The relative positions of the shells did not change much until Yale made its final spurt, which, fortunately for Harvard began a little too late. The times by half-miles follow:

	HARVARD	YALE
Half-mile,	2 min., 23 sec.	2 min., 25 3-5 sec.
1 mile,	5 min., 11 2-5 sec.	5 min., 14 2-5 sec.
1 ½ miles,	7 min., 51 sec.	7 min., 54 4-5 sec.
2 miles,	10 min., 36 3-5 sec.	10 min., 37 1-5 sec.

The Harvard supporters were considerably surprised at the narrow margin of the victory for their freshmen, but the result of the race for second eights, which was rowed soon afterwards, was even more disconcerting to the Yale backers, who had been more confident of winning that race than any other. The Harvard crew was not very strong and none of its performances in practice had been at all impressive, but it gave an excellent account of itself in the race. Taking the lead just as the freshman had taken it, in the first few strokes, it hung on gamely until the Yale crew, surprised to find itself behind, began to hurry and shorten its stroke. Thereafter the Harvard crew, rowing a beat or two lower

than Yale, kept its lead and finished in good style. The race was extremely close throughout the two miles, but the experts who watched it said that the Yale crew was plainly beaten after the first half mile unless something happened to the Harvard eight. The time by half-miles follows:

	HARVARD	YALE
Half-mile,	2 min., 23 3-5 sec.	2 min., 25 3-5 sec.
1 mile,	5 min., 13 1-5 sec.	5 min., 13 4-5 sec.
1 ½ miles,	7 min., 54 3-5 sec.	7 min., 55 sec.
2 miles,	10 min., 40 4-5 sec.	10 min., 41 4-5 sec.

The result of the race for second eights was decidedly encouraging to Harvard. and many of those who had looked for an easy victory for Yale in the university race were disposed after the morning contest to revise their opinion, but the longer event showed once more that the only accurate

test of the speed and endurance of two crews is the race itself.

There was no race for freshman fours this year, but the race for graduate eights was rowed upstream over the upper half-mile of the four-mile course late in the afternoon of Thursday. The wind favored the crews, but the tide was running out with considerable speed. All of the Harvard and Yale oarsmen and many other spectators crowded the boats which followed the graduate crews over their short course. Yale took the lead at the start, but very soon Harvard drew ahead, and at the finish the Cambridge crew had a lead of about a length and a half. The time was unofficially taken as 2 minutes, 32 seconds. After the oarsmen had rested for a few minutes, they rowed upstream to the

HARVARD UNIVERSITY CREW

Position.	Name, Class and Home.	Age.	Height Ft. In.	Weight Lbs.
Bow—	Wendell Davis, '21, New York City,	20	6.1	163
2—	Charles F. Batchelder, Jr., '20, Cambridge,	20	6.0	174
3—	Edward S. Brewer, '19, Milton,	23	6.1	168
4—	Francis B. Lothrop, '21, Boston,	20	6.0	172
5—	John F. Linder, Jr., '19, Canton, Mass.,	21	6.0	176
6—	Marlin E. Olmstead, '21, Harrisburg, Penn.,	18	6.1	176
7—	Frederick B. Whitman, '19, Cambridge,	20	6.1	165
Stroke—	Delmar Leighton, '19, Tunkhannock, Penn.,	22	6.0	156
Cox—	Edward L. Peirson, '21, Salem,	20	4.11	103

Average weight of eight, 168¾ pounds.

HARVARD SECOND CREW

Position.	Name, Class and Home.	Age.	Height Ft. In.	Weight Lbs.
Bow—	Sherman Damon, '21, Brookline,	19	6.2	163
2—	William C. Chanler, '19, New York City,	23	5.11	148
3—	Norman Brazier, Spec., Brookline,	24	6.0	170
4—	Dave H. Morris, Jr., '21, New York City,	18	5.11	165
5—	Robert M. Sedgwick, Jr., '21, New York City,	20	6.3	192
6—	George L. Batchelder, Jr., '19, Medford, Mass.,	23	5.11	183
7—	Thomas T. Pond, '21, Boston,	19	6.1	163
Stroke—	Reginald Jenney, '21, Brookline,	21	5.6	142
Cox—	Randall N. Durfee, Jr., '19, Fall River,	22	5.6	112

Average weight of eight, 165¾ pounds.

HARVARD FRESHMAN CREW.

Position.	Name and Home.	Age.	Height Ft. In.	Weight Lbs.
Bow—	George M. Appleton, Buffalo, N. Y.,	20	5.10	168
2—	Louis B. LaFarge, Mt. Carmel, Conn.,	19	6.1	149
3—	Richmond K. Kane, Newport, R. I.,	18	6.1	178
4—	Samuel A. Duncan, Englewood, N. J.,	20	5.10	168
5—	Lawrence Terry, New York City,	19	6.3	187
6—	Louis B. McCagg, Jr., New York City,	21	6.4	195
7—	Charles Garland, Buzzards Bay,	19	6.2	189
Stroke—	Malcolm Bradlee, Sherborn,	19	6.1	168
Cox—	Francis S. Williams, Chestnut Hill,	19	5.8	122

Average weight of eight, 174½ pounds.

Yale boat-house where the Harvard men took into their custody the Herrick cup which Yale had won in 1916. That prize was offered by Robert F. Herrick, '90; under the conditions of the gift the graduate crew which wins it each year retains it until one college has won it five times, when the cup becomes the property of that college. The first race for the Herrick cup was rowed in 1916. Harvard had previously won a similar cup which was put up several years ago by Mr. Graves, a well-known Yale oarsman.

The rival graduate eights on June 19 were made up as follows:

Harvard—Bow, Leverett Saltonstall, '14; 2, R. S. Emmet, '19; 3, H. A. Murray, '15; 4, L. H. Mills, '14; 5, J. W. Middendorf, Jr., '16; 6, Lothrop Withington, '11; 7, J. E. Waid, '10;

stroke, C. C. Lund, '16; coxswain, C. T. Abeles, '13.

Yale—Bow, W. A. Harriman, '13; 2, H. L. Whitney, '05; 3, Cord Meyer, '16; 4, J. R. Sheldon, Jr., '16; 5, Warren Oakes, '15; 6, J. B. Fitzpatrick, '16; 7, Seth Low, 2d, '16; stroke, J. R. Hyatt, '17; coxswain, J. F. Byers, '04.

It is interesting to note that in the Harvard graduate eight were four captains of former university crews—Waid, Abeles, Murray, and Emmet—and Saltonstall, who was captain of the Harvard eight which went to England in 1914 and won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley. Lund and Middendorf also rowed in the Henley crew, and among the visitors at the Harvard quarters just before the graduate race was rowed were James Talcott, '16, another member of the Henley eight, and H. L. F. Kreger, '16, who steered that crew. It

YALE UNIVERSITY CREW.

Position.	Name, Class and Home.	Age.	Height Ft. In.	Weight Lbs.
Bow—	P. Allen, Jr., '19, Providence, R. I.	23	5.10½	170
2—	S. Y. Hord, '21, Terre Haute, Ind.,	21	5.11	174
3—	L. G. Adams, '20, Lawrence, N. Y.,	21	5.10½	170
4—	J. J. Scheffelin, '19, New York City,	21	6.3	175
5—	W. Mead (Capt.), '19, Bronxville, N. Y.,	21	5.10½	180
6—	C. S. Payson, '21, Portland, Me.,	20	6.2	180
7—	D. G. Driscoll, '20, St. Paul, Minn.,	22	6.1	158
Stroke—	C. C. Peters, '19, Seattle, Wash.,	21	6.1	167
Cox.—	R. Corson, 2d., '21, Pittsburgh, Penn.,	20	5.6½	115

Average weight of eight, 171¾ pounds.

YALE SECOND CREW.

Position.	Name, Class and Home.	Age.	Height Ft. In.	Weight Lbs.
Bow—	J. F. Enders, '19, Hartford, Conn.,	22	5.10	157
2—	W. F. C. Ewing, '21, New York City,	19	5.11½	175
3—	J. H. Flagg, '20S., Hackensack, N. J.,	20	6.2	170
4—	J. S. Moulton, '20S., New Haven, Conn.,	20	6.0	171
5—	F. H. Brownell, Jr., Seattle, Wash.,	21	6.3	185
6—	W. S. Cowles, '21, Farmington, Conn.,	20	6.2	166
7—	H. J. Mali, '21, New York City,	19	5.11½	157
Stroke—	P. D. Schrieber, '20, Short Hills, N. J.,	24	6.1	165
Cox.—	T. H. Lashar, '18, Bridgeport, Conn.,	24	5.4	115

Average weight of eight, 168¼ pounds.

YALE FRESHMAN CREW.

Position.	Name and Home.	Age.	Height Ft. In.	Weight Lbs.
Bow—	K. D. MacColl, Providence, R. I.,	20	5.10¾	163
2—	E. G. Janeway, New York City,	18	6.00½	168
3—	W. Haldeman, Louisville, Ky.,	19	5.11¾	166
4—	J. L. Carman, Jr., Tacoma, Wash.,	20	6.0	163
5—	F. H. Mitchell, Cincinnati, O.,	22	6.0	182
6—	B. Martin, Winnetka, Ill.,	19	6.0	171
7—	G. C. Ellis, Hartford, Conn.,	19	6.1¾	175
Stroke—	W. Cheney, Hartford, Conn.,	19	5.11	158
Cox.—	A. S. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.,	17	5.9	120

Average weight of eight, 168¼ pounds.

was a frequent remark at Red Top that the men who won the notable victory in the Henley regatta in 1914 will be much more conspicuous in the history of Harvard rowing than oarsmen who have rowed against Yale at New London. The Henley

Cup which the Harvard crew won is still in this country and will not be carried across the ocean until the ancient regatta on the Thames is revived.

The make-up of the crews which rowed on Friday is given on preceding pages.

YALE WINS BASEBALL SERIES

THE Harvard baseball team of 1919 finished the season by losing the first Yale game at New Haven, June 17, 2 to 1; and the second at Soldiers Field, June 18, 10 to 8. Both games were hotly contested; and the outcome was uncertain in both until the ninth inning. In the game at New Haven the winning run was scored by Yale after two men had been put out, and after a hard fight from the opening inning. Felton, for Harvard and Selleck for Yale, both pitched well, though Selleck was the steadier of the two. In the second game at Soldiers Field, the pitching force of both teams loosened considerably. The game belonged largely to Yale through the seventh inning when the score was 4 to 1 in Yale's favor. Then Harvard crashed through seven runs in a single inning, making the score 8 to 4 in favor of Harvard. A similar exhibition of base running occurred in the ninth inning when Yale scored six runs, and won the game. Consequently, both games were spectacular and interesting, though for very different reasons.

The baseball team this year has passed through a hectic season, enlivening here and there a long series of defeats by a brilliant victory. It began the season with a disjointed team of individuals, further weakened by the lack of effective pitchers. For several weeks nearly every game was lost. But during this time the team gradually pulled together, and Hardell and Felton, as pitchers, developed into creditable players, capable of sound work, as the last part of the season has shown. The Princeton nine was beaten by scores of 8 to 0 and 5 to 4, after a hard-fought Princeton victory of 4 to 3 in the first game of

the series. Harvard also defeated Williams and Boston College, both good teams, but almost every other game was a defeat.

In the first Yale game at New Haven, June 17, Harvard began the game with a run in the opening inning. Captain McLeod was hit by a pitched ball, and arrived at second base while the Yale outfield was fielding a fly from Emmons. McLeod reached home on a single base hit to centre by Frothingham. Later in this inning Harvard crammed the bases, but failed to score before Selleck, the Yale pitcher, threw out Bond at first.

In the sixth inning Diamond of Yale brought in the run that tied the score. He was given a base on balls, Sawyer followed in the same way, and a wild pitch advanced both runners. Diamond scored on a hit to centre by Shean, but Sawyer was caught at third base, and Felton struck out the next man, closing the inning for Yale.

The winning tally came in the ninth inning when Sawyer got a one-base hit, and advanced to second on a sacrifice. The next man struck out; and with two out the game began to promise extra innings to break the tie. Then Prann hit to right field, and Sawyer started from second around third to the plate. Felton intercepted the throw from Frothingham in the right field, but Sawyer reached home before Felton could catch him.

Throughout the rest of the game Felton had succeeded in pulling himself out of every hole, striking men out when Yale seemed certain of scoring. Once in the fourth inning, with no one out, Yale men were on second and third, but Felton prevented scores. Again, in the next inning,

he gave three bases on balls in succession, with two men out, but none of the three Yale runners was permitted to score. No substitutions were made in the box by either team.

The defensive play of both teams was admirable; Harvard emerged from the the game errorless. Prann of Yale was responsible for the single error made by his team when he made a bad throw, concluding a good play on a bouncer down the third base line by Perkins.

Both Yale and Harvard used three pitchers in the second game at Soldiers Field, June 18: for Yale there were Coxe, Robinson and Selleck; for Harvard, Hardell, Felton and Bullard. The pitching was much less effective throughout the game; and Felton who had done so well at New Haven, was too tired to account for himself well.

Coxe pitched a steady game for Yale during seven innings, and made a home run in the fourth inning. He permitted Harvard to score once in the fifth, when a hit by Emmons drove Perkins to the plate. For one inning Robinson replaced Coxe. The change from left-hand to normal pitching was an agreeable one for the Harvard team, which made seven hits, and the same number of runs, in a single inning. Meehan was safe at first when Sawyer of Yale failed to stop a fast grounder. Hits by Knowles and Frothingham filled the bases with no one out. One run came when Perkins hit to centre; another when Prann at third failed to make a clean catch of a throw from Murphy, and all the Harvard runners were safe following Bond's fast grounder. King was safe at first on an error by Murphy, and Felton was safe when Diamond tried to catch Perkins at home, and Shean dropped the ball. Bond was forced at the plate on a grounder by Emmons, but Shean's throw to first was wild and King and Hardell scored while the ball rolled by the right fielder. The final Harvard score came when McLeod got a three-base hit to centre field and drove Emmons to the plate.

In the first of the ninth inning the Yale team came to the bat with the score 8 to 4 in favor of Harvard. Felton, having replaced Hardell in the seventh, gave two bases on balls; and Yale took two single base-hits and a triple from him before

Bullard went in, with one man out and two on bases. There were three men on bases when Faherty of Yale went to the bat and knocked a three-base-hit. He later scored himself on a grounder hit by Diamond, stopped by Emmons and thrown home just too late. Faherty had already been responsible for the first run of the game when his hit in the fourth inning scored Holden. Yale finished the game with the score of 10 to 8.

The summaries of both games follow:

At New Haven.

YALE.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Prann, 3b.,	3	0	1	0	3	1
Boyd, l.f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0
Holden, c.f.,	3	0	1	3	0	0
Faherty, r.f.,	4	0	1	3	1	0
Diamond, lb.,	3	1	0	11	0	0
Murphy, s.s.,	3	0	0	2	1	0
Sawyer, 2b.,	3	1	1	1	3	0
Shean, c.,	3	0	1	5	2	0
Selleck, p.,	4	0	0	1	0	0
Total,	29	2	5	27	10	1

	HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Hallowell, l.f.,	4	0	1	1	0	0	
McLeod, 2b.,	3	1	0	2	4	0	
Emmons, s.s.,	3	0	0	1	3	0	
Knowles, l.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Frothingham, r.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0	
Perkins, 3b.,	4	0	1	2	3	0	
Bond, c.,	3	0	0	8	1	0	
King, lb.,	3	0	1	11	0	0	
Felton, p.,	3	0	0	1	1	0	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	31	1	4	*26	12	0	
Innings.			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9				
Yale,			0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2				
Harvard,			1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1				

Stolen bases—Holden, Faherty, Prann, Murphy, Hallowell. Sacrifice hit—Shean. First base on error—Harvard. Left on bases—Yale 9; Harvard 5. Base on balls—Off Selleck 1; off Felton 7. Hit by pitched ball—By Selleck (McLeod). Struck out—By Selleck 5; by Felton 8. Wild pitches—Felton 2.

*Two out when winning run was scored.

On Soldiers Field.

YALE.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Prann, 3b.,	6	0	0	0	2	1
Boyd, l.f.,	3	1	0	2	0	0
Holden, c.f.,	4	2	2	2	0	0
Faherty, r.f.,	5	1	3	3	1	0

Diamond, lb.,	4	1	1	6	0	1
Murphy, s.s.,	2	2	0	1	3	1
Sawyer, 2b.,	4	0	0	3	0	0
Shean, c.,	4	1	1	10	2	1
Coxe, p.,	2	1	1	0	2	0
Robinson, p.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selleck, p.,	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total,	35	10	9	27	10	4

HARVARD.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Emmons, s.s.,	5	1	2	3	1	1
McLeod, 2b.,	3	0	1	4	4	0
Hallowell, c.f.,	1	0	0	1	0	0
Meehan, c.f.,	2	1	1	0	0	0
Knowles, l.f.,	5	1	2	2	0	0
Frothingham, r.f.,	5	1	2	0	0	0
Perkins, 3b.,	4	2	1	0	2	0
Bond, c.,	4	0	1	4	2	1
King, lb.,	1	0	0	11	0	0
Bigelow, lb.,	3	1	0	2	0	0
Hardell, p.,	2	0	0	0	4	0
Felton, p.,	2	1	2	0	0	0
Bullard, p.,	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total,	37	8	12	27	13	2				
Innings,		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yale,		0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	6—10
Harvard,		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0—8

Earned runs—Yale 9; Harvard 6. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, McLeod, Hallowell. Stolen bases—Coxe, Shean (2), Murphy, Meehan. Two-base-hits—Holden, Faherty. Three-base-hits—Shean, McLeod, Faherty. Home run—Coxe. Bases on balls—Off Hardell, 3; off Felton, 4; off Bullard, 1. off Coxe, 3; off Selleck, 1. Left on bases—Harvard 9; Yale 9. Struck out—By Hardell, 3; by Coxe, 7; by Selleck, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Bond, Murphy. Passed balls—Bond. Time—3h. Umpires—Johnstone and Barry.

CLASS DAY, 1919

With more than fifty classes holding reunion festivities, and the seniors entertaining large numbers of friends, Class Day this year was quite as lively and pleasing as in the years immediately preceding the war. The weather was generally fine, though towards one o'clock small showers dampened the grass once or twice and threatened to lessen the number of guests. However, by the time the procession had marched into the Stadium, the sun was shining again, with a degree of warmth almost uncomfortable. The daylight saving was responsible for a shorter period of lantern illumination in the Yard than usual, and the colored lights at the fountains were accordingly effective for a briefer time also. But the uniforms of the celebrating classes and the crowds of people strolling up and down the

Yard walks in the evening made the festivities customarily pleasurable.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, of Boston, conducted the special service for the seniors in Appleton Chapel in the morning. At 11 o'clock, the usual Class Day exercises took place in Sanders Theatre. Francis W. Hatch of Medford was orator, Robert C. Rand, of Rye, N. Y., poet, Robert T. Bushnell, of Andover, odist, and Mayo A. Shattuck, of Columbus, O., chorister. The perfunctory progress of the Sanders Theatre exercises was spiced somewhat when Robert T. Bushnell, after reading his ode, burst forth into a severe arraignment of Bolshevism and Anarchy, and denounced those politicians who gain a following through false appeals to patriotism.

In the meantime, Appleton Chapel had been used successively by several graduate classes who held memorial exercises for those members who had died in the war. For the most part the services were brief and simple, consisting merely of addresses and music. Rev. William Grainger, '04, of Canton, Mass., conducted the 1904 service, and Rev. Abbot Peterson, '04, of the First Parish in Brookline, delivered the memorial address. The class of 1909 had invited the families of its deceased members, and had decorated the Chapel with flowers and a service flag with gold stars. Rev. J. T. Addison, '09, of Tulsa, Okla., read from the Scriptures, and Norman B. Nash, '09, recalled brief incidents in the lives of those men who had died.

Services for 1913 were in charge of Rev. Wolcott Cutler, '13, of New York City; and Rev. A. C. McGiffert, president of Union Theological Seminary, was the speaker. Richard C. Evarts, '13, also spoke, and A. P. McMahon, of Mexico City, Mex., class poet in 1913, read a poem composed for the occasion. Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham conducted the services for the class of 1915, and read the roll of the men of that class who died in the war.

In the march to the Stadium at 3.30 o'clock, the returned graduates varied the custom somewhat by gathering *en route* two heavy farm wagons, a large work-horse, and the door to a bar-room, all of which they carried into Soldiers Field. That portion of the Stadium used for Class Day functions was very nearly filled, and alumni and undergraduates crowded the ground before the rostrum.

Frederick M. Warburg, of New York City, ivy orator, delivered one of the most amusing screeds in recent years, touching on the humors of his class in the war. The Glee Club sang the familiar songs, altering the words of "The Dutch Compane" to make them read: "For the Yank companee is the best companee, etc." The class banner was presented to the class of 1922, and the crowd then gradually returned to the Yard where several large spreads were held by clubs and individuals.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association on request will give the addresses of Harvard men.

'69—Rev. Francis G. Peabody preached the Commencement sermon at Simmons College, Boston, on June 16.

'74—Arthur Foote received the honorary degree of Doctor of Music from Trinity College, Conn., at its Commencement, June 23.

'75—Frederick P. Fish received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science at the Commencement of Trinity College, Conn.

'78—Paul Shorey, head of the department of Greek in the University of Chicago, will be the speaker at the patriotic celebration of that University on July 4. His subject will be "America First." In 1913-14 Professor Shorey was Roosevelt Professor at the University of Berlin.

'82—Harold M. Sewall received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin College at its Commencement on June 23.

'83—Louis A. Frothingham is a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts branch of the American Legion.

M.D. '84—Major General Leonard Wood gave the address at the Commencement exercises of the University of Pennsylvania on June 19. Gen. Wood was also the chief speaker at the Commencement exercises of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Gr. '86-88—Bliss Carman received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Trinity College, Conn., at its Commencement, June 23.

'87—Frederick S. Mead has been elected secretary of his class in place of the late George Pope Furber.

'88—H. Fessenden Meserve's address is 8 Rue des Italiens, Paris, France. Meserve has taken up his residence in Paris.

'90—Rev. Raymond Calkins preached the Baccalaureate sermon at Simmons College, Boston, on June 15.

'92—Frederick Bruegger will have his three-act play "Eve and the Man" produced by Walter Hast, the English producer, next fall.

'99—J. Wells Farley is chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts branch of the American Legion.

'99—Carl E. Milliken, Governor of Maine, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Maine at its Commencement, June 23.

'02—Harry M. Ayres, Ph.D. '08, is associated with the editorial board of the new weekly, *The Review*, published in New York City.

'04—Walter S. Gifford has been elected vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., in charge of accounts and finance.

'05—George W. Dial was married at New York City, May 29, to Miss Lillian Gertrude Ludwigson, of Seattle, Wash.

A.M. '06—Percy A. Martin, Ph.D. '12, is with the Edward L. Doheny Research Foundation, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

'08—Frank T. James was married June 21, at Willimantic, Conn., to Miss Marion Agnes Niles, of Newton, Mass. James has recently received his discharge from the Army, in which he held the commission of Captain of Engineers.

'08—Harold O. Wellman is with the Russell Co., managers, 50 State St., Boston. His home address is 15 Saxon Terrace, Newton Highlands.

'09—Miles W. Weeks is an insurance broker with the firm of O'Brien, Russell & Co., 108 Water St., Boston, and is now living at 162 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill. He was formerly a 1st lieutenant of Infantry, U. S. A.

'11—Lewis W. Foster, who has been with the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the U. S. Shipping Board, is with the firm of Thomas M. James, architects and engineers, Boston. His home address is Hingham Centre, Mass.

'11—Louis S. Higgins, formerly a 2d lieutenant in the Air Service (Aeronautics) U. S. A., was recently honorably discharged from the service at McCook Field, Dayton, O., and is with the Firestone Oil Co., 11 Broadway, New York City.

'11—Warren D. Owen was married at Chicago, June 4, to Miss Ruth Elizabeth Thompson.

'12—Oscar W. Haussermann, who was a 1st lieutenant, U. S. A., is with the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley, State St., Boston.

'12—Phillip H. Suter, who has been in the Ambulance Service, is treasurer of the Merchants' Motors, Inc. His home address is 8 Chestnut St., Boston.

'13—George L. Meyer has been elected state treasurer for Massachusetts of the American Legion.

'13—Richard C. Procter was married at Groton, Mass., May 17, to Miss Harriette Page Lawrence.

'13—Horace J. Smith is with the Dort Sales Co., distributors of automobiles, 400 Firestone Building, Kansas City, Mo. His permanent address is care of the Smith Mortgage Co., Ottawa, Kans.

A.M. '13—Robert C. Givler, Ph.D. '14 has been appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Tufts College.

'14—Frederic E. Abbe, who has been serving overseas with U. S. A. Base Hospital No. 5, is

now with the Citizens' Securities Corporation, 179 Summer St., Boston.

'14—Melvin W. Cole, who was a 1st lieutenant in the Air Service, is with the Cleveland Construction Co., Cleveland, O. His present address is 318 East Second St., Port Clinton, O.

'14—The engagement of Wallace O. Fenn, son of Dean and Mrs. W. W. Fenn, to Miss Clara B. Comstock of Brookline, is announced.

'14—O. Glenn Saxon, LL.B. '17, formerly in the Federal Department of Justice, is doing legal work for J. Aron & Co., exporters and importers, New York City. His address is the Harvard Club of New York City.

'14—Kenneth W. Snyder was married at Grace and Holy Trinity Church, Kansas City, Mo., June 14, to Miss Anne Ashley.

'14—Robert T. P. Storer was married at Trinity Church, Boston, June 14, to Miss Dorothy Paine, daughter of Robert T. Paine, '88.

'15—Kenneth Apollonio was married, April 30, at Buenos Ayres, to Miss Elena Isabel McGaul.

'15—Charles E. Brickley is with Lyman D. Smith & Co., general banking, investment and stock brokerage business, 34 Pine St., New York City.

'15—Munroe Cohen, who was in the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., is a salesman for the Boston Leather Co., Boston.

'15—Francis H. Evans, who served with the U. S. Field Artillery in France, has returned to his former position as sales and collection manager of the Evans Art Piano Co., 506 Republic Building, 207 South State St., Chicago.

'15—The engagement of Roger C. Fenn, son of Dean and Mrs. W. W. Fenn, and Miss Eleanor Baldwin, of Boston, is announced.

'15—Thayer Francis was married June 21 to Miss Agnes Olive Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Francis will live in Shanghai, China.

'15—Russell B. Frye was married at the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia, June 23, to Miss Eleanor Bonsall. Frye recently returned from France where he served with a French ambulance corps.

'15—Herbert E. Tucker is with Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, accountants, 50 Congress St., Boston. He was formerly a 2d lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

'15—Clifford Wood, Jr., is with the Wravin Coal Co., Inc., 141 Milk St., Boston. Wood was formerly a 1st lieutenant in the Infantry, U. S. A. A.M. '15—Samuel F. Bemis, Ph.D. '16, A.B. (Clark College) '12, was married at Colorado Springs, Col., June 20, to Miss Ruth M. Steele, of Worcester, Mass.

'16—A daughter, Phyllis Carroll, was born June 15, in Cambridge, to James W. Carroll and Rose (McBride) Carroll. Carroll is district representative for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Boston.

'16—Mason Ehrenfried, who was a 2d lieu-

tenant in the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has returned to Hartmann Bros., Inc., commission merchants, 80 Wall St., New York City.

'16—The engagement of Robert L. Gifford to Miss Josephine P. Keene, of Watertown, is announced. Gifford is a lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

'16—Arthur P. Little is with the Crossett Shoe Co., North Abington, Mass.

'16—Walter M. McKim is a sales promoter for the Carr Fastener Co., 31 Ames St., Cambridge. McKim was formerly an ensign in the U. S. Navy. His home address is 11 Claflin Road, Brookline.

'16—The engagement of Philip Moynahan to Miss Jessie W. Smith of New York City has been announced.

'16—Livingstone Porter is with the Edward L. Doheny Research Foundation, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

'17—George W. Benedict, Jr., who was a 1st lieutenant in the Air Service (Aeronautics) U. S. A., is with the Hood Tire Co., Watertown, Mass. His home address remains 198 Brattle St., Cambridge.

'17—The engagement of Lewis E. Brett and Miss Winifred Rachel George, of Malden, Mass., has been announced.

'17—Maxwell A. Cohen is with the chemical export department of J. Aron & Co., 95 Wall St., New York City.

'17—John M. Connolly is with the Lampson Co., 15 West 44th St., New York City. His home address is 10288 Ashland Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I. Connolly was formerly an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

'17—Karl F. Jackson, who served overseas as a 1st lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, is with the Witherow Steel Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

'17—The engagement of Harold S. King to Miss Susan Raymond of Northampton, Mass., is announced.

'17—John J. Moriarty is with the Auditing Department of the Income Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

'17—Wilford A. Walker, who served with the A. E. F., as a captain of Infantry, U. S. A., is with John P. Squire & Co., East Cambridge. His home address is 19 Cleveland Ave., Woburn, Mass.

LL.B. '17—Edward S. Bentley, A.B. (Yale) '14, was married recently, in Ridgefield, Conn., to Miss Dorothy Anderton, of Ridgefield and New York City.

'18—Malcolm Blodgett is with the R. Guastavino Co., timber vault construction, Woburn, Mass.

'18—Edwin Ginn was married at Newton Centre, Mass., June 16, to Miss Margaret Morse Cutler.

'18—A son, Dugald Caleb Jackson, 3d, was

born April 18, to Dugald C. Jackson, Jr., and Elizabeth (Wyer) Jackson.

'18—The engagement of Horace S. Kenney and Miss Elsie Clark, of Weston, Mass., is announced. Kenney was recently released from active service in the Navy.

'18—The engagement of Kenneth L. MacLachlan to Miss Olga Clark, of Cambridge, is announced.

'18—Charles H. Matz was married at Swampscott, Mass., June 11, to Miss Claire Dutton McGregor. Capt. Matz recently returned from nearly two years' service overseas.

'18—Paul A. Wilkes, formerly a 1st lieutenant of Infantry, U. S. A., is with the G. and C. Merriam Co., publishers, Springfield, Mass.

M.D. '18—Wallace H. Drake, A.B. (Dartmouth) '14, was married at North Weymouth, Mass., June 18, to Miss Marion L. White.

'19—The engagement of James D. Hutchinson to Miss Katharine Eldred, of Auburn, N. Y., is announced. Hutchinson served for twenty-one months with the French Army, and returned to this country in February as a 2d lieutenant in the French Tank Corps.

'19—Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., was married June 24, at the Old South Church, Boston, to Miss Augustine van Wickle.

'20—The engagement of William D. Jepson and Miss Marion Thelma Roberts, of Cranford, N. J., has been announced. Jepson was recently released from active service in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

'20—Norman H. White, Jr., was married at Brookline, June 25, to Miss Katharine Urquhart Fellowes, of Buffalo, N. Y.

NECROLOGY

'60—NELSON JOSEPH WHEELER. Died at Fitzwilliam, N. H., Feb. 28.—He graduated from the Newton Theological Institution in 1863. After some years of active service in the ministry, he was obliged to retire on account of ill-health. Having regained his health, he acted as supply

in churches, temporarily without pastors, and also engaged in literary work.

'75—ELLINS ALBERT EMERSON. Died at Haverhill, Mass., May 8.—After graduating from College, he studied in the Graduate School. He subsequently taught in the high schools at Lawrence, Wilmington, Groveland and Haverhill. For many years he had given his attention to agriculture. His wife, who was Miss Aurelia Anne Gardner, of Salem, N. H., and six children survive him.

'76—MILAN FILLMORE STEVENS. Died at Malden, Mass., June 19.—He graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1877, and had since practised law in Boston. He is survived by his wife and a son, Philip D. Stevens, '16, who recently returned from service overseas.

LL.B. '76—JESSE WARREN LILIENTHAL. Died at San Francisco, Cal., June 3.

M.D. '81—LEWIS MERRITT PALMER, A.B. (Bates) '75. Died at Framingham, Mass., June 4.

'96—WILLIS SANFORD HOBSON. Died at Boston, April 5.—He spent two years after graduation at the School of Medicine, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. In 1898 and 1899 he was resident physician at the U. S. Marine Hospital in Cleveland and during the following two years held the same position at the Cleveland State Hospital. After 1901 he engaged in the general practice of medicine at Cleveland.

'00—EDWARD HENRY FAY. Died at Wellesley Hills, Mass., May 25.

'07—FRANCIS WILLIAMS SARGENT, JR. Died at Dover, Mass., June 19.—He completed his college course in three years and in 1906 and 1907 traveled around the world. In the fall of 1907 he entered the office of Parkinson & Burr, bankers, Boston, and had been connected with that house ever since. He was a member of the firm at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Margery Lee, of Manchester, Mass., and by two young sons.

M.D. '19—KIRKE WILLIAMS CUSHING. Died at Long Pond, South Kingston, R. I., May 25.

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John D. Merrill, '89, *Editor*.

H. W. Jones, '85, *Advertising Manager*.

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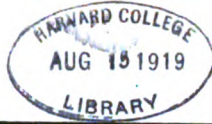
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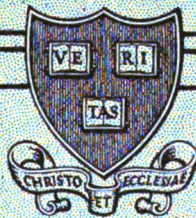
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



Volume XXI

August 14, 1919

Number 39

21ST ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS
BUFFALO, JUNE 6 AND 7, 1919

PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED, BOSTON, MASS.

Statement by the Secretary

At the Pittsburgh meeting in 1916, the Associated Harvard Clubs resolved that the reports of officers and committees be published as a supplement to the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, in advance of the annual meeting, so that at the time of the meeting, "these reports may be submitted, simply by reference to the title, everyone present being presumed to have read them, and let the time spent heretofore in reading reports be reserved to a discussion and to action upon any recommendation that may be contained in them."

Such reports were prepared for the meeting which the Associated Harvard Clubs had expected to hold in 1917, and were published as a supplement to the BULLETIN of May 3, 1917. Because of our entrance into the war, that meeting was cancelled. In preparation for the Buffalo meeting of 1919, the officers and committees submitted a new set of reports and these were published as a supplement to the BULLETIN of May 8, 1919.

Most of the proceedings published herein are based on these reports, and upon the various recommendations of the officers and committees as published in those supplements. For the sake of economy, these reports are not incorporated in these printed proceedings. A quantity of these supplements have been preserved, however. So long as they last, they can be obtained on application to the office of the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, 18 Plympton St., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

[The photographs reproduced in this issue were taken on Saturday, June 7, at the outing of the Associated Harvard Clubs at the Niagara Falls Country Club.]



PROCEEDINGS AT THE
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

HELD AT THE HOTEL LAFAYETTE
BUFFALO, N. Y., JUNE 6 AND 7, 1919

First Session, Friday, June 6, at 10.30 A. M.

PRESIDENT FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91, *Presiding.*

E. M. GROSSMAN, '96, *Secretary.*

Harvard cheer, led by Mr. Lester F. Gilbert, '06.

Singing of "America."

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Gentlemen: It is a very great pleasure to gather again as members of the Associated Harvard Clubs. We are trying, this year, the new plan, which was suggested at Pittsburgh, of printing our reports 30 days before the meeting, so that you might all be advised of what has been done, so that those matters that come before you for action might be presented for your consideration shortly, without the reading of a great deal of accomplishment that may be interesting, but leave little time for discussion. The plan being a new one must go forward as an experiment, so that we will all have in mind that we are trying to do those things today that interest us, and trying, above everything, to be of the greatest possible service to Harvard.

I think, in opening the meeting, I am entirely safe in expressing our very great gratitude to the Harvard Club of Buffalo for their splendid coöperation. (Prolonged applause).

The order of business is before you. The Vice-Presidents' reports were, of course, first printed in 1917. They contain, I think, the best series of Vice-Presidents' reports that we have had in a long time. Those reports do not call for specific action. We have a perfectly splendid report from Mr. James Hazen Hyde, '98, the European Vice-President. It was presented to me for printing with the other reports. It is so long that I hesitate to take the time of the meeting to read it now. It is sufficient to say that, being from Paris—the most active Harvard Club of any Harvard Club in the Association (applause)—this report will be printed in full with the report of this meeting, and I wish very sincerely to urge you all to watch for the report when it comes out, and to read it. I know you will read it through if you start into it at all. With the leave of the meeting, therefore, I will

present this to the meeting and have it printed in the regular order, if there is no objection. I hear none.

Report of Vice-President, European Division.

The Vice-President of the European Division of the Associated Harvard Clubs, in submitting his report to the Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs, feels that the first point to be made clear is that the Harvard Club of Paris has operated as one with the New England Bureau (formerly Harvard Bureau) of the American University Union in Europe, with headquarters at 8 rue Richelieu, Paris, since November, 1917, when the Bureau first came into existence.

This was a very natural and expedient liaison which worked out very effectively, since the Harvard Bureau, with its *personnel*, office machinery, and convenient location was far better equipped to look after the interests of Harvard men than the Harvard Club of Paris, which, owing to war conditions, had been compelled to forego consideration of the need for substantial club quarters. So that a report of the activities of the Harvard Club of Paris is, in substance, a report of the New England Bureau. The New England Bureau, we might explain, is an outgrowth of the original Harvard Bureau, and came into being in February, 1919, as a result of the consolidation of five other New England colleges, namely, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and Brown, with Harvard in the work of the American University Union. The addition of these five institutions to the Bureau naturally extended very largely the scope of the Bureau's service, and, consequently, in the same measure, increased the Bureau work. The scheme of a joint college bureau worked out splendidly, and the impartial welcome extended to men regardless of their college affiliations is sufficient explanation of the warm testimonials received here from many sources.

There is hardly any need to review the history of the American University Union and the New

England Bureau from their inception in October, 1917, to April 1, 1918, coming, as it does, outside of the scope of this report, which merely covers the period from April 1, 1918, to the present date. Briefly, the idea of the Union originated with Robert Woods Bliss, '00, Counsellor of the American Embassy in Paris. A meeting of other college clubs in Paris was called and a committee formed of which Mr. Hyde was made chairman. Later a Yale Bureau started in America and sent Professor Nettleton over here. Then it was decided that the above committee should be dissolved and placed at the disposal of a new committee formed in America of all university committees. The old committee became the Advisory Council of the new institution, and when the Board of Trustees of this new society met for the first time, Professors Van Dyke of Princeton, Nettleton of Yale, Vibbert of Michigan, and Mr. Wendell of Harvard happened to be the representatives of the old committees.

The American University Union, from its Paris headquarters, soon extended branches to London and Rome. Founded to meet the needs of war time, it has become a bond between the universities of France and America, a clearing house of international educational information, and an institution that will serve as a headquarters for American students of science, literature, and art.

The Union will also aid French students, professors, and teachers who may wish to go to America or obtain information regarding educational opportunities in the United States. It now controls a fine piece of ground in the Latin Quarter worth \$100,000, and located near practically all the higher educational institutions in Paris. It was given by the Municipality of Paris to the "Maison des Etudiants Américains" in 1916, when the United States was still neutral, as a token of friendship between America and France.

The Committee of the "Maison des Etudiants Américains" was started in June, 1916, by a few Americans living in Paris, in the hope of bringing about closer relationship between the universities of France and America. Mr. Hyde was made chairman of this committee. Our aim was to build a students' house in Paris where American boys wishing to complete their studies in French universities would come and find everything necessary for life, including a club room, a library, and playgrounds. There they would meet their countrymen, and French students and professors, and an information bureau would give them all data on university courses either in Paris or in the provinces, and find out for them suitable families with whom they could live and learn not only the French language but also French customs and come in contact with the heart of French life. The best academic people in France and America backed this scheme and formed the French and American Honorary Committees,

whose heads are the American Ambassador to Paris and the French Ambassador to Washington.

Since the merger of the American University Union and the Committee of the "Maison des Etudiants Américains", plans have been made for a house to be built on the site given by the city of Paris, and destined to be a future home of the Union. The Union also hopes to establish similar activities in London and Rome.

By evolution we are going from a war footing to a permanent peace basis. Our home will be constructed as soon as workmanship and materials have become less expensive and when we have made our plan generally known and raised the money we need.

Exchanges between Harvard and France have continued throughout the war. These exchanges come under two categories: The one between Harvard University and the University of Paris, and the other, known as the Cercle Français Foundation, between Harvard and the French provincial universities. Since October, 1914, the Harvard professors, or men chosen by Harvard, who lectured at the Sorbonne have been Messrs. W. A. Neilson, C. H. Grandgent, the late W. C. Sabine, J. H. Woods, the late J. B. Carter, and for the year 1918-19, Professor Cestre, a Frenchman, of the University of Bordeaux, who has been lecturing at Harvard. Those who have lectured under the foundation of the Cercle Français are Messrs. R. B. Merriman, E. H. Hall, and J. H. Woods. The French professors at Harvard have been Messrs. H. Lichtenberger, Maurice Caullery, R. Blanchard, Charles Cestre, and M. Blaringham. Monsieur Lévy-Bruhl will lecture at Harvard in 1920.

Mr. Hyde spoke in Paris at the Université des Annales on Harvard University, dwelling especially on the friendly relations which have always existed between Harvard University and France. This lecture is soon to be translated into English.

At the annual election of the Harvard Club of Paris held in March, 1918, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary President, the late Robert Bacon, '80, President, Robert Woods Bliss, '00, Vice-President, Charles Inman Barnard, Law '74, Secretary, John Gully Cole, '01, all of whom, together with Blair Fairchild, '99, James Hazen Hyde, '98, Shaum Kelly, '09, John Weare, '07, and William G. Wendell, '09, constituted the Executive Committee of the Club.

One hundred and ten men have been enrolled as members of the Harvard Club of Paris during the year 1918-19, of whom five are honorary members, 48 associate members, and 57 active members.

Mr. Cole came over in January, 1918, to succeed Chalmers Clifton, '12, as Secretary of the New England Bureau. Mr. Clifton resigned to take a commission in the Intelligence Service of

the U. S. Army, where he has done excellent work. Mr. Cole's double capacity as Secretary of the Harvard Club of Paris and Secretary of the New England Bureau well illustrates the cohesion between the two organizations.

In February, 1919, Mr. Cole returned to the United States, and Mr. Henry A. Yeomans, Dean of Harvard College, came over to continue the work as Associate Director of the New England Bureau. Shortly after his arrival, Dean Yeomans was elected Secretary of the Harvard Club of Paris to succeed Mr. Cole.

The Bureau staff is composed entirely of Harvard men, all of whom were nominated to their appointments by the University. James Hazen Hyde, '98, was made Director of the Bureau early in the fall of 1917, and still continues in this capacity. He is likewise a member of the Executive Committee of the Union. Dean Yeomans continues to serve as Associate Director of the Bureau, and the presence of the well-known Harvard Dean in the Union has meant a great deal to Harvard men whom the war removed from university life and associations. Mrs. Yeomans, who accompanied her husband to France, has given much voluntary assistance in the work of the Bureau. Dean Yeomans has recently been nominated by the Executive Committee of the Union to succeed Mr. George H. Nettleton of Yale as Director, and the nomination has been approved by the Board of Trustees of the Union in America. The Bureau secretaries are David M. Davies, '20, and Robert L. Hall, '15-17. Mr. Davies joined the Bureau staff at its beginning, coming over with Chalmers Clifton, '12, in November, 1917. Mr. Hall took up the work here in March, 1919, at which time it had become apparent that additional assistance was needed. Miss Ruth A. Benjamin should also be mentioned. She is a graduate of Smith College, '12, joined the Bureau staff in January, 1918, and remained here until February, 1919.

During the year just passed the Club held three dinners, all of which were very successful. The annual spring dinner of the Club in honor of its associate members, who include some of the best known French *intellectuels*, had been planned for April 6, 1918, and many distinguished personages, prominent in the French intellectual and political world, had accepted invitations, but owing to a sudden change in the military situation, which for a time became critical, the Club decided it would be in bad taste to hold a festive gathering, and the dinner was postponed. The dinner was later held on Oct. 12, 1918. Charles Inman Barnard, Law '74, presided, and among the speakers were the British Ambassador to France, Lord Derby, the Vice-Recteur of the University of Paris, Monsieur Lucien Poincaré, the American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp, and Colonel Paul Azan, who was chief of the French

Military Mission to Harvard. About 175 men attended the dinner.

Another dinner was given on Dec. 14, 1918, to celebrate the victory of the Allied arms. The "Victory Dinner", as it was called, was one of the most successful Harvard dinners ever given on this side in point of attendance, more than 200 men being present. The dinner was an informal one, and was presided over by Mr. Bliss. E. S. Martin and General Marlborough Churchill were the speakers.

The third of these dinners was held May 3, 1919, at the Hotel du Palais d'Orsay. Mr. Bliss presided at this dinner, also. The first speaker was Dean L. B. R. Briggs, Harvard exchange professor at the University of Paris, and he sounded the keynote of the evening when he reminded those present that, with all due regard for America's splendid effort at the eleventh hour of the war, the laurels of victory belonged to France and Great Britain. The Dean was enthusiastically received by the men, and when he closed, he was given three lusty "Harvard's" and a three times three. Professor Charles H. Haskins, Dean of the Graduate School, then spoke briefly about the great problems of internationalization after the signing of the peace treaty, and was listened to with great interest. He was followed by Captain Henry Cabot, who spoke for the men in the A. E. F. This would have completed the speaking program, had not Colonel Paul Azan indicated his intention of coming to the dinner only a few hours before. He talked with charming simplicity in his native tongue, slowly and clearly, and there were few men present who did not follow every word. He recalled his stay in Cambridge, spoke enthusiastically and generously of America's share in the war, and pointed out in stirring terms the necessity of stern dealing with the enemy. Mr. Bliss then proposed three toasts, one to the Presidents of the French Republic and the United States of America, the second to the French *peuple*, and the third a silent toast. After these were concluded, everyone moved into the outer hall to gather around the piano and sing until a late hour.

These dinners are particularly unique in that they have been the only medium through which Harvard men in the A. E. F. or otherwise engaged in Europe could come together to revive College traditions and associations. The intense enthusiasm displayed for the *Alma Mater* has been the dominant note each time, and the unusually large attendance, despite strict military regulations and transportation difficulties, attests amply to their popularity. There is no doubt that the success of these war-time gatherings will warrant adding another page to the University archives.

Not a little credit for the success of these dinners is due to the efforts of the New England Bu-

reau. In the earlier affairs individual notices were sent out to every man who had registered at the Bureau, which involved a great deal of time and labor. On account of the rapid increase in registration, this practice had to be discontinued for the last three dinners. Then there was the matter of publicity in all the Paris English dailies, as well as in the *Stars and Stripes*. Placards were also posted in all the A. E. F. headquarters and auxiliary organizations in Paris, as well as in the leading hotels.

But the Bureau's endeavors have by no means been confined to giving successful Harvard dinners. A registration card file, alphabetically arranged, is kept here, giving complete data of every man who registers his name on the Bureau register. On the card is indicated the registrant's name, college, class, rank, branch of service, military address, home address in the United States, and date of registration. The magnitude of this task can be better conceived when one learns that up to May 1 nearly 4,500 Harvard men and 2,500 others affiliated with Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and Brown, have been entered in our card registration file, making a total of approximately 7,000 men who either personally or by mail have registered at the New England Bureau. A Roll of Honor of those who died in the service on this side is also on record. Weekly reports are sent to the University, outlining the progress of the work here, and we keep in constant touch with the other colleges represented. Typewritten lists containing the name of every registrant, together with all data handed in, are sent every two weeks to each of the six colleges of the Bureau. We have a fair-sized library in the Bureau lounge room, consisting chiefly of works of information concerning Paris and France; and a complete set of the various college publications, as well as college pamphlets and catalogues, are kept on file. Inquiries are received every day by mail involving everything in the human category of things, everyone of which we try to answer. A purchasing department is maintained to look after the needs of men who write in for various articles. Lost baggage is traced and found. Money is loaned out to needy men in reasonable amounts whenever a man can furnish a creditable excuse. Then there is the social side of the work. We try to give every man who comes to the Bureau a personal welcome, which necessitates a continuous staff service from 8.30 in the morning to 11 in the evening whenever practicable.

The above description of the operation and activities of the Harvard Club of Paris can reflect only to a very slight degree the true value and spirit of the work in which Harvard has engaged herself in France. Perhaps more might have been accomplished with increased *personnel* and resources, but if success is to be gauged by

maximum results achieved with minimum capacity, then certainly the efforts of the Harvard Club of Paris have not been fruitless, and should serve as a stimulus toward the realization of the plans laid down for the future.

In the preparation of the above report, the writer wishes to thank very particularly Dean Yeomans and Mr. Davis of the New England Bureau.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES H. HYDE, '98,
*European Vice-President Associated
Harvard Clubs.*

May 7, 1919.

PRESIDENT BURLINCHAM: It is regrettable that we cannot call on our various Vice-Presidents to address us here. I know we should like to hear from them; but I wish especially to mention the names of the following:

New England: Frederick C. Weld, '86, Lowell, Mass.; *Eastern:* Herbert L. Clark, '87, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Central:* Parmely W. Herrick, '04, Cleveland, O.; *Western:* Arthur C. Smith, '87, Omaha, Neb.; *Southern:* Prather S. McDonald, '11, Memphis, Tenn.; *Southwestern:* Harlow A. Leekley, '96, Muskogee, Mich.; *Pacific:* Daniel Kelleher, '85, Seattle, Wash., who have presented splendid reports to this Association.

The Treasurer's report was presented and copies printed in 1917 and copies in 1919. Mr. Kimball is with us and has a short amendment to the Constitution, which he wishes to propose, and, as he says, you have the leave to quiz the Treasurer on any points in his report. The amendment Mr. Kimball is going to present to us. Then we are going to leave the matter to be acted on with the other amendments to the Constitution.

Gentlemen, Mr. Kimball, of Pittsburgh.

TREASURER G. C. KIMBALL, '00: The amendment proposed it as follows: "RESOLVED, that the Treasurer collect the assessments authorized by the Council and shall make all disbursements by voucher, countersigned by the President, to meet the expenses of the Associated Harvard Clubs. He shall keep regular account of receipts and disbursements in proper books of account and shall, at the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, make a detailed report of such receipts and disbursements during his term of office. The Treasurer shall give a surety company bond in such sum as the Board of Governors may require, the cost thereof to be paid by the Associated Harvard Clubs."

We suggest the amendment, instead of using the words "Board of Governors", use the term "Executive Committee", which is the term employed in the Constitution.

I offer that amendment, as thus amended, for your consideration.

(The suggested amendment to the proposed Constitutional amendment was then formally adopted by the meeting.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: The Treasurer calls my attention to the fact that the printed report of the Treasurer is up to April. The report is now available up to the present time and will be received by this meeting, if you so desire, or may be filed and accepted with the very great appreciation of the Association of the very competent administration of the Treasurer.

Mr. Kimball might read just the balances as of today.

TREASURER G. C. KIMBALL, '00: In the General Account the balance on June 1, 1918, was \$1,224.00; total receipts, \$2,248.68; total disbursements, \$773.97; leaving a balance on June 6, 1919, of \$2,698.71. (Applause).

In the Scholarship Account the balance on June 1, 1918, was \$3,343.34; subscriptions, and so forth, \$426.58; total, \$3,769.92, with awards by the Scholarship Committee of \$600.00, leaving a net balance on June 6, 1919, of \$3,169.92.

There are 24 constituent clubs that were inactive during the last three years, and, under the circumstances, it is recommended that these clubs be kept in good standing.

Report of the Treasurer.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The report of the Treasurer for the year ending June 1, 1917, and year ending June 1, 1918, is in the printed report of May 8, 1919, and with your permission will not be read.

The report as of June 6, 1919, is as follows:

Balance in General Account June 1, 1918, \$1,224.00

Receipts:

Delinquent dues,	\$71.65
Dues for 1918-19,	1,194.95
Allotment from the Income of Endowment Fund for year ending June 30, 1918,	962.29
Interest,	19.79

Total receipts,	2,248.68
	<hr/>
	\$3,472.68

Disbursements:

Stenographic service (officer of Secretary),	\$315.42
Printing, engraving and postage,	131.46
Scholarship committee,	268.85
Telegrams and express charges,	17.74
Incidental expenses,	40.50

Total disbursements,	773.97
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 6, 1919,	\$2,698.71

SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

Balance June 1, 1918, \$3,343.34

Receipts:

Subscriptions,	\$100.00
From Bursar of Harvard University, on account of Scholarship cancelled,	200.00
Interest,	126.58
	<hr/>
Total receipts,	426.58
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	\$3,769.92

Disbursements:

To Bursar of Harvard University, on account of awards of Scholarship Committee,	\$500.00
To Harvard Club of Oklahoma, on account of award of Scholarship Committee,	100.00
Total disbursements,	600.00
	<hr/>
Balance as of June 6, 1919,	\$3,169.92

Reports have been received from 24 constituent clubs that were inactive during the last three years, and, under the circumstances, it is recommended that these clubs be kept in good standing.

The following clubs are delinquent in dues for more than one year, and have made no response to numerous letters addressed to them:

Harvard Club of Arkansas.
Harvard Club of Connecticut Valley.
Harvard Club of Indiana.
Harvard Club of Iowa.
Harvard Club of Philippine Islands.
Harvard Club of Tacoma.

The following clubs are delinquent for current dues; four notices having been forwarded to each club since January, 1919:

Harvard Club of Hawaii.
Harvard Club of Kansas City.

Respectfully submitted,

G. C. KIMBALL, '00,
Treasurer.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: The next item is the Secretary's report. Mr. E. M. Grossman, '96, probably the most efficient secretary of any social, civic or religious organization in America. (Prolonged applause).

SECRETARY GROSSMAN: Mr. President and Gentlemen: My report was also published with the others and presumably every man in this house is thoroughly familiar with every word that I stated, and it will be unnecessary, therefore, to review it; but there were one or two recommendations that I took the liberty of making in that report, only one of which, however, I think ought to be taken up at this time. The

other may not be called up for consideration at all. The first recommendation was with reference to the BULLETIN and the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*. You will remember that I stated in the report that one of the greatest handicaps that Harvard men, in their organized capacity, had to contend with was the inability to receive constant and frequent and regular communications from the University itself or from the organized body; and I feel that the BULLETIN or the *Graduates' Magazine*, or preferably both combined, ought to serve as an instrument of communication between the organized body and the individual Harvard men throughout the world. That matter has been up for consideration for the last three or four years. That we might go on with the work of endeavoring to accomplish a sort of an organ for Harvard graduates I have framed this resolution: "RESOLVED, that the recommendation of the Secretary contained in his report published in the Supplement to the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN of May 8, 1919, on page 10 thereof, to the effect that: 'A special committee be appointed to consider and to report at the next meeting a practical plan whereby either the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN or the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, or both, may be made to serve the purpose set forth in this report, be and the same is hereby adopted, and that the Committee consist of three members, appointed by the incoming President."

I move the adoption of that resolution. (Motion seconded).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: You have heard the motion, duly seconded, that is now before the house for consideration. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor please signify by saying "Aye", contrary-minded "No".

It is unanimously carried.

The President's report has been before you, both the report of 1917 and the report of 1919, and brings what message I have to you in print.

One of the most important things that has come before our organization in the last three years is mentioned in the program, the question of the coördination with the various graduate bodies of Harvard. This matter came to our attention a year and a half ago, when I was in Boston at a meeting of the directors of the Alumni Association. The Secretary, Mr. Jackson, stated that it seemed to him practical that we should bring these bodies into more direct relation. It seemed to me that that was a very feasible plan and a very desirable plan. We had, of course, no committee appointed for the purpose of taking up any such matter; so that the Secretary and myself have coöperated in drawing up a plan which is set forth in my report of 1919, to give us a basis for consideration. Mr. Jackson has made suggestions — very valu-

able ones—in drawing up the Constitution, which we have there set forth. Of course, you will appreciate that the Constitution as there set forth and the plans as there suggested are entirely tentative, and we have set apart, this morning, any reasonable amount of time that you wish for the consideration of the problems contained in that question of coördination. You will, of course, appreciate, and you will allow me, as President, to perhaps speak from the chair later as a committee chairman might. We have no idea of losing any of the values which have been gathered together after years of service by any of these organizations. It is contemplated that we save the vital forces contained in these three organizations, and that we go on, of course, with our meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs; the plan being to have our meetings as heretofore, with the Alumni Association represented with us at that meeting, and the Association of Class Secretaries represented as well, providing that Association agrees in the plan suggested; and that we have an elective Board of Directors of the Alumni Association, which becomes the representative body really of all Harvard alumni. Of course, as a matter of fact, while we gather here as Harvard Clubs, we are all, by virtue of our degrees, members of the Harvard Alumni Association. As members of our various classes we all have our representative Secretary, who is in the Class Secretaries' Association; so that it is with the idea of getting these forces together that your President and Secretary have presented this plan to you for your very careful consideration, with the idea that if you think well of it the matter will then be referred to a committee to be appointed by your incoming President, who will coöperate with the Alumni Association—and, if desirable, with the Class Secretaries' Association and further the matter.

I am very glad, with this short statement, to leave the matter to the house for the presentation of such motion as may bring the matter before us.

MR. KIMBALL, '00 (Pittsburgh): I offer the following resolution: "RESOLVED That the activities of the alumni of Harvard University should be coördinated on some permanent basis; and that a committee be appointed by the incoming President of the Associated Harvard Clubs to confer with the Committee of the Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, to the end that a program for such coördination of activities be contrived and reported to the Associated Harvard Clubs; and that the Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association be requested to maintain its committee for the said purpose." (Resolution seconded).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Mr. Roberts, Presi-

dent of the Harvard Club of Boston, member of the class of 1886, chairman of the sub-committee of the Directors of the Alumni Association, who has considered this matter with us, is here this morning, and I shall be exceedingly glad to have him address the meeting on this motion. Mr. Roberts. (Applause).

MR. ODIN ROBERTS, '86 (Boston): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Really all that I can say about this project is that it has appeared to the Directors of the Alumni Association mightily desirable, indeed essential, that the graduate activities be so coördinated that the objects of the graduates shall be carried out with the least possible friction and duplication of effort and with the greatest possible utilization of the Harvard force, both general and local. I believed that some such proposition as is laid before you would inevitably be submitted to your consideration, either as members of the Associated Harvard Clubs or as members of the Alumni Association.

The Alumni Association, administered by its Board of Directors, has in recent years been very much more earnest and active in respect to Harvard graduate affairs at large than it was in previous years. I think that that growth was natural and inevitable, just as the peculiarly local character of the Alumni Association was natural and inevitable in earlier years.

I believe that the field for the graduate activities will become larger and larger; that the effect of coöperation by the alumni upon the University will become more and more beneficial; I believe also that it will not be possible ever to coördinate graduate activities effectively for the benefit of the University, unless the direction of those activities be centred in a body, a committee of the Board, which, both locally and personally, is in close touch with the University administration itself. I believe also that, upon reflection, you will agree with me in that proposition. But, on the other hand, I believe that such a central body, at present represented by the Alumni Directors, will not be able to make the needs of the University felt, recognized and understood by the body of the alumni at large without the employment, in coördination with the central body, of each and every local Harvard organization. The natural growth of activities of the Harvard Alumni Association would be to invite the Harvard Clubs in all parts of the country and in all parts of the world to administer, each locally, those affairs of the Harvard Alumni Association which fell naturally within their province, and to report to the central body and to coöperate with the central body under the essential central control and guidance in carrying forward those measures which are deemed to be for the interest of Harvard University. I believe also that within the

past year the graduates of Harvard University have become more aware than ever before of the fact that they are members of the Harvard Alumni Association as an active and earnest and already useful body or organization, and an organization having within it potentialities very much beyond, very much larger, than those which have so far been manifested. And you will, I am sure, in the next few years become more keenly aware of the existence and the meaning of the Harvard Alumni Association and of its vitality, its significance to you individually and from you collectively to the University.

Such a proposition as is carried and involved in the resolution just read is, I venture to say, not only commendable, but one whose adoption is inevitable. There are many details to be considered which can be only considered in committee; and I am confident that the appointment of such a committee as this resolution provides for, and its conference with the Committee of the Alumni Association, will produce a report to this body and a concomitant report to the Alumni Association which will be adopted by this body and by the Alumni Association, the effects of which will be universally beneficial to Harvard graduates and to the University whose interests the Harvard graduates have at heart.

I support the resolution very heartily and thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: I wish to interrupt the discussion a moment, on behalf of the representative of the Harvard Club of Buffalo, Mr. Olmsted.

MR. JOHN B. OLMSTED, '76 (Buffalo): Mr. President and Gentlemen: One of the most interesting features of these meetings, as we all know, is the question of the singing. Mr. Pendleton, the able chorister, is here, and is working at the present time on songs, etc. He advises me he can't do much without singers. I was appointed to get the names of the singers who had registered. I have been trying to do it all morning. It is a difficult matter. I have the names of some of them here, some by confession and some by complaint of their fellow-members who are with them. (Laughter). I would like to read them. (Reads names as follows): Mackey Wells, '08; Minot Simons, '91, Cleveland; A. P. L. Turner, '05, Pittsburgh; Benjamin Carpenter, '88, Chicago; W. G. Morland, '00, Pittsburgh; William J. Askin, Jr., '12, Pittsburgh; Evan Hollister, '97, Buffalo; P. J. Eaton, '83, Pittsburgh; Richard Inglis, '00, Cleveland; F. A. Vaughan, '98, Cleveland; Edward B. Lee, '99, Pittsburgh; Lester Gilbert, '06, Buffalo; Edward C. Brown, '12, Minneapolis; D. T. Perry, '97, Cleveland; D. Slater, '08, Detroit; C. Hartwell, '05, Detroit; H. R. Clifford, '07, Detroit; R. W. Boynton, Dv. '98; Teddy Woods,

'92; Jack Rowe, '07; Philip B. Sawyer, '98; James Wilder, '93; A. C. Richardson, '73; H. A. Bull, '95; William Richards, '95; John C. Elder, '10.

Those members by no means constitute all the singers. It is not necessary that we have Glee Club men; anybody who has a reasonable facility in singing is wanted. Mr. Pendleton asked me to announce here to every man who would volunteer — for it is a very important thing when we get into the celebration as it goes along — to come to the Lafayette Room, which is on this floor, on the other side of the aisle, at 12:30 P. M., and Mr. Pendleton will meet the singers there with the music and have a rehearsal. There will be a separate table for the singers at the luncheon. Any man whose name I have not heard who is a singer, will he please give it to me? The gentlemen are so modest that they all disclaim any knowledge along this line. I remember a line of Latin about some singers who were very difficult to start, but when they once got started "*nunquam desistur*", as I remember. (Laughter).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: On the question of singers, we would be very glad to have the indictment brought against any one here who should be convicted.

MR. INGLIS, '93: I merely rise to say that those whose names are read here did not sign up as singers, but signed up in response to whether they were former members of the Glee Club.

MR. OLMSTED: I got these names by hook or by crook.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Are there any further names to be added to the list of singers?

(The following further names were suggested from the floor): Odin Roberts, '86; K. Wood, '92; ex-Governor Willson, '69, of Kentucky.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: A telegram is at the desk for James A. Wilder.

A DELEGATE: And a mighty good singer, too.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Add Mr. Wilder's name to the list of singers. If he is still afloat at that time he will be with you. Are there any further additions?

A DELEGATE: John Merrill and J. J. Rowe, of Cincinnati.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: If Mr. Pendleton had been here during the singing of "America" he would have added all the names.

A DELEGATE: I will volunteer. (Applause).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Who is it?

A DELEGATE: A. C. Richardson, a relic of '72. (Applause).

MR. OLMSTED: The principal point is that you go at 12:30 to the Lafayette Room, just across the hall, and Mr. Pendleton will be there, and if every man who knows something about it will be there, Mr. Pendleton will take care of him. He is very anxious to have a good representation,

because the members come a long way to get some good singing, and he must be helped.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: I am very glad to state that Charles Jackson, of the class of '98, Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, has come to our meeting. He is also a member of the Sub-Committee of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association having in charge this question of coördination. We shall be very glad to have Mr. Jackson address us on that topic. (Applause).

MR. CHARLES JACKSON, '98: On this question of coördination, a year ago, when Mr. Burlingham was in Boston, he and I were talking about all kinds of things, and he made the suggestion that it seemed sort of idiotic to have two organizations, made up of the same people, doing more or less the same thing, to some extent duplicating one another's work and occasionally squabbling with one another. It seemed to us both that it would be a great thing for the alumni work of the College if we could in some way bring these two organizations together. The Alumni Association has some things which are fitted for doing work; it has a paid secretary, it has a number of paid clerks; so that there is somebody whose business it is to be on the job every day. It has the weakness of being in Boston, at one end of the country, and not easily coming in touch automatically with a large number of the alumni. That "coming-in-touch" business is exactly where the Associated Harvard Clubs are strong. On the other hand, the Associated Harvard Clubs have to depend upon voluntary effort for all the work done. Volunteer effort is in many ways a valuable thing, because it gives men something to do and keeps up their interest in the clubs. But it is also an advantage to have a paid force that you can turn to to get some of the detail work done and prod up the volunteers when they go to sleep.

That is really the reason that I am interested in this scheme. It seems to me that these two associations are doing work that mostly does not compete, but fits in; that the two capacities fit in with one another; and if a constitution can be drawn up and a satisfactory scheme arranged by which there is one association instead of two, we shall have a better working machine, and the local clubs can be more closely in touch with what is going on at Cambridge, and also Cambridge with the local clubs. For instance, one of the things that I would like to see would be that the Secretary would be expected to serve as some sort of a member, not necessarily as the executive member, but be a member of all kinds of local committees; for instance, of the Committee on Western History; and he would be expected to go to the meetings, keep travelling through the country, being a paid

man; that would be his job. That in itself, I think, would make quite an important connecting link between the point of view in Boston and the point of view in the rest of the country. (Applause).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Mr. Greve, of Cincinnati, class of '84.

MR. CHARLES THEODORE GREVE, '84: Mr. President and Members: It is a very poor question that does not have two sides to it, and I hope that what I say will be understood as coming from one who feels the greatest interest in the Associated Harvard Clubs and the Alumni Association, both connected with the University whose interests we have come here to discuss.

I am on the other side of the question and I do not believe in the suggested consolidation of the two organizations, and what I may say must be taken with the understanding that I have the same interest in the Alumni Association that I have in the Associated Harvard Clubs. I believe that the Alumni Association is capable of doing, and has done, most valuable work, especially in recent years, since the organization of which we are now celebrating an anniversary has been itself so active. I don't mean to say that the activity of the Alumni Association has necessarily followed our activity—it has gone with it; but I can't help but feel that our activity has been a stimulus to the Alumni Association.

All that has been said in favor of the consolidation, it seems to me, can be said with equal merit in favor of the present state of affairs. The Alumni Association can do just what it has been doing and continue to do it. Its relationship to the University, its closeness of touch, its ability to have a paid secretary—which we can have, if necessary, and I believe we have discussed that at various times—all those things can be done, and we can avail ourselves of all the benefits that will come from the Alumni Association part of the undertaking. Obviously, coördination and coöperation is an argument that is very hard to meet, and if that were all there were to it there would be nothing to be said at all. It seems to me, however, that apart from the matter of details—because they are of no great importance, if we are to be consolidated, because they can be arranged to meet most any condition—it seems to me, as I say, that there is the psychological part of it.

The Associated Harvard Clubs were organized originally by a number of clubs in the West who felt that there was difficulty in having a close relationship of the men in the West with the University itself; the very location of the Alumni Association activities in connection with the College at Boston and Cambridge made a great many of us in the West feel that we were not in touch, and that forming an organiza-

tion such as this would add stimulus to what some have chosen to regard as the great activity of the West. Afterwards we were honored by the officers of the Harvard Clubs in our midst. We felt that we should come together, representing the activities of Harvard throughout the whole country, in a way that could not be represented by Cambridge and Boston. It is said, of course, that we can continue to have our meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs, It seems to me that we lose the force of the name itself, if nothing else.

The Associated Harvard Clubs, with their wonderful record of activity—and I think it has had a wonderful result—the Associated Harvard Clubs have become such a vital force that I recall hearing President Eliot say he had just come from the most representative body of Harvard men he had seen on earth, a meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs. (Applause). He went further. Those of you who were there will remember how he described what the Associated Harvard Clubs was—composed of men coming from all parts of the country at a time of the year when they could get away, and talking with great seriousness about its problems, because of their great interest in the serious matters involved in the administration of the University.

I can't help feeling that the situation that existed before we came into being, in spite of all that has been done since then, would be one of the dangers that we might have to meet if we lost our identity. It seems to me that we can continue our separate identity, coöperate with the Alumni Association and the Class Secretaries' Association, and give something that they cannot give. I feel very strongly—I can't speak for my club particularly, although I think I speak for a number of those that are here—that many of us in Cincinnati at least have a sentimental feeling with regard to the Associated Harvard Clubs, just as with regard to the University, which advantage would be lost if we made this consolidation. It is a matter that one could argue on indefinitely, and I do not propose to do that.

The special reason that I have for rising and speaking now is that I do not want the idea to prevail, if it is possible that it does prevail, that there is a unanimous feeling with regard to this matter. I personally feel strongly that it would be a great mistake to lose the Associated Harvard Clubs, and I feel quite sure that there are a number of men here, who come here year after year to these Associated meetings, who have the same feeling. It is no disrespect to the Alumni Association, because they do a greater work, and I feel that they can do greater work. All that I ask is that we help them in every possible way. We who

are members of the Associated Harvard Clubs can help ourselves at the same time, and if we have not shown as much activity in connection with the Alumni Association as perhaps we should have done, we will try to do better in the future. But don't wipe us off the earth. Let us take our share of the burdens, pleasures and activities of the University for which we have worked for so many years and, we think, with such great success. (Great applause).

MR. ROME G. BROWN, '84: Mr. President and Fellows: I did not know that this thing was coming up today, so what I say is off-hand.

I am in favor of the resolution down to the point where it says that there should be some further coöperation, or coördination, and for the appointment of a committee to consider the matter; but if the idea is that we are voting now on the question of consolidation, I want, at least until the committee looks it over carefully, to balk at that idea.

From the very start, with regard to graduate activities, there have been two methods, or two views of bringing the University together with the graduates. The first view I mention is the old view, and that was that the graduates would go down to the University. That was the idea that was represented by the old Alumni Association. The other view was that the University should come to the graduates and let us know what they wanted, and that the representatives of the University should get out of the rut at Cambridge and be progressive; to have men who not only talk, but who do things. That idea cropped out in 1897, at a meeting at which I was present. If Bob Cary is not here I have the record for attendance. (Laughter). We organized the Associated Clubs and we set out in the West and we said: "Tell us what you want. Tell us what is the matter." And what was the result? We went on a voyage of discovery to find out. And what was the first discovery we made? We discovered that we had an Alumni Association. The only thing they ever did was at the instigation and probe and under the energy of the Associated Harvard Clubs. We made them what they are. They have coöperated with us when we punished them hard enough. (Laughter).

I am opposed from the start to being absorbed by the University itself, or the Alumni Association. I have a great, tender spot in my heart for both of them; but when it comes to the question of consolidation I balk. We represent the idea of sitting in our various localities, away from the prejudicial tempers of the University. We tell them: "Get out of Cambridge. Get out of the East. Come out here to us." I have always thought it was a very great exception for the Harvard Clubs to hold meetings east of the Alleghanies. It was

only in deference to the good people of Boston and New York and Philadelphia that they were held there. East of the Alleghanies they do not know anything about the Harvard Clubs' activities. Even down in Boston we gave them a punch. (Laughter). Roberts put more ginger into the New England Clubs in five years than they ever had in the 100 years preceding. We had a western man down there in New York by the name of Tom Slocum, who has more energy than all the rest of New York put together. George Leighton would not have been worth a snap in New England if he had not had the western spirit first; and it was his western spirit that caused us to get together in Indianapolis.

Now, I am not going to apologize. I am against consolidation because I think it is bad for Harvard and the Harvard Clubs. If they want to be absorbed by us, all right; but we want to stay west of the Alleghanies, with a distinctive western spirit, with the spirit that exists west of the Alleghanies, and work with a Harvard spirit; and let the officers of Harvard come to us at our meetings and tell us what they want, and we, with our unprejudiced location and spirit, will tell them what they ought to do. We will teach them more in a year than the Alumni Association has taught them in 50 years. (Prolonged applause).

MR. EDWARD H. LETCHWORTH, '02: Mr. President: I did not intend to speak this morning on this motion, or on this subject; but I was interested in trying to find out whether the last speaker was for or against this resolution.

MR. BROWN: For it.

MR. LETCHWORTH: I discover he was for it, and I want to point out to the meeting that the resolution says nothing whatever about consolidation; that the resolution is simply for the appointment of a committee to try to work out some plan of coördination, and that the proposed constitution, as published on pages 4 and 5 of the report, contains just the suggestion which the last speaker made, namely, that the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs shall be the place where the Alumni Association shall come and tell us what they want.

We, as Associated Harvard Clubs, in no sense under this proposed plan lose our identity. We are represented on a consolidated Board of Directors, the representation consisting of three members; but even that is in no sense binding upon the committee that is to be appointed here. The committee is appointed simply to work out some plan of coördination and to report it again to another meeting of these Associated Harvard Clubs; and it seems to me that all of the speakers so far have spoken in favor of such action by this meeting. (Applause).

MR. JOHN ELDER, of Georgia, '10: Besides rep-

representing the Georgia Club, I have authority to represent the Harvard Club of Alabama also.

Mr. President: I cannot make the excuse of the gentleman from Cincinnati, that I appeared absolutely without preparation on this matter. The fact is that in the Southeast we have already formed a plan for coördination with all the varied interests, and I will briefly state what that plan is. The Harvard Society of Georgia was organized in May, 1916. The report gives a later date. It was my pleasure to be interested in the organization of that Society, and we have not yet affiliated with your Association because we have been waiting for the Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs to become resurrected. (Laughter). I happened to be in Alabama, where it was my pleasure to practise law years ago, when the Harvard Club of Alabama was resurrected by Spear Whitaker, '03, and it is my pleasure to be a member of two State organizations. Now, the Secretary of this organization wished that the Harvard Association of Georgia should be built up around the local club, the Atlanta Club. Of course, he did not understand the sentiment of Southerners. He did not understand that if we built it up around the Harvard Club of Atlanta, it would lay out the Harvard Club of Savannah; and if we built it up around the Harvard Club of Savannah, it would lay out the Harvard Club of Atlanta; so we organized it as a separate concern. We found it was almost impractical to continue a Harvard Society in these two states—either one of them—because of the few members; so we have planned a Southeastern Harvard Association. It happened that some Savannah men had already planned an organization like that before some of the members of middle Georgia had taken it up and attempted to organize a Georgia-and-Florida organization; but the objection was that same personal Southern sentiment.

Now, I will state briefly the plan we have: I came here at the command of the Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs. I am glad he appeared on earth again a few weeks ago. (Laughter). I did not know whether he had gone down at Argonne Forest or San Mihiel, or lay planted in Flanders fields. (Laughter). But here is our plan and we may be able to work it out tentatively: We intend to organize a Southeastern Harvard Association, to consist of alumni from a number of southeastern states. We expect to have the membership fee of that Southeastern Association \$5 per year. We intend that the Treasurer of that Association shall pay to this Association annual dues for every member of the Southeastern Association, and I understand it is 15 cents—is that right?

MR. LETCHWORTH: Twenty-five.

MR. ELDER: We intend to pay out of that \$5

the amount that is necessary to become members of the Harvard Alumni Association, and we believe that we might get some plan whereby, coming in in bulk, we can reduce. For instance, if we have 1,000 members we think perhaps we could put that down at a wholesale rate. I have been in the publishing business from the "devil" up, and I happen to be in the controversial business just now usually known as the law, and it gives me great pleasure to talk to a man who opposes me. But that is our plan. In other words, we are going to coördinate the work of the Harvard alumni in the southeastern states and we are going to make arrangements whereby this organization, assisted by the Associated Harvard Clubs, with its Secretary, who has been resurrected, will try to work out a plan whereby we can get these things together and do our work. We do not care a damn, down South, about the differences between Boston and Cincinnati. (Laughter). We do not know what they are. I happen to be a friend of Garrison, Lord and Sullivan, and some other extremely progressive members, and I read in the HARVARD BULLETIN where they have established something different from the regular thing. (Laughter). I have not found out what it is. But what we want to do is to get together, and I am here to state to you that we will be heart and soul in favor of coördination, and later on, if our rabid friend from Cincinnati will permit me, I will say frankly some kind of real consolidation. (Applause).

MR. MINOT SIMONS, '91: Mr. President: We ought not to get stirred up over the resolution. This plan simply is a plan of coöperation on a natural and scientific basis. We have the idea possibly, from what has been said, that this means the elimination of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Now, there is nothing of the kind in contemplation. I belong to the Associated Harvard Clubs and I am strong for it. I have been interested in it for 15 years, and when I read the report I kept in mind many of the things that my friend Greve has spoken of because my sentiments are strong; but I believe this plan saves all the values of the Associated Harvard Clubs. We are going to have just the same Associated Harvard Clubs, but we are going to work with the other national organizations of Harvard men in an effective manner. Consolidation does not mean the elimination of us by any means. If we keep that fact in mind I do not believe there would be any trouble about putting this plan into effective operation. (Applause).

JUDGE FRANK E. GAVIN, '73: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Our friend from the South told us, as I recall, that he had progressed from the "devil" up. A little while later he said that now he was in the law. There

are a good many people who would say he had gone from the devil down. (Laughter). All of us, however, would not agree with that proposition.

With reference to this proposition that is before you, so far as the technical resolution is concerned, which simply would put this organization upon record in favor of coördination of Harvard activities, I apprehend there would be no difference of opinion among us, and I apprehend we will all be content and satisfied that a committee should be appointed to confer with these other organizations and propose to these clubs a system, or plan, of coördination which will really be coördination. But, at the same time, gentlemen, I think the discussion of the question that has been already had is apt and pertinent in order that the committee which may have this matter in hand may understand that there is, to say the least, in the membership of the Associated Harvard Clubs a strong sentiment against the lion and the lamb lying down together and the Associated Harvard Clubs being the lamb on the inside. (Laughter and applause).

I happen to be of the West, pure and simple, to the western manor born, although the honor was given to me to go to Harvard; but my thoughts and feelings are with the West. Nevertheless, I do not think there is, in a general way, any spirit of antagonism in the Associated Harvard Clubs, or in us western men against or toward the men of the East, or the men who have largely built up the University. We of the West must recognize and realize that this University which we love is an eastern institution; that Boston and Massachusetts men fathered it, nurtured it, raised it, supported it and made it the great institution for good which it has become. (Applause). And our hearts are not filled either with envy or jealousy or antagonism, but we look back to our Mother Harvard with love and gratitude, and we wish to serve her. This organization was formed to serve her; to help her progress and move forward; to help her to an open knowledge of the spirit of the West, which might be of advantage to her and add to her growth; and we of the West have a desire to coöperate with her and with all of her agencies. But it would be a very great mistake if this institution that has grown up, starting in the West and then spreading north and south and east, all over this land of ours—if this great institution of ours should be called upon to play a second, and a minor, part within the realm where it ought to be the leader.

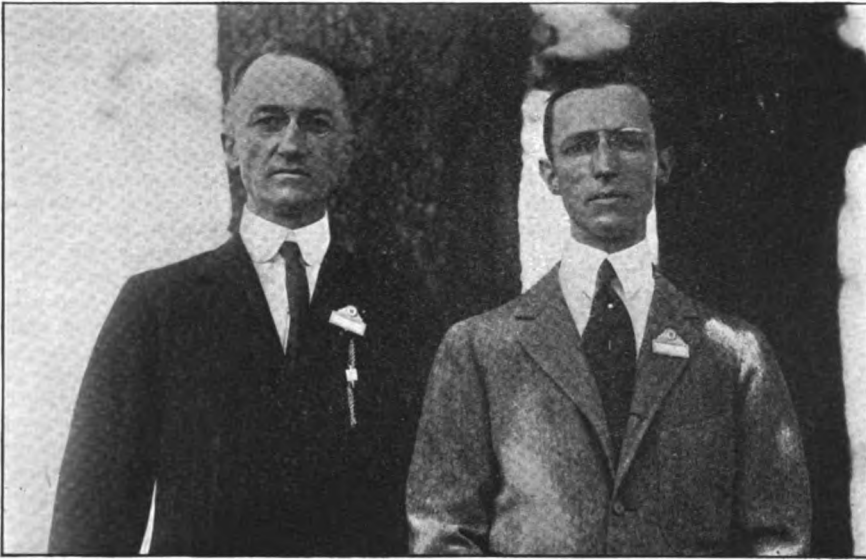
Now, if the committee will shape some plan that will make for coördination, that will make all these institutions the more operative for good and the more efficient to accomplish benefit to the University—if that can be accomplished, then

well and good. But let it be remembered— even though labors may overlap, that too much cannot be done for this University of ours, especially in the West, and that there is need to uphold and maintain her influence, and that there is sometimes advantage in competition. Personally, I am a good deal in favor of competition rather than monopoly, even though there is some overlapping of labor, because I think in the long run you get the better service thereby. So I would say: Let this committee take up the problem with the thought and understanding that there is, as I have said, a strong element in the Associated Harvard Clubs that believe in the continued independent life and activity of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

MR. JOHN H. STORER, '82: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I had no idea of speaking on this subject when I came up from New York last night, but I must say that the words of Mr. Brown left a strong thought of vengeance. Now, here is the danger that we eastern gentlemen have: the Harvard Club Association started in the West with a splendid home spirit. They have got that tremendous initiative, and I think it would be a very great misfortune if we should find, as the Judge has said, that when the lion and the lamb had lain down together, some day the lamb should be found inside of the lion; but I think the lion may be found inside of the lamb. (Laughter). I love Boston and I love the Harvard Club, but I think the lion is the great West. I have been west and I think it is the great country we have got to consider, not our little country around Harvard College, although I believe a committee should be appointed to work out this question. It should not be a plan whereby the lion will be found within the lamb inside of a year. (Applause).

MR. HENRY M. WILLIAMS, '85: Mr. President: I want to say just two or three words as an eastern man and not even as a delegate from the Harvard Club of Boston, but as an individual. Thirteen years ago the Associated Harvard Clubs were kind enough to invite me and a number of other Boston men to come up to the meeting of that year, which was held in Chicago, and that was the first substantial delegation of eastern men who ever went to an Associated Harvard Clubs meeting. Fortunately, the experience of attending that meeting has grown into a very pleasant habit on the part of a good many men from the East who attend these meetings, and some of us have been as far as the one in San Francisco and attended the one there in 1915.

It seems to me that the most hopeful note we heard in the resolution this morning was that of the southern brother, from Atlanta, with his cooing southern accent. (Laughter). He showed that the South was waking up to this situation and that they were going to try to impress the



Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, Chicago; G. C. Kimball, '00, Pittsburgh.

The Retiring President and the Newly-Elected President of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Harvard idea on that part of the country, just as the Associated Harvard Clubs have impressed the Harvard idea on the Middle West in this country, and just as we in New England are trying to keep alive the Federation of New England Clubs, with the tremendous competition there is from the other clubs, and a proper representation of men flowing into the college at Cambridge as the best educational institution for the men of our part of the country, as well as for yours or for the Southland; and it seems to me that it is very important that this committee should have in mind—and it is a good thing to be discussing this matter and to act upon it—very distinctly to have in mind the fact that the thinking men of New England territory are with you in their belief that they can advantageously visit with you at these meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs, but that they would not in any way take away from the distinct mid-west flavor of it; and if there is to be a southern group, where we can occasionally visit, we should be glad to go down there and get that southern flavor; and we should be glad to have you visit with us in some of the New England towns, like Portland, or Providence, or Hartford, and see what we are doing in our mixed population in New England to level up the people there to the Harvard standard. Harvard was created in 1635 to raise up an educated leadership for the people on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, and she has that duty today more than she ever has had before, to raise up

an educated leadership for the people of the United States. (Applause).

The University is not merely a place where people, as of choice, can go and make themselves a little more perfect; the University is a place with a very distinct mission resting upon its shoulders; and we in the West, the East, the South, the Pacific Slope, everywhere, must be working in every kind of a group that can be effective to see that that purpose is accomplished. Therefore, I hope that the Associated Harvard Clubs will remain—and I think all the eastern men will vote that it remain—a distinctly mid-western place where we can visit with you; and although it may be coördinated and may from time to time overlap, as Judge Gavin has said, in its efforts, it is a great deal better to overlap a little bit than to be lost in one common body that imposes its dictum on all of the alumni, rather than having a lot of separate bodies, each one stirring up active thought, active effort, to make Harvard known all over the country, so that it can perform the functions of which I have spoken. (Great applause).

MR. WILLIAM P. EVERTS, '00: Gentlemen: I am a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, but having lived a great many years in the West, I want to say that my interest in this resolution is very great, though depending upon one feature; that is, that the idea expressed in our President's message, that we adopt some form, possibly the Hare system of proportional representation, as essential to protect the interests of those

men who come from the West, is perhaps not typical of all the graduates of Harvard. So that those men should have representation, those men who are interested in agriculture, who, perhaps, when in College, were not the typical, prominent society men of Harvard, men who have ideas perhaps a little different from the average graduate, they should have representation. And I think that by that means, by means of having proportional representation provided for in the constitution of this coördinated body, we should have a varied organization, representing all interests, representing men who have different ideas of what progress should be; and it would be a great thing for Harvard, would be a great thing for the whole body of Harvard graduates and the great institution of which we are a part. (Great applause).

MR. A. T. PERKINS, '87: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am one of those who believe that the functions of the Alumni Association and of the Associated Harvard Clubs are quite different, although at some times and in some respects the fields of action may overlap.

In speaking to the exact resolution as it is offered, my object is to see that there is no misunderstanding as to the attitude expressed by the Association when it passes the resolution. I think that the first thing that struck most of those with whom I talked was that the resolution was in some respects intended to pave the way towards some sort of consolidation of the various associations of the alumni of the University, and that is what a great many of us are opposed to. Now, I am not an expert in the niceties of the English language, but I feel that the word "coördination", in the resolution, has a tendency towards that direction, and it is for that reason, without occupying your time any more, that I would move, as an amendment to this resolution, that we drop out the word "coördination" and insert the word "coöperation" in there. (Applause).

MR. C. T. GREVE, '84: I second the motion.

MR. HENRY A. BULL, '95: I would like to offer a further, or second, amendment, adding to the original resolution.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: With Mr. Perkins' consent.

SECRETARY GROSSMAN: Amendment is offered by Mr. H. A. Bull, '95, moving to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following words: "preserving the distinctive organization and characteristic activities which have marked the separate existence of the Associated Harvard Clubs."

MR. A. T. PERKINS, '87: It is satisfactory.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Does the seconder withdraw his?

MR. GREVE: I suppose I shall have to. We all are in favor of coördination, of course,—no ques-

tion about that. If that is all it means, there is no objection. But the entering wedge is the dangerous thing. We shall be swallowed up before we know it; when you get the "steam roller" started, there is no end to it.

MR. ODIN ROBERTS, '86: I call the attention of the meeting to the resolution as read. The things which are to be coördinated are not the organizations of the Associated Harvard Clubs and the Alumni Association, but the activities of the alumni bodies. Allow me to tell you a little about the history of this resolution.

The Committee of the Alumni Association, of which I am a member, after considering that, suggested another tentative thing from which the aroma of consolidation was distinctly absent. When we met yesterday for consultation the resolution was discussed, and the resolution that was proposed was the one adopted, for the reason that it left out the idea of anything like consolidation or merger of these two alumni bodies. If it will be of any comfort to Mr. Rome G. Brown, that distinguished westerner from Montpelier, Vermont, (laughter) or, if he were present, Mr. Thomas W. Slocum, that other distinguished westerner from Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts (laughter), I wish to say that if I am continued—this is a personal view—upon this Alumni Association committee, I shall, acting upon my present convictions, which I don't think will change, oppose any and every suggestion of a consolidation of these two alumni bodies. (Great applause and cheers). I know that the intention of the resolution as originally read was simply to place in committee the subject of coördination of alumni activities, in what manner these committees may determine, and submit to you in their report. Personally, I have not the slightest objection in the world to the addition which was last proposed to the resolution. My objection to changing the word "coördination" to "coöperation", in the body of the resolution, is that it is not a word appropriate to the rest of it.

MR. GREVE: Wouldn't it be appropriate to leave the first "coördinated and take out the second?

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: It is distinctly in the second part "coördination of activities", exactly the same as in the first.

MR. ROBERTS: "RESOLVED, That the activities of the Alumni Association should be coördinated."

A DELEGATE: "Should be coöperative."

MR. ROBERTS: I object to that, coming from Boston.

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON, '69: "Coöperative", not "coöperated."

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Just a minute. Mr. Roberts has the floor.

MR. ROBERTS: Another voice from Boston,

conservative of good English, suggests that instead of "coördinated" we have "coöperative", so that the resolution should be as follows—if you will allow me to voice your sentiment: "RESOLVED, That the activities of the Alumni of Harvard University should be coöperative on some permanent basis; and that a committee be appointed by the incoming President of the Associated Harvard Clubs to confer with the committee of the Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, to the end that the program for such coöperation of activities be contrived, etc." I didn't offer that resolution. If I had, I should have at once consented to such an amendment.

A DELEGATE: I move that amendment.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: There is the amendment of Mr. Bull before the house. Was that motion of Mr. Bull's seconded?

MR. BULL: I withdraw it.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Governor Willson and Mr. George B. Leighton wish to speak.

MR. GEORGE B. LEIGHTON, '88: We have had a good deal of discussion—we have had some lawyers and one minister, and I don't know what I am. I will not say very much.

Here we have one underlying thought very prominently brought out; that is, the idea of trying to work together for Harvard, and the question is how to do it. It has been very tersely expressed that "coördination" would not be a good word to set forth in the resolution.

I move, Mr. Chairman, as follows: "RESOLVED: That, for the greatest value to Harvard, the activities of all the graduate bodies should be correlated, and, to that end, a standing committee of this organization be created, to consist of three members, to be appointed by the President, to have this matter in hand and to report at each meeting."

A DELEGATE: Put that "corrugated." (Laughter).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: A motion for substitution has been presented by Mr. Leighton. Is it seconded?

MR. EDGAR H. WELLS, '97: What does Mr. Leighton mean by "graduate bodies"?

MR. LEIGHTON: All the graduate bodies: That this standing committee should merely work with all graduate bodies—Alumni Association, the Associated Harvard Clubs, New England Association, Southeastern Association, and such others.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: The motion has not been seconded.

MR. C. T. GREVE, '84: I second the motion, because it disposes of the others. (Laughter).

MR. J. H. STORER, '82: Was that other resolution seconded?

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Yes.

JUDGE FRANK E. GAVIN, '73: I desire to offer further amendment; that is, to amend the reso-

lution that was originally offered, by adding this proviso: "Provided that it is not intended hereby to authorize any consolidation." (A voice: Good!).

MR. J. J. ROWE (Cincinnati): It seems to me that this last amendment—not the very last, but the one preceding that—has opened up a large question: Whether we intend to include in that the Law School Association and the Medical School Association, etc. The coöperation between all the Harvard alumni organizations, whether they be graduate schools or not, seems to me to be highly important. In the Cincinnati Harvard Club, for example, fully half of our members are graduate-school members, not undergraduate members. It seems to me that Secretary Grossman's suggestion that every member of the Associated Harvard Clubs should receive a graduates' magazine, in some form, is also a part of this same resolution. It is very difficult to get the separate graduates to subscribe and pay money for two magazines. THE BULLETIN comes every week, which is almost too often to be read by everyone; the *Graduates' Magazine* comes every quarter, which is not quite frequent enough; and it seems to me that the absolute coöperation between all of the organizations, whether it be in the form of coöperation or coördination, is necessary; but that we have carried this discussion a good deal further than it was before, when we talk about the *Graduates' Magazine*, THE BULLETIN and all the different alumni associations.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: If the chair might be allowed to state—and I will leave the chair and might ask the Vice-President to take the chair—(A voice: "Stay in the chair"). Well, there seems to me to be substantial agreement among all of us as to exactly what we want, and I think this second amendment which is now before us is not quite as good, providing for a standing committee of three, as a special committee of five or perhaps left undecided, as in the original motion—to have this particular thing which does not involve us in anything, except a committee to consider the coördination of activities. There is no swallowing-up on the map, as far as the original motion goes; and I am perfectly willing to pass either one.

I have been particularly impressed and tremendously pleased that this body has responded, without anything except our suggestion on the program, and has given its views, and such ably-phrased views as have been presented here. It is a good background for the committee to have to go into further consideration of the question. I myself should like to see the original motion passed.

A DELEGATE: Louder!

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: The motion before the house was elaborated by me a little bit.

on the motion suggested by Mr. Leighton and seconded by Mr. Greve.

MR. LEIGHTON: I withdraw that.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: The question is now on the original motion. Mr. Perkins withdrew his suggested amendment. If he wishes to put it up again and it is seconded, all right.

MR. GREVE: I understood Mr. Roberts made a suggestion which seemed to me to be the view of all of us, and it was taken for granted it would be incorporated in the resolution. I move that it be amended by inserting, in the interests of good English, the word "coöperative".

A DELEGATE: I move that we add Mr. Roberts' rider at the end, which will protect the feelings of some people that are a little tender.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: This whole matter must be passed upon at the next meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

MR. B. A. GOULD, '91: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It seems to me that there is one thing that is absolutely true, if we realize it, that will settle this whole question. We need not fear for the Associated Harvard Clubs. The Associated Harvard Clubs are alive, they are human, they are pulsing with red blood; and the reason of it is that the Associated Harvard Clubs are founded on the spirit of fellowship, on the social meeting together of men, of the friendships which grow up. And for the sake of those friendships we in the Associated Harvard Clubs are willing to undertake to do things for Harvard which are brought close to us because we meet together with other Harvard men. The Harvard Alumni Association, on the contrary, is a thing cold, clammy and fish-blooded (laughter); it is a thing sired by a quinquennial catalogue and born of an addressograph (laughter)—and the Associated Harvard Clubs need never fear that such an organization, a thing mechanical, a thing of card-catalogue, a thing of pulp and synthetic ink (laughter)—we need never fear that it will, to any considerable degree, affect us, because the Associated Harvard Clubs comes from the spirit. The other is a thing of cogs and wheels and pinions, working mechanically. (Laughter). We are not. We meet on the psychological basis of getting together for what we receive and for what we can give; there is a spirit of service in the Associated Harvard Clubs which, of necessity, is lacking in a thing like the Harvard Alumni Association. Most of us may not have known that we belonged to the Harvard Alumni Association. Practically the only thing which calls to our attention that we are members of it is that once a year we receive some nice little slips, and we mark on them for Overseers the names of those we happen to know and like. But I simply want to call the attention of this meeting to the fact that

you need not fear that the Harvard Alumni Association can ever swallow the Associated Harvard Clubs, never. (Great applause).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: The Chair would like to read the motion as it has now been amended by agreement of Mr. Roberts, Mr. Perkins, the Secretary, the President and Governor Willson, and I think everybody else in the room: "RESOLVED, That the activities of the alumni of Harvard University should be made coöperative on some permanent basis, and that a committee be appointed by the incoming President of the Associated Harvard Clubs to confer with the committee of the Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, to the end that a program for such coöperation of activities be contrived and reported to the Associated Harvard Clubs; and that the Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association be requested to maintain its committee for the said purpose."

That motion is now before the house, duly seconded and discussed. All those in favor signify by saying "Aye".

(The motion was unanimously carried, followed by applause).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: The next business before the meeting is the receipt of invitations for the next meeting-place of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Is there a representative here from the Washington, District of Columbia, Club? I had understood that a representative would be here to deliver the very cordial invitation which has been given us by wire, as follows: "The Harvard Club of Washington cordially invites the Associated Harvard Clubs to meet in Washington in 1920. W. R. TUCKERMAN, Secretary of the Club." (Applause).

The President would be derelict in not presenting at the same time a personally delivered invitation from the Chicago Association of Commerce, inviting the Associated Harvard Clubs to meet in Chicago. These two invitations will be turned over to the Council, for action at its noon meeting.

One of the most vital committees of this Association is the Committee on Service to the University. It has been engaged in endeavoring to ascertain ways in which we could be of greater service. Mr. Marvin has drawn the report, which has been printed in our supplement. There are various formal matters presented.

I take great pleasure in calling upon Mr. Langdon P. Marvin to present the matter.

MR. LANGDON P. MARVIN, '98: Mr. President and Gentlemen: The Committee on Service to the University has made one or two recommendations in this report, which I should like to bring out before the Associated Harvard Clubs. The first suggestion made is that the work of employment of Harvard men should be taken charge of by a separate committee and not continued under

the Committee on Service to the University. We think that is important at the present time, when so many Harvard men are coming back from abroad, who must be looked after. We feel that this is a specialized field, which should be covered by a special Committee on Appointments, and that is involved in the change in the constitution of the Associated Harvard Clubs and will be taken up this afternoon; but the committee does make that recommendation, that a special Committee on Appointments be created for that purpose.

Another amendment to the constitution concerns the work of the Commission on Western History. That very important work was taken up by the Associated Harvard Clubs some years ago. That matter, also, will be taken up this afternoon in the amendments to the constitution.

I have been asked to present one or two other matters to the meeting, and some resolutions which have been drawn by our able Secretary have been given to me to present.

The first one has to do with the creation of a suitable memorial in honor of those Harvard men who died in war. There is no finer privilege resting upon those who remain than to see that the men who died in the war are remembered and that a memorial is created of equal dignity to Memorial Hall. There is a difference of opinion as to what the memorial should be. Some feel very strongly that it should be a large and splendid building that shall be a suitable and dignified memorial to the men who died. That question is not one that we shall decide at the present time. It eventually has to be determined by the Corporation; but the Associated Harvard Clubs should be well prepared to make a suggestion in regard to this memorial. The Corporation appointed a Committee, in 1916, on Memorials, but no step has been taken by that committee. At the last meeting of the Board of Overseers, in May, a committee of five was appointed to gather suggestions as to the form of memorial. It would be eminently proper for this Association to appoint its own committee and cooperate with other Harvard men interested; and, of course, all are interested in this work. I, therefore, suggest the following resolution: "RESOLVED, that the Associated Harvard Clubs heartily approve of the creation of a suitable memorial in honor of those Harvard men who gave their lives for humanity during the world war, and offer their services and cooperation to the Memorial Committees of the Corporation and of the Board of Overseers."

And I will also add, if I may, the further resolution: "That the President of the Association be requested to appoint a committee of five to cooperate."

(Motion seconded).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: You have heard the motion. We gave consideration yesterday to the

question which Mr. Marvin has brought out. The question is absolutely definite for this meeting to decide upon. We have thought that the Committee of the Overseers—containing, among others, Mr. Marvin himself—and the Committee of the Corporation—containing Mr. Boyden, who is here—could amply inform the Associated Harvard Clubs on the work of the committees already in existence to carry forward this very big matter. I would like to have Mr. Marvin's opinion as to whether we might not more appropriately offer merely our very hearty cooperation. We are all Harvard men. If we are to appoint a committee of our own, Mr. Marvin, I should certainly recommend to the next President that he appoint Mr. Boyden and Mr. Marvin, in order that we might get away from what might possibly develop into an uncomfortable situation.

MR. MARVIN: So far as the committee of the Board of Overseers is concerned, that committee would welcome suggestions from individuals; but we thought those suggestions might well be digested. Personally I feel that such a committee can be very useful. None of these committees will be used in any way except to make suggestions. I suppose eventually the matter will be considered by the Corporation.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: The President is entirely agreeable. The question is now on the resolution as read, with the additional statement of Mr. Marvin. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor signify by saying "Aye", contrary-minded "No."

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

MR. MARVIN: There is also the question of keeping the record of men in the war. That committee is under the charge of Frederick S. Mead, '87. It is essential that those records be just as complete as they can be made. Mr. Mead has had to rely very largely on such data as have been sent to him by men who were in the war, or by their families. The data are not at all complete. Many men have not kept their records up to date. Others have not returned yet. This Association can render assistance in this very important matter by collecting in their different localities the records of the men who were in the war.

I submit the following resolution: "RESOLVED, that the Associated Harvard Clubs continue their cooperation with Frederick S. Mead, Chairman of the War Records Committee in his compilation of all War Records of Harvard men."

(The motion duly seconded and unanimously adopted.)

MR. MARVIN: There is another question in regard to the grouping of the annual dinners of the different clubs, so that the different groups of the clubs can be visited by representatives from the University. That connection between the Uni-

versity and the clubs is of vital interest to the clubs in order that they may learn what is going on, and to the University by transmitting back to it the views of the men in the different parts of the country; but it is obviously impossible for President Lowell to go far away from Cambridge to attend one dinner. It, therefore, seems to us advisable that the clubs should coöperate in arranging so that representatives from the University can attend their dinners. I, therefore, offer the following resolution: "MOVED, that our constituent Clubs be urged to standardize the days of their annual banquets along the lines of their present practice so that they may be grouped in zones and thus permit the representatives of the University to use their time as advantageously as possible when they leave the University at the invitation of the Clubs."

(The motion was seconded and unanimously carried).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: One of our very valuable efforts during the last three years has been the work which started with the Harvard Commission on Western History. Mr. Thomas P. Martin, Archivist of that Commission, at Cambridge, was not requested to make his report until too late for publication in our printed report. I have it here, however, and it will be printed in full in the proceedings of today. There are a number of immensely valuable addenda lists showing the very widespread coöperation of the various Harvard Clubs in this movement. This matter is so vital that we are especially favored in having with us Mr. Martin and Mr. Edgar H. Wells. I have, therefore, the great pleasure of asking Mr. Wells to come forward and outline the work of that committee more particularly as it is affected by a certain financial consideration in the east. Mr. Edgar H. Wells, class of '97.

MR. EDGAR H. WELLS, '97: As many of you will remember, the Harvard Commission on Western History was organized late in 1911 or early in 1912. It was very largely through the generosity of Mrs. Hooper that we were able to collect the large mass of material that we have. It was not, however, until 1916, or late in 1915, through the appointment of Mr. Martin, that we really made any progress. It was through the coöperation of the various Associated Harvard clubs—of the committees appointed by the clubs, at the suggestion of Mr. Burlingham, who has been a most devoted friend of the Commission from the beginning of his term as President of the Associated Harvard Clubs—that this material began to come in. After the United States entered the war the work very largely demobilized, as all Harvard work demobilized. Mr. Martin went into the service at Washington and Mrs. Hooper became largely committed to war activities, and money

was not forthcoming for the work which had progressed up to that point. I know it is not the custom of the Associated Harvard Clubs to ask for funds, but I thought it might be interested in the financial situation. Mrs. Hooper for some years gave about \$1,000 a year for the purchase of material, and later \$2,500 a year for salaries and expenses. To carry on the work of the Harvard Commission efficiently we should have at least \$4,000 a year for travelling expenses and, in addition, a fund for assembling the material which the men who are travelling around the country collect. As you know, the greatest historical collection on the development of the West is in Madison, Wisconsin. But there are others at the University of California and at Salt Lake City, which cannot be duplicated easily. Therefore, if we had an income of at least \$5,000 a year and, in addition, this fund, we should be well equipped. I would suggest as an appropriate memorial the Theodore Roosevelt Fund for the Study and Development at Harvard of Western History, including a traveling fellowship. I am not equipped to tell you in detail of the acquisitions which have been made. Mr. Martin is here and I am sure you will be interested, Mr. President, to hear some of the details and some of the material which has been collected. Through his unusual efforts with the Associated Harvard Clubs much valuable material has been accumulated.

Professor Turner has written to Mr. Burlingham a letter dated May 23, 1919, in which he speaks of the work of the Associated Harvard Clubs. I do not want to read the whole letter, although I would like to take the time to do so; but there are one or two paragraphs which I should like to read to you. He says (The letter is here printed complete):

Letter from Professor Turner.

"My dear Mr. Burlingham:

"There is no question of the usefulness of the work of the Associated Harvard Clubs in supporting the Harvard Commission on Western History, and the research and instruction in American history in Harvard. Indeed, I do not see how our research and teaching in the field of *Western* history can get on without this coöperative aid; or how adequate national historical writing can be done here without it.

"Up to the present, by the generosity of Mrs. William Hooper chiefly, we have had the means to keep up with current publications of books in this field, and for a time to support an executive officer, and to purchase, from auction catalogues, etc., older publications which we lacked. Of course we are unable to get rare Americana or manuscripts by these funds, for the interest of wealthy private collectors runs the price of such material out of University reach.

"Now, however, in view of war conditions, Mrs. Hooper finds her means no longer adequate to the continuation of this annual gift. She has always frankly said that while she would start the movement she might not be able to continue it.

"So far as I can see, unless the alumni, and especially the Associated Clubs, can find some means of financing it, the work will have to be entirely suspended and Harvard will be obliged to mark time, or retrograde, in this field. This is the more unfortunate in view of the desirability of the University's maintaining a *national* position, and in view of the increasing recognition of the importance of the Western movement in American history. This recognition is coming, not only among historians in this country, but abroad, where American development and the conditions underlying it, are seen in a new perspective as a result of the war. The nation has been growing and expanding and needs to have these records collected, as of old the Colonial and Revolutionary records were.

"Our manuscript acquisitions, (made possible by alumni interest aroused through this historical campaign), have been enriched by pioneers' journals, not yet published; and by the correspondence, log books, accounts, etc., of some of the more important Boston merchants who built up the trade between the Northeast and the Pacific Coast, and the Orient. Already I have two competent graduate students at work on theses dealing with American commerce and diplomacy as interpreted by this mine of hitherto unused material.

"The following reasons may be set forth why manuscript collections now at large should be hunted out, before they are misplaced or lost, and housed together with great collections of printed material, much of which is rare and now not easily duplicated. Harvard in earlier days has been able to build up great collections of such printed material. Each of these collections casts light upon the others, and they can only be adequately used in such union, and in connection with our great collections in print on European, Asiatic and American conditions. Such documents as Parliamentary Reports and similar state papers are essential to a study of manuscript material of this nature. Without these printed collections material like the Russell Sturgis Co.'s correspondence, and the Hunnewell papers (on deposit) would lose much of its significance. Brought together, this material enables the historian to set in a new and correct light the history of the Pacific Coast, China, India, and South America. This is the sort of thing the Associated Clubs work is making possible. As you see, it brings New England, for example, and California, and Oregon into touch and shows how this expansion of American trade affected the larger lines of American policy.

"In similar fashion we have been enabled to enlarge our collections in the field of railroad transportation and to show the relations of the East and West in this important respect. The investment relations of the leaders in finance in Western development have never been adequately dealt with. Studies of railroads as *colonizers* of the West have been made possible by what we already have. Much of this colonizing activity in the development of railroad systems, disposal of lands, stimulation of settlement, is quite as much a part of the history of eastern vision and activity as of the West itself. We know where, as yet, *unused* collections for these later chapters in the history of the colonization of the continent, are to be found. Mr. Martin is submitting a list of some of the more important collections which have come to the notice of the Harvard Commission on Western History, but which have not been used or brought into a library. We believe with your aid we may make them available and useful for history. The Business School is directly benefited as well as the History Department by our work.

"Similar things can be said of mining, etc. Our collection on the settlement of Utah and that region and particularly the history of the Mormons is second only to that of Salt Lake City. Already rewriting of the Mormon movement has been made possible, and is going on in Harvard.

"The report of the archivist, Mr. Martin, will give some indication of the direct results of the work of the Clubs and of the Commission. But it has not been possible for the Library management to know the source of many of the gifts that have come to us by the indirect influence of the Clubs. They create an atmosphere of interest and influence essential to the success of our work. Indirectly they furnish a practical common interest for Western men, desirous of making Harvard a centre for the study of their own regions, and for Eastern men willing to aid in the collection of material to make possible an understanding of the East as a colonizing region, as expanding its influence westward, and as receiving in return the influences from these migrating 'younger sons.' We have made some progress in gathering material on Eastern migration to Western regions, but only a beginning. There is much yet to be collected and used in these fields.

"Specifically we are sadly in need of Western newspapers, both for the past and for the present time. During the war just closing, files of newspapers have been wanted as records of the expression of public opinion in different parts of the West on the great issues and conduct of operations. Duplicates can still be collected in the West and in the East, without doing wrong to the sections where they were published. Relatively small funds would enable the subscription

to contemporaneous newspapers representing the different types of the different regions.

"Harvard and Boston are sadly lacking in newspaper files in comparison with other leading historical centres. It is not possible to conduct effective research in Boston, by *newspapers*, even for the outlying parts of New England itself. New England itself must be studied here, (so far as these sources for understanding the development and changes of economic and social life, and local politics, are concerned) almost purely out of *Boston* newspapers. This should be rectified and can be.

"Our conception of 'The West' has included everything west of the Alleghanies, southwest as well as northwest. But we should welcome, whenever it is possible, means for the special study of the South, which needs also more extensive representation in the Library.

"You ask me whether this work of the Clubs and the Commission has been useful. I answer that it has been indispensable to research work in Western history; that it is making possible a rewriting of some of the most significant phases of American history as a whole; that it furnishes the only atmosphere in which the sections can understand each other; that Harvard men have a patriotic duty to foster this understanding, and a legitimate interest in making Harvard a leader in this work.

"Very truly yours,

"FREDERICK J. TURNER.

"May 23, 1919."

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: We are favored in having Mr. Martin here to present to us his first-hand views on the great value of the work on Western history and how it hooks into the work of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Mr. Thomas P. Martin, Archivist of the Western Commission.

MR. THOMAS P. MARTIN: Gentlemen: I am not a practised speaker, but I shall try to give you, as directly as I can, a few of the leading facts about what has been done and what we have in mind to do, and how the Harvard Clubs committees can help us; and then I want to open up questions, because you, by asking your questions, can draw out more information than I can give by any set address.

Mr. Wells has told you about the organizing of the Commission. This was preceded somewhat by an effort on the part of Professor Hart's bureau to get material. The different Harvard Clubs were asked to appoint committees to gather material that might be passing around, and to send it to Harvard. I understand that has been done. Then came the Harvard Commission on Western History, and in 1916 an effort was made to have the committees coöperate with the Commission, and it was suggested that the As-

sociated Harvard Clubs send on such data as would be on service of Harvard men in the war; so that we have three different phases of the coöperation of Harvard men.

In 1916-17 committees were appointed quite widely, but not quite all of the Harvard Clubs appointed committees, and there are some yet to appoint committees.

There are three ways of getting material for a library. One way is for the library to be established, as most university libraries have been, where people who have material come and give that material to the library without any effort on the part of the library to collect the material. Then another way is for someone in the library to send out circulars, asking that people send in certain kinds of material. The collection at Wisconsin—the State Historical Library at Wisconsin—was largely gotten together by sending out circulars saying that certain kinds of material were needed in the library. Another way is to go about the matter systematically and specialize, say, in transportation and early American commerce, and coöperate with the professors of the institution and find out what materials are needed and then try to find out the names of the people who participated in the making of American history and get after the families, the relatives, the descendants, the local representatives of those families, or their friends.

Now, that is my function, or has been my function, as Archivist of the Commission, to keep in touch with all the research work and then go to the Harvard Club committees and ask them to coöperate with me in finding just where that material is. If I know of some man out in Cincinnati, for example, who has taken a very large part in the making of the history of the Ohio Valley, and perhaps has gone farther west, possibly to the Rockies or to the Pacific coast, I try to locate his relatives. His relatives may be located in Cincinnati, or possibly in Burlington, Vermont, in the East. We want the Harvard Club in that particular section to tell us who his descendants are, who were his friends, what are the family connections, who disposed of his estate, and so on. After we find a certain individual has the material, it often takes more than one man to get it. Sometimes the secretary of the local society can get it, and sometimes not. But usually the Associated Harvard Clubs, with their definite friendships formed in business and in the clubs and at various meetings in the locality, by these intimate contacts and intimate friendships can persuade this man to help Harvard, and that is a distinct contribution to the University.

During my first year as Archivist of the Commission I started to collect materials left by old New England traders sailing around the Horn, not after 1849 or during 1849, but before that. A New Englander discovered the mouth of the Co-

lumbia River. He sailed around the coast and beat the British to it. I went to his Boston cousins, who have the names of all the vessels which sailed for the northwest coast of America. I got the names of the owners of these vessels and the shareholders; and then around Boston and in New England generally, where those families were, with the aid of the Harvard men in New England, I was able to gather together material on the early history of American trade and commerce, particularly with the Hawaiian Islands and China, which makes it advisable for anyone studying that kind of history to come around and pay the Harvard Library a visit. Now, Professor Turner says it contributes not only to the printed material on American history, but the printed material on Great Britain. The Great Britain Parliamentary Papers speak about the opium trade in China, and there is a very large set of papers—the Hunnewell papers—which Mr. Wells was quite instrumental in helping me get—he really got them—that contribute a great deal to the history of American trade in the Far East and the building up of American trade in China.

Now, if the Harvard Clubs will reconstruct their committees—particularly those who have fallen apart a little during the war—if they will get their committees together again, and if those clubs which have not appointed any committee will appoint a committee, just to keep in mind the fact that we are building up a collection on American activities, it will help us greatly.

What does "The West" mean? We have had a good deal of fireworks this morning on "The West." (Laughter). Columbus was the first man who went west, and then followed the Mayflower and the people who went to Jamestown; and then after we had settled a strip of the the Atlantic Coast, the people went farther west; so that any community in the United States has at one time or other been a part of the western frontier, and it has developed tendencies from the Indian fighting on the frontier. That is what makes us Americans what we are, because before us lay a grand game of free lance, and that vision takes in the politician, the capitalist, the ordinary settlers—all these go together to make American character what it is, the character that helped us to win in France.

Now there is an interesting situation in regard to manuscripts. Here is a little book gotten out by the Library of Congress, last year. It contains a list of manuscript collections in each of the university libraries and public libraries and public institutions of the United States. Now it would be surprising to you to look into this and just foot up the number of collections in it; and when you consider that manuscript collections cannot be duplicated, we see the importance of getting our share in Harvard.

Now, if I may speak of the collection pos-

sessed by Yale—not that I want to create any sense of competition, but what Yale has got is simply an indication of what we may do—Yale has 283 collections of personal papers in her library. I don't know anything about the importance of those particular collections, but that is more than we have got. Now, I am constrained to believe that a great many of those collections have come from Yale alumni, but I know well enough that our Harvard alumni have had as large a share in the development of the United States as Yale has; and if you people will co-operate with me in bringing in to Harvard the personal collection of papers, which will not go anywhere else—certainly not to Yale—and by preference to Harvard, we will build up in Harvard a manuscript collection second to none in the United States. (Great applause).

Report of The Harvard Commission on Western History.

1. *Harvard Club Committee Coöperation.*

The coöperation of Harvard graduates, as individuals and as members of alumni organizations, such as Harvard Clubs, with professors, librarians, and curators is about as old as Harvard College itself. It was quite natural that the professors of Government in 1911, with the assistance of Mr. Edgar H. Wells, '97, who was then Acting Dean of Harvard College, formulated a plan for Associated Harvard Club coöperation in the collection of fugitive materials of interest to the Department of Government. This plan, or a similar one, has, I believe, been put into operation with the result that much material of permanent value has been added from year to year to the Harvard College Library. In 1916, at the instance of Mr. Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, the Associated Harvard Clubs resolved that individual clubs should appoint committees of three to coöperate with the Harvard Commission on Western History, and many such committees were appointed during the following year.

After the United States declared war on Germany, April 6, 1917, Harvard alumni activities as such were in part suspended. The Archivist to the Commission on Western History, after making a brief visit to some of the clubs, as at Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, and Chicago, left Cambridge to engage in war work. In spite of the interruption of the war, however, some of the club committees have made substantial contributions to the Library, and their influence with the people of their territories has been felt.

The value of the committee men as sponsors, advisers, and guides to the Archivist in his own work in their communities was an interesting and significant development. Their expert knowledge of local conditions and their wide and intimate

acquaintance with personalities and personal relationships did much to facilitate the work. In Utah, the officers and committee of the Harvard Club of Salt Lake City assisted in finding ways of coöperation with important local institutions. Some individuals have made considerable efforts, crowned with some measure of success, to collect unique materials on subjects in which they were especially interested for the Harvard Commission on Western History. In Colorado, the officers and committee of the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club gave to the Archivist a surprisingly large amount of their time. They not only gave information and letters of introduction but went with the Archivist to interview important personages. Two different groups of people interested in special phases of Rocky Mountain and Colorado history arranged to hold monthly meetings and to correspond with the Archivist to the Harvard Commission at Cambridge. At Omaha, the chairman of the Committee had already collected a considerable mass of material and had interested various people who were collecting and sending in to him memoirs on the colonization of Nebraska. In Omaha one of the most considerable single collections of manuscript material on a fundamental phase of the history of the West was discovered. Other details might be given, but reference is made to the enclosures accompanying this report. Where contacts with the Harvard Club Committees have been established, the Committees have been a success.

Moreover, in some cases where there was no intimate contact with the committees there have been encouraging developments. Enclosed with this report are some lists of gifts, which, because of lack of time and means in the compiling, are not to be considered rigidly accurate and exhaustive, but which indicate approximately some important results. The Committee of the Harvard Club of Arizona canvassed the State for public documents, and the list of these materials acquired and forwarded to the Commission fills six typewritten pages representing over four hundred separate pamphlets. Now it is not to be expected that every piece of such a collection will prove to be a valuable acquisition, but in such a collection, indiscriminately made it may be, there is almost invariably enough valuable material to justify the effort, and there was good material in this particular case. The getting together of this collection indicates that there was a great deal of activity on the part of the Harvard Club of Arizona; and it means that the work of the Harvard Commission on Western History has been widely advertised in that part of the country. The early and effective work done by Chairman Charles S. Elgutter at Omaha and in Nebraska has been mentioned. The list of gifts in this case covers three typewritten pages and represents some 155 titles. Many of these titles rep-

resent manuscripts and printed materials very rare and unique for the study of the history of transportation and colonization.

A gentleman of Rochester, N. Y., sent in a box of miscellaneous manuscripts numbering about 100 pieces and dating back to the eighteenth century. From Ohio the Commission has received the Brown Family Papers and the promise of contributions of early Western currency. The Harvard Club and Harvard alumni generally in Michigan, which had for chairman of its committee, Mr. Charles Moore, a member of the Commission, have been steady contributors, and their contributions to the Library since the appointment of the Harvard Club Committee on Western History are something over fifty in number. On the Pacific Coast, Mrs. Valentine Mott Porter gave her husband's library of books and manuscripts and pictures on early Western military history as a memorial to Mr. Porter, saying that her husband's devotion to Harvard would most certainly have prompted him to make the gift, had he known that the Commission was seeking such materials. Mr. Horace Davis, who was long very prominently identified with the development of the Pacific Coast, left a bequest of \$10,000 to the Library for the purchase of books relating to the history of the North Pacific Ocean and its shores. A contribution of \$1,000 by his brother, Andrew McF. Davis, of Cambridge, was at hand when emergency funds were needed. Another Harvard Club Committee, without any special contract and on its own initiative, that of the Harvard Club of Spokane, Washington, through Mr. Frederick W. Dewart, '90, secured for the Library Mr. Garrett B. Hunt's manuscript history of "The Last Indian Wars of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho", some early prints of Fort Walla Walla, and W. P. Winan's memoirs and history of Stevens County, Washington. Mr. Dewart also gave publicity to the work of the committee through articles in the *Spokane Review* of Spokane. From the estate of General Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa, the Commission received a number of photographs, prints, and papers by General Dodge on the history of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Charles E. Perkins, of Burlington, Ia., has contributed materials on the history of the Burlington Road, the C. B. & Q. Mr. J. L. Waite, of Burlington, has contributed numbers of the Burlington *Hawkeye* containing historical data. The committee of the Harvard Club of Chicago have been particularly industrious, but have worked under a handicap due to the fact that, thanks to Harvard men in Chicago for many years past, the Harvard College Library has a very complete collection of most of the printed materials which have ever been available on the history of Chicago and the region with which the city has been closely in touch. Nevertheless, the

committee of the Harvard Club of Chicago in making numerous offers to the Library have succeeded in adding some 30 volumes of printed material to the collection. Moreover, the Chicago committee induced Mr. Arthur Dyrenforth, '96, to send a valued collection of papers on industrial history and public utilities. A study of the possibilities of the region by the Archivist to the Commission will result, it is believed, in the Harvard Club of Chicago securing some considerable manuscript collections.

2. *The Work of the Commission and Its Service to Harvard College and the Graduate Schools.*

The work of the Harvard Commission on Western History consists in the procuring of printed materials and manuscripts, or papers, relating to the history of the West. "The West" in early American history was the country just beyond the Alleghanies inland from the coast, Western New York, Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Forty years later "The West" was beyond the Mississippi River, and soon there came to be a "Far West" on the Pacific coast. All sections of the East, as we now speak of the Atlantic Slope, had much to do with the settlement and development of "The West." There was a gradual but powerfully influential "Westward Movement" of settlers, politicians, business men, and Eastern capital. Members of Eastern families, young men particularly, took Horace Greeley's famous advice, "Go West, young man, go West", while other members of these families remained behind. The political and social effects of this movement were so profound that Professor Turner has said that it was the most significant thing in American history. It is the thing which has made us Americans, with individual initiative, self-reliance, energy, and vision. For years students have been making a new study of the nation's history in the light of this movement.

While in the past, the Harvard College Library and the Commission have been devoting much attention to the acquisition of printed materials, by gifts and by foundations and bequests of money, such as the Charles Elliott Perkins Foundation and the Horace Davis Bequest, efforts for the acquisition of major collections of manuscript materials must not be neglected. Reference to a "Check List of Collections of Personal Papers in Historical Societies, University and Public Libraries, and Other Learned Institutions in the United States", published last year by the Library of Congress, reveals some interesting facts. Comparisons need not be drawn, but the success of other institutions in collecting personal papers makes it obvious that with the co-operation of the Harvard Clubs, their committees on Western History, the alumni, and the friends of the University, many valuable manuscript collections in the hands of Harvard people and un-

obtainable by any other institution may be drawn out, to be placed in the Harvard College Library and made available to scholars who will come to Harvard for them. The Commission has already acquired in this way important collections of manuscripts on the history of early American commerce and trade with the Pacific Coast and the Far East. (See HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, March 22, 1917).

How does the work of the Commission serve Harvard College and the Graduate Schools of the University? In 1911 the Bureau of Research in Government was asking the President of the Associated Harvard Clubs to appoint men, or to induce the Harvard Clubs, "each to appoint a man or two in their respective localities. . . to watch out for the things of value as they come along, and forward them to us." Professor Edward Channing who is now engaged on the fourth and fifth volumes of his "History of the United States", which volumes cover the period from 1815 till the close of the Civil War, writes, "I have long thought that the secrets of the conquest of California might be found in New England attics,—in letters sent by the pioneers to their families here and by them preserved. . . If you could find one first class Bear Flag letter in a New England attic and place it where I could use it, you would be doing me and California a great service." Professor Channing would also like to get more information "relating to trade with the enemy during the War for Secession" and about "British and French cotton within the limits of the Confederacy." To Professor Frederick J. Turner, whose courses on the history of the West many of the younger alumni will recall, the work of the Commission is most useful. His graduate students are continually working over the materials collected and they in turn make their newly developed wants known to the Commission, and this facilitates the collection of other materials.

It should be borne in mind, of course, that manuscript collections are the original, unique sources of history, and they are used over and over again by successive generations which wish to make their own studies of history. Shall we ever cease studying the writings of the founders of the Republic? Manuscripts and collections acquired now and housed in the excellent new Widener Memorial Library Building are saved from the dangers of future possible destruction.

It is in the collection of manuscript materials that the Harvard Club Committees on Western History may render the most valuable service. Frequently the location, and sometimes the actual existence, of such materials in private hands is disclosed only through personal relationships in business, at the club, at class meetings, and at alumni associations where the interests of *Alma Mater* are considered anew each year. But we

must not be content with chance discoveries of materials for history. It is the business of the Archivist to the Commission, in conjunction with the professors and research students, to comb all available sources for the names and connections of men prominent in our nation's history. In the cases of such men whose papers have not yet been discovered, it is presumed that their papers may somewhere be in existence, unless it is known that in all probability their papers have been destroyed in such catastrophe as a conflagration. In the very practical work of finding relatives, friends, legal representatives, and descendants, and how best to approach them, the Harvard Club Committees and the alumni have been of great assistance. Most vital service is rendered, indeed, when Harvard men influence some possessor of valuable papers to make his decision in favor of Harvard.

A word might here be said regarding the kind of men who serve best on committees appointed to coöperate with the Commission. In general they should be men who have thoroughly enjoyed their history courses in College, men who have kept up some reading in history, since they left College. It will be easy to furnish Harvard Clubs with lists of their members who took more than the required amount of history for their degrees. The lawyers and business men who take an active part in the affairs of their communities make good committee men. It is a good plan to have the committees made up of volunteer laymen, so to speak, those who enjoy and appreciate opportunities of coming again into contact with the academic world in a leisurely fashion.

The man who is professionally in the academic world, the professor of history, may well feel that he has work enough of that kind already. He might better enjoy being placed on some committee, the activities of which would take him as far as possible from his regular work for the sake of the recreation and the contacts with other men and other forms of activity. It is hoped that the rounds of the Archivist on his hunts for treasures in unexpected places may bring to Harvard Club members new interests and new forms of service to their own communities—historical publications, lectures, and exhibits. It is hardly necessary to say, that the Commission does not expect professional historical service from the laymen on the committees. The Commission will supply the professional skill, will look forward to, and try to guide, the friendly coöperation of groups of interested alumni laymen in every community touched by its work.

3. *The Immediate Opportunities before the Commission.*

Herewith is submitted a confidential list (Enclosure Group 4) of "Collections in Prospect"; that is, a list of collections which are known or

strongly presumed to exist in private hands. In some cases the collections have been found and examined and negotiations opened for their acquisition by the Harvard Commission on Western History. These are immediate prospects or opportunities. Other prospects less immediate have yet to be developed. The history of early American maritime trade and commerce would be greatly enriched by the acquisition of the C. Brewer & Co. papers, the John M. Forbes correspondence and papers, or the papers of Augustine and John Heard. Very important for the history of early railroad development and the colonization of certain sections of the West would be the records of the C. B. & Q., or the papers of such men as James J. Hill, Frank Hunnewell, J. M. Forbes, General C. J. Paine, Dr. William A. Bell, and R. K. Dow. Could you not add some names to these lists? Valuable material for the study of national politics might be found in the papers of the late Senator Edward Oliver Wolcott, a Colorado statesman who had a nationwide correspondence. These names are suggestive; and in nearly every case the Commission knows that the collections exist. There is opportunity also for an exchange of duplicates with such institutions in the West as Colorado College, which has extra files of early newspapers and pamphlets from the Rocky Mountain Region. Even the wonderful Harvard collection of printed materials on Mormonism may yet be supplemented by duplicates from Utah. That we have before us one good opportunity to secure a first class collection is a challenge which if not accepted may result in permanent loss.

4. *Why Harvard Club Coöperation is Vital Now.*

During the course of five years before the outbreak of war with Germany in 1917, the Harvard Commission on Western History rounded out the printed collections on Western history in the Harvard College Library and made the beginnings of a manuscript archive from collections found chiefly in New England and New York. Preliminary studies were made for going further afield in the scope of the work. With the hearty support of President Burlingham, who in 1916-1917 had secured the appointment of a number of Harvard Club Committees on Western History, the Archivist in 1917 made a trip to the West and succeeded in establishing contacts and understandings which have resulted in substantial returns. Foundations were laid during those five years, and particularly during the last two, 1916-1917, for a quiet but thorough nation-wide canvass of Harvard alumni and friends in coöperation with committees appointed by Harvard Clubs. The Commission was also prepared to begin the publication of studies and collections of sources and readings on the history of the West. Notwithstanding the interruption of

the war, a number of the committee continued operations with gratifying results. Now that the country is returning to the pursuits of peace, it is very important that the work of the Commission, which has been built up at considerable effort and cost, should not be neglected and perhaps for a time forgotten. The ground already gained should not be lost. Other institutions are going ahead.

Therefore, it is urged for the purpose of continuing and developing the work already so well begun that committees which have fallen apart during the war be carefully reconstructed and that those clubs which have not yet appointed committees should be induced to do so.

In seeking this support and coöperation the Commission has in mind the stimulation and promotion of community historical interests and coöperation with other institutions in a way worthy of Harvard as well as the direct development of its own interests.

This report—the first on the work of Harvard Club committees coöperating with the Harvard Commission on Western History—covers the period of the presidency of Mr. Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, to whose great interest and energy is due in large measure the actual appointment and the inspiration of the committees, who, from the first, struck out into their work. Now that the war is over, the more recently appointed committees will doubtless fall in line. During Mr. Burlingham's presidency, therefore, a new form of practical service to the University has been developed, and its organization is to be extended and completed.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS P. MARTIN,

Archivist to the Harvard Commission on
Western History.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: I think that we can assure Mr. Martin and Mr. Wells that at the meeting this afternoon we will establish as a separate committee the Committee on History that they have requested.

I am exceedingly glad to state, gentlemen, that we are from 25 to 30 minutes ahead of our schedule; in other words, that we thought that we would probably get through this particular part of the program close to one o'clock. We have now a little leeway. The meeting is entirely in your hands; if you prefer to pass two very formal matters, which need only to be presented to be passed, they may be taken from the afternoon program and heard now. On the other hand, we have had a solid morning and, if you prefer to wait until two o'clock, when there will be some further matters of business in accordance with the program, it is entirely in your hands to decide which you prefer to do.

MR. C. T. GREVE, '84: Finish them now.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: While so large a number is present here, I would like to announce a very striking note, which I should have announced when Mr. Martin finished his address. We never solicit funds at any meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs. But, after Mr. Wells' address I received a note that a certain gentleman of this body would be one of ten to give \$500 to continue the work of the Commission. That matter will be placed in the hands of the Council for further action.

The report of the Committee on Musical Clubs, presented in 1917, will be now made to this meeting by Mr. Markham, of St. Louis.

MR. G. D. MARKHAM, '81 (St. Louis): Gentlemen: This is a matter that you can pass a resolution upon at once and get it out of the way.

In 1917 there was a luncheon held at New York, with representatives of other colleges, to evolve some system for handling the appearances of the glee clubs. There has arisen an embarrassing situation, where sometimes three or four organizations land in a city in one week, and then the next year there would be none. This committee met, representing the different colleges—Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Cornell—in New York, and started a movement to have the authorities of the four colleges release the clubs in such wise as to have only two of them go; in a Christmas or Easter season, to any one city. The Yale men have already adopted it, the Princeton men are going to adopt it this week, and Cornell is considering it and we think will adopt it also; and all we need is a resolution of the Associated Harvard Clubs, as follows: "RESOLVED, That the recommendation of the Committee on Musical Clubs, contained in the form of a resolution incorporated in its report published in the supplement to the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN of May 3, 1917, on page 24 thereof, pertaining to the Christmas and Easter recess schedules of musical and dramatic clubs, be and the same is hereby adopted."

The essence of it is that the Associated Harvard Clubs, in annual meeting assembled, request the proper authorities of Harvard University to coöperate with the proper authorities of the other three colleges to arrange for schedules of the trips.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

(The resolution was unanimously adopted).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: The next is the receipt of a very interesting report from J. Duncan Phillips, class of '97, on the "Activities of the Harvard Clubs", being a report made in 1917. It is so very valuable that I feel sure that the report itself, in short, pamphlet form, should be printed for the use of the Associated Harvard Clubs, with the addition of a little mate-

rial. If the Association has a copy, we will ask Mr. McDonald, of Memphis, to move its adoption. This is ahead of the schedule. Mr. Hollister was going to present this motion. We saved Mr. Phillips' modesty in not asking him to present this to you.

SECRETARY GROSSMAN: It is moved that the Secretary be instructed to embody the recom-

mendation of the Report of the Committee on Activities of the Harvard Clubs, together with such other materials as will be valuable for both old and new clubs, in a special leaflet to be printed for the use of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

(The resolution was unanimously adopted).

(The meeting then adjourned for luncheon).

Afternoon Session, June 6, 1919, at 2.00 P. M.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: I wish to call for the report of the Scholarship Committee, from the chairman of that committee, Mr. Horace F. Baker, '01, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MR. H. F. BAKER, '01 (Pittsburgh): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: There is a proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for an additional standing committee, to be called the "Committee on Schools", and the amendment is included in the amendments to the Constitution, which I don't believe have yet been proposed.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that there is very little that need be said except to state the purpose of this committee—it would seem to be a very necessary part in the work of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: As Mr. Baker has stated, this amendment will be considered when we take up the subject of constitutional amendments. It seems to me that this is one of the most vital things that the Associated Harvard Clubs could undertake. It continues the committee work and also takes the place, to a certain extent, of the work of the auxiliary committees, which have been very valuable; and I shall be very glad to have such discussion as this body would like to have in the establishment of this committee.

MR. MINOT SIMONS, '91: My friend Greve intimated this morning that there were two sides to every question. If I could conceive that there was room for argument on this question, I would be glad to speak for it.

As the President has said, this committee which is proposed, on secondary schools, continues the work of an old committee. Just keep in mind that it performs a very important public service on the part of the Associated Harvard Clubs. I think it was back in 1907, in Philadelphia, that the report of the old Committee on Reforms in Public School Administration was made and proved to be a very valuable document in the field of education.

As President at that particular time, I had reports from all over the country, which recognized it as valuable material.

Harvard men can bring very intelligent assistance to the situation—and that is what this resolution means. It will give Harvard men in

various localities opportunities to help the public school system to come up and keep up to the high standards of service. A good many of us are interested in private schools. We can do Harvard no better service than to extend that interest to the public schools.

If that motion has not been seconded, Mr. Chairman, I second it.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: This report has been moved and seconded—and it is understood that, involving as it does an amendment to the Constitution, it will be voted upon in a few moments, with certain other provisions of the Constitution we will consider.

(Question called for).

It is our intention now to bring before you at a single time, so that if you desire you may separate these various matters which involve amendment of the Constitution, but to bring all the constitutional amendments before you for action, if that is in accordance with your wishes. Is that in accordance with the wishes of the body? (Voices: "Yes.")

We will, therefore, bring to your attention now the matters that were presented by Mr. Marvin this morning on the Committee on Service to the University—dividing the "Appointments Office into a separate committee, "State History" into a separate committee and "Schools" into a separate committee.

The two matters that Mr. Baker presented were passed upon—one at Pittsburgh, by which we amended our Constitution and made the scholarship \$350 instead of \$300; the second has not been considered; and if Mr. Baker wishes to make a further statement on it, it is in the nature of a progress prize for scholarship, which we established for the second year at Harvard for those boys who make the most progress during their first year. This matter has been before this body, and I think received its cordial support.

And the Treasurer's amendment, which was formally presented this morning, will be voted on at the same time.

As these matters have all been before you, we will assume, unless there is a dissenting vote, that they may be put before you as clubs, not as individuals, for your vote.

Are you ready for the question on that motion?

(Question called for).

The question is on the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, as sent to all of the clubs, the proper length of time before this meeting, and as contained in these various amendments which have been presented to you.

Amendments to the Constitution.

"RESOLVED, That Article II, Section 4, paragraph 2, which reads as follows:

"(2) On Service to the University, a committee of five members, whose duties shall be: (a) to ascertain from the proper officers of the University and to report to the annual meetings the way in which the Associated Harvard Clubs can coöperate most effectively with the University; (b) to recommend to the annual meetings plans whereby cordial relations may be maintained between the University and secondary schools and whereby the resort to the University by students of such schools may be augmented.

"This committee shall make a written report to the President at least 30 days before the annual meeting. The President shall, ex-officio, be a member of this committee', be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following paragraphs, to be known as paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5), be enacted in lieu thereof.

"(2) On Service to the University, a committee of five members, whose duties shall be to ascertain from the proper officers of the University and to report to the annual meetings the ways in which the Associated Harvard Clubs can coöperate most effectively with the University.

"(3) On Appointments Offices, a committee made up of the chairmen or directors of the Appointment Office work in the cities of Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Minnesota, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, St. Louis, Western Pennsylvania and Washington, D. C.

"The Chairman of this committee shall be appointed by the President. The duties of this committee shall be to maintain an effective organization for the securing of positions for Harvard men in their respective cities, and to extend their organization among the constituent clubs as rapidly as is desirable.

"(4) On History, a committee made up of the Chairmen of the Western History Committees in all constituent clubs. The Chairman of this committee shall be appointed by the President. The duties of this committee shall be to coöperate with the Commission on Western History at Cambridge, as well as with the Bureau for Research in Municipal Government, to secure ma-

terial for the library of Harvard University, and in such other ways as may seem desirable.

"(5) On Schools, a committee made up of the Chairmen of the Schools Committees in all constituent clubs. The Chairman of this committee shall be appointed by the President. The duties of this committee shall be to assist constituent clubs to establish cordial relations with the primary and secondary schools of the country so that the University and its divisions of education may be of the greatest service to the cause of national education.

"These committees shall make written reports to the President at least 30 days before the annual meeting. The President shall, ex-officio, be a member of these committees."

"RESOLVED, That Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which now reads as follows:

"(2) Scholarships under this plan shall be in the amount of \$300, which sum shall be given, and not loaned, during his first year in Harvard College to a candidate for the degree of A.B. or S.B."

be and the same is hereby repealed and two new sections, to be known as Sections 2 and 3 of Article III, be enacted in lieu thereof, as follows:

"Section 2. Scholarships under this plan shall be in the amount of \$350, which sum shall be given, and not loaned. Students now entering or desiring to enter any department of Harvard University shall be eligible for the awards, provided, however, that as between applications of equal merit preference shall be given to the applicant desiring to enter the freshman class of Harvard College as a candidate for the A.B. or S.B. degree.

"Section 3. A Progress Prize Scholarship shall also be established in the amount of \$350, which shall be awarded during his second year in Harvard College to the student holding, during his first year in Harvard College, an Associated Harvard Club, State or Constituent Club Scholarship, who has made in such first year the most scholarly progress, such progress to be determined by the proper officers of the College."

"And be it further resolved, that Section 3 of Article III be hereafter numbered Section 4; and that Section 4, of Article III be hereafter numbered Section 5; and that Section 5 of Article III be hereafter numbered Section 6."

"RESOLVED, That Article IV, Section 3, which reads as follows:

"Section 3. The Treasurer shall collect the assessments authorized by the Council, and shall make disbursements to meet the expenses of the Associated Harvard Clubs as the accounts are certified to him by the President. He shall keep regular account of receipts and disbursements in proper books of account, and shall at the an-

nual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs make a detailed report of such receipts and disbursements during his term of office.' be and the same is hereby repealed, and a new section, to be known as Section 3, be enacted in lieu thereof, as follows:

"The Treasurer shall collect the assessments authorized by the Council, and shall make all disbursements by voucher, countersigned by the President, to meet the expenses of the Associated Harvard Clubs. He shall keep regular account of receipts and disbursements in proper books of account, and shall, at the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, make a detailed report of such receipts and disbursements during his term of office. The Treasurer shall give a surety company bond in such sum as the Executive Committee may require; the cost thereof to be paid by the Associated Harvard Clubs."

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Are you ready for the question? It has been, of course, clear to us that this must be done by clubs. The chair is advised that a majority of the constituent clubs are here, represented either by delegates or by proxy. Therefore, if there is no dissenting vote, we will cast a vote of all clubs by their present delegates, or by proxies. All in favor will say "Aye"; contrary-minded? It is unanimously carried, and the members of the various delegations represented here, and holders of proxies, vote for those amendments.

Mr. Baker has another matter which was presented in his report, on which we certainly should have some consideration. I refer to the Movie Plan, as presented by Mr. Manierre, set forth fully in our report.

MR. H. F. BAKER, '01: The report sets forth at length Mr. Manierre's letter, and this resolution is based on that.

I move the following resolution: "RESOLVED, That the incoming President appoint a special committee of three to consult with the authorities of the University and with the Publicity Department of the Endowment Fund Committee to investigate the possibilities of preparing a short Harvard story in movie form for the use of Harvard Clubs, and to report on the best method of financing the plan in the event the plan is deemed practical."

(Motion seconded).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: You have heard the motion, which has been made and seconded in accordance with the resolution read. Is there any discussion? This is a matter where Milwaukee had a very valuable experience; as shown in that report, they got results that justify them in presenting this as a matter of real importance. Perhaps some of the other clubs represented here have had some experience of value to add to the experience of Mr. Manierre.

Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will signify by saying "Aye"; contrary-minded "No". It is unanimously carried.

MR. H. F. BAKER, '01: The other matter is in relation to a red pamphlet, gotten out by the Scholarship Committee, and rather widely circulated. The history of it and what it is are shown in the report. It may be necessary to make a second revised edition of this for distribution. It is covered in this resolution which I desire to move the adoption of, as follows: "RESOLVED, That the action of the Committee on Scholarships, in preparing and distributing the pamphlet descriptive of Harvard College and especially prepared to meet the needs of the Club Scholarship and Auxiliary Committees referred to in the report of said committee published in the supplement to the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN of May 8, 1919, on pages 17 and 18 thereof, be and the same is hereby approved; and said committee is herewith authorized to prepare and distribute further editions of said pamphlet."

(Motion seconded).

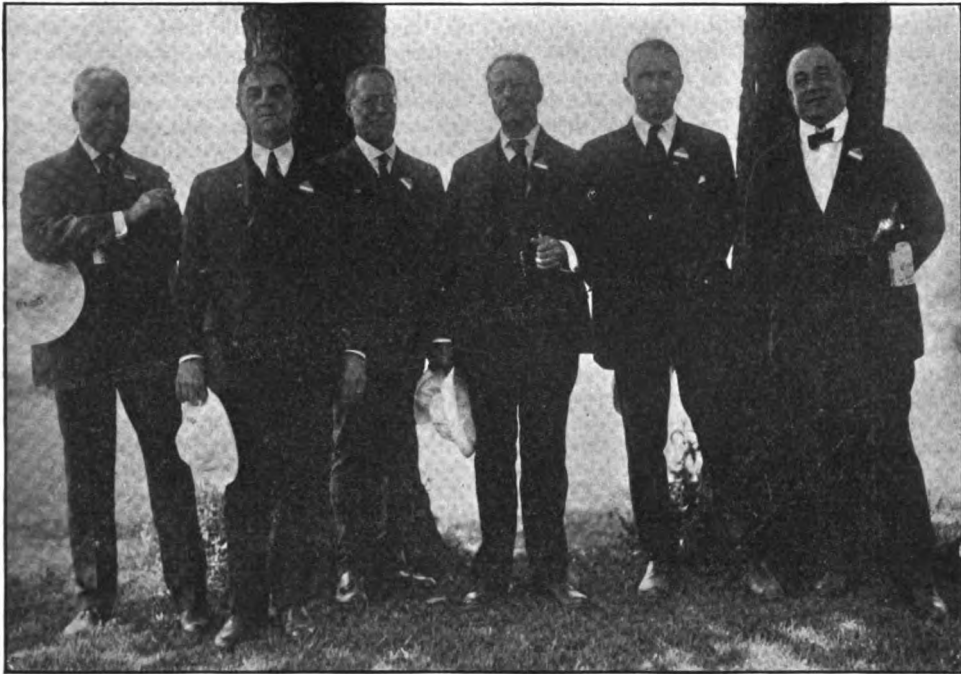
PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: It has been moved and seconded in accordance with the resolution which I have not the ability to repeat. Is there any discussion of that? The original expenditure is about \$250. We printed 3000. It is a more vivid pamphlet than we have used in our high schools. The College Office used about 1,500 or 2,000. It has been reported from the College Office that it is one of the best things presented for the specific purpose for which we issued it.

Are you ready for the question? All those in favor signify by saying "Aye"; contrary-minded "No". Unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: The General Endowment Fund Committee of the University is fortunate indeed in being aided at this time by Mr. Edgar H. Wells, of the class of 1897, and I shall be very glad, if Mr. Wells has come in, to have him give us a statement as to the present situation on the Endowment Fund Committee; after that we will give our very earnest and heartiest support and all the coöperation we can give. Mr. Wells. (Applause).

MR. EDGAR H. WELLS, '97: Mr. President and Delegates: The Endowment Fund Committee appreciate the opportunity to say something to Harvard men all over the country.

Before I try to outline the organization and the present position of the Endowment Fund undertaking, I want to read a message from Thomas W. Lamont, '92, former President of this Association and Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee, dated from Paris a few days ago. He says: "Please give to my friends at Buffalo the following message: 'Greatly regret being absent from the Associated Har-



George D. Markham, '81, St. Louis; William C. Boyden, '86, Chicago; George Wigglesworth, '74, Milton, Mass.; President Lowell; Langdon P. Marvin, '98, New York City; Thomas W. Stocum, '90, New York City.

Some Past and Present Members of the Board of Overseers.

vard Clubs meeting. First time I have missed being with you for ten years; but my work with the Peace Commission is imperative in keeping me here. There are 50 other Harvard men connected with the mission, and their work has been most helpful and effective. I know that when campaign for great Harvard Endowment Fund begins we shall have the loyal and active support of every Harvard man. My affectionate greetings to you all."

This same cable from Lamont contains news also of the first moment and of the greatest encouragement to the present staff of the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee, for he announces that Eliot Wadsworth, '98, has become Joint Chairman of the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Harvard Endowment Fund undertaking. (Applause).

He was my old chief of the American Red Cross, and I think you agree with me that there is no Harvard man better equipped for that undertaking. With an unusual acquaintance, gained through 15 or more years with the Harvard graduate organizations, he has supplemented it as Vice-Acting Chairman of the American Red Cross and Chairman of the Council.

There is no better record than he made with the Red Cross organization, both in this country and abroad.

There is one other announcement you may not be familiar with. Before he left in January he engaged the services for a year, at least, and we hope for longer, of John Price Jones, class of '02, who is here this afternoon. Mr. Jones has been connected with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, and his work has gained him a wide and well-deserved reputation as a master organizer, and he is now giving his full time at 165 Broadway, New York. With Wadsworth and John Price Jones, encouraged by Mr. Lamont, we will move forward as never before.

As to the history of the Endowment Fund undertaking: In September, 1916, a committee of 15 was appointed by the Harvard Alumni Association, which, at that time at least, had more red blood flowing in its veins than Mr. Gould gave them credit for this morning. At any rate, the Committee of Fifteen was appointed, with Thomas W. Lamont as Chairman. They began work at once, with Robert N. Duncan, of '12, as Secretary. Robert Duncan is with us now, I am glad to say, and will give his services as long as the Endowment Fund lasts.

Mr. Lamont wrote a number of letters to keep in touch with various parts of the country, with the result that in 1917 nearly \$2,000,000 had been subscribed, mostly in promises of annual gifts for five years. After the United States went into the war there was complete demobilization; Duncan went to the Red Cross in Washington, where he gave valuable services, and it was not until January of this year that Lamont began to mobilize his forces again; with the result that we secured offices first at 141 Broadway and then moved to 20 Broad street, and we are now planning our organization.

As to the needs of an endowment fund, it would not be particularly appropriate for me to speak at any time, and not at all appropriate for me to do so in view of what has been promised later this afternoon.

President Eliot, in his report for 1905-6, says—and his words are as applicable today as then: "It is the most far-seeing universities, and those most prompt to meet new needs, which will serve their communities best and deserve best of the republic. For such uses the University needs free money, namely, unrestricted funds and tuition fees; and neither of these sources is at all adequate. In the competition between American universities and between American and foreign universities those universities will inevitably win which have the largest amount of free money."

When the tuition fee was raised originally, years ago, President Lowell, in his annual report after that event, said that the last source of free money, apart from gifts, had been tapped. I do not suppose anyone would recommend a further increase of tuition, in the Harvard Clubs, at any rate.

So much, therefore, for the background of the Endowment Fund undertaking. Now as to the organization.

As many of you know, thanks to the hospitality of many of you here, Bob Duncan, or W. H. Baldwin, '13, or I, has visited a number of leading Harvard clubs for the purpose of enlisting your support in the organization. We have divided up the country into zones or divisions. E. P. Davis, '99, President of the Harvard Club of Minnesota, has engaged to direct the campaign in his own state, in the two Dakotas, Montana, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and, if the Harvard Club of Milwaukee agrees, in the northern and western part of Wisconsin, that part of the state being in the same Federal Reserve District as St. Paul and Minneapolis.

We were delighted to have word a few days ago that A. T. Perkins, '87, of St. Louis, would be responsible for the Endowment Fund campaign, not only in Missouri, but in Oklahoma and Arkansas, and I hope Kansas as well, hav-

ing the effective support in Arkansas of Joseph R. Hamlen, '04, of Little Rock; and in Oklahoma of H. A. Leekley, '96, of Muskogee. The campaign will not be conducted without the assistance of many sub-chairmen, but the organization through those districts will be left to the division chairmen.

Wolcott Tuckerman, '04, will conduct the campaign in the District of Columbia, and we hope his jurisdiction will extend to Virginia and the Carolinas.

Alexis DuPont, '92, has taken eastern Pennsylvania, a line east of Altoona, and southern New Jersey, from Trenton, N. J., south.

I am delighted to have word this morning that your Treasurer, with a committee, will be responsible for western Pennsylvania, and we hope also for West Virginia.

As far as western New York is concerned, I feel sure you will agree with me that it will be in good hands when you know that Evan Hollister, '97, has engaged to take that district, comprising Buffalo and the western part of the State from a line running through Syracuse.

William Thomas has made himself responsible for the Pacific Coast.

I will not weary you with a description of the various divisions as far as they have been drawn up. We have purposely omitted Massachusetts and New York City because we hope that when Tom Lamont returns, he will, besides being the Chairman of the General Endowment Fund Committee, direct the campaign committee in Greater New York.

I purposely refrained until a few days ago from appealing to N. P. Hallowell, '97, to take charge of the campaign in Massachusetts, because he had been engaged for months in the most strenuous work in directing the Liberty Loan campaign in the Federal Reserve District of New England. He has not yet given me his answer, but we hope for the best. I see him in the back row, and for his edification I will tell him that I cabled Wadsworth a day or two ago to put himself in touch with Hallowell.

Now, in regard to the campaign itself: It is obvious that if we are going to raise \$10,000,000, or any large part of it, we must have many large gifts; but I am sure that I voice the opinion of my associates on the Endowment Fund Committee—my only commission, as yet, is a cable to Bob Duncan saying: "Engage Wells"—I am sure that the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee agree that, even if we raise \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000, the fund will not be a complete success unless we have obtained gifts from as near 100 per cent. of the living Harvard fellows as possible. (Applause). The Division Chairmen may well remember this when organizing their committees

and appealing to their constituents: That no man should refuse to contribute to the Harvard Endowment Fund who can give \$1 a year for five years. One of the beneficial results that we hope to get from the Harvard Endowment Fund undertaking is that we shall reach a larger proportion of the Harvard men; we should serve as a liaison, in the modern phrase, between these graduates, scattered all over this country, and the University; that, after this campaign is over, more Harvard men will know more about the needs of the University, its ideals, privileges, etc., than ever before. Far too few Harvard men have formed the habit of making annual contributions, of whatever amount, to the University. The Yale Graduate Fund has been organized along those lines, and they have been increasingly successful in the annual contributions which Yale men have given in these comparatively small yearly gifts. Bishop Lawrence, in his Church Pension Fund, raised nearly \$800,000 in gifts of \$100 and less.

Many members have asked me about quotas. That is a subject about which, I am free to confess, we have no clear idea. There are about 22,000 men living, who have had some connection with Harvard College. In addition, there are about 16,000 men who have had some connection with the University. Now, taking the Harvard College men at 20,000 it is clear that if each man averages \$100 a year for five years we have our \$10,000,000. That is perhaps too high an average. I do not know. But if we take it by quotas, it does not seem a large contribution. If we take the 38,000 men and say that each man gives \$60 a year for five years, we have \$11,500,000. Those are suggestions as to the best way to form a quota for any given division. Davis suggests bringing together a bureau of inquiry, and in districts where there are comparatively few Harvard men it would seem that the knowledge possessed by the Chairman would be the best information. If you have any ideas on that subject of quotas, I suggest you give them to me at 165 Broadway.

I would say this: If the Endowment Fund undertaking is to be a success it should be an undertaking in which as many Harvard men join as possible. We shall not get our \$10,000,000, the need for which President Lowell will tell you later, unless there is a great, free offering of Harvard men, giving as much as they individually can as a fund to equip the University for the opportunity and privilege of performing its service to the nation.

Mr. President, that is all I have on the organization. If there are any questions, I should be delighted to answer them.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: We should be pleased now to have the members ask Mr. Wells any questions.

MR. WELLS: I might make one additional statement in regard to the committees. The Harvard Alumni Association, at its meeting on April 10, authorized the indefinite increase of the Endowment Fund Committee, and we have added names to it. We have withheld the announcement of the committee because I wish to have Mr. Lamont's final approval of the names suggested, and within the last week or two we have rather changed our ideas. In addition to the Endowment Committee there will be an executive committee of 15 or 16, with a working quorum in New York City, but with representatives from New York and Boston, which will serve as a war council in the headquarters.

Another important relation that the Endowment Fund has to the Alumni Association activities should be borne in mind: In the original deed of gift, in 1916, it was stated that the net income from the unrestricted contributions to the fund should be used for the purposes of the University as the President and Fellows shall from time to time decide, except that one-fifth of the net annual income shall be used for the following purposes: to advance the interests of the University and enable it more effectively to carry on its work. That gives you the gist of it.

For the past two years the portion received by the Harvard Alumni Association, for alumni activities, has been divided with the Associated Harvard Clubs. In the original deed of gift entire emphasis was placed on the unrestricted fund; but as the undertaking progressed, it was soon found that people wished to give to the University, but wished at the same time to restrict their gifts. Mr. James Byrne, of 1877, gave \$100,000. In Washington and New York they wished their gift to go for that great laboratory; so they are including those restricted gifts, and it is important to emphasize the value of such gifts. There are some of the graduates who have a particular portion of the University close to their hearts. As was said this morning, many members of the Harvard Clubs at a distance from Cambridge are composed very largely of graduates of the Law School or Medical School, or other departments of the University. Their loyalty and liberality are most acceptable; but their interest will often be expressed in the portion of the University in which they are interested. But we need both those forms of gifts, the unrestricted gift and the gift restricted to that portion of the University in which the giver is especially interested.

MR. G. D. MARKHAM, '81: Now, on the question of a quota, I would like to offer a resolution to this body which, I think, if they see fit to adopt it, would clear the mind of the committee and push us forward on this splendid cam-

paign. I have this thought in mind: That the country as a whole has now grown accustomed to the quota idea. I think it would do better if the committee laid the quota on the different sections of the country. That committee will unquestionably be wise enough to take into consideration the fact that it is easier to raise money for Harvard in the quarters that are closer to the College and that are in the habit of giving. They will take into consideration not only the ease or the difficulty in that particular locality, but the ability of the locality to contribute. But they are as well fitted to weigh all those questions and to lay the quota as anybody. I am sure that, speaking for our section of the country—St. Louis—if we had a quota put upon us that was not so heavy as to cause an immediate dissolution of our committee and a hunt for the tall timbers, the intention would arise at once, in St. Louis, to try to do in this work what we have done in every other job—go over the top first. (Applause).

Now, if we are requested to say what we think our quota ought to be I can see that dissatisfaction will result. I think we will get better results if we are told that the quota for our division is so much. Of course, the information would also give us the quota for the other sections, so that we could see that we were not being unduly burdened; but if we got a definite quota, then we could begin to sit down and figure how the top subscriptions would have to run to carry it out; and I offer this resolution in order to help the committee: "RESOLVED, That the Associated Harvard Clubs request the central committee to lay the quotas on the different divisions of the country."

(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: You have heard the motion and its second. I know we shall be very glad to have a word from Mr. Wells on the question of whether they have considered that and the practicability of working it out.

MR. WELLS: We have indeed considered it, and it would be very much more satisfactory to us if we could do that. I entirely agree with Mr. Markham that that would be the way to do it if we had means in the committee in New York fairly to estimate what the St. Louis quota should be. The St. Louis quota is not only for the city of St. Louis, but for the State of Missouri and the State of Arkansas. I do not see how, at present, we in New York could fairly tell Mr. Markham what the quota of the city of St. Louis should be. If there is any way of doing that, either by getting at the contributions to the Liberty Loan, Red Cross or Y. M. C. A., we should be only too glad to undertake that work. Wadsworth said that you couldn't turn over the cards for every single man of the 38,000 men and put down a

bogey of giving and then estimate what the giving force was. He said: "You do not know whether they can give \$15,000,000 or \$5,000,000." After conferring with the other people we thought that was the best way to do it because we could not estimate what the giving power would be, and that the different sections would resent the placing of quotas. If Mr. Markham can tell us how we can estimate for St. Louis, or Buffalo, or St. Paul, or Minneapolis, or any other place, we should be very glad to have your assistance.

Mr. Jones has requested that I do not ask him to speak. His voice is not in good condition and, therefore, he asked to be excused; so I hope he will feel like answering questions, because in matters of quotas and many others matters he is a master. I am merely a tyro.

MR. G. D. MARKHAM, '81: Mr. Chairman: I would like that motion put to a vote to get the sense of this meeting.

MR. HENRY ADSIT BULL, '95: Mr. President, may I say just a word in seconding that motion, by way of offering some suggestions?

Mr. Wells, it was my privilege a couple of years ago to attend a meeting in New York, called by the central committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, one of the first meetings at which this quota question was considered throughout the country, and I talked with Mr. Whitford, who was the director of that campaign, about his work. Now, what they did was to make out a tentative quota and then they consulted with representative men who knew the situation in their localities and obtained their suggestions, and asked representative men to come together; and the result was that when the men from one district got there and saw what the men from another district were willing to take as their share of it, it stimulated everybody. Now, it may not be practical to assemble such a large gathering of Harvard men as was assembled by the men interested in the Y. M. C. A. work under the stimulus of the war; but it certainly is possible for this committee to make out some kind of tentative assignment and submit it to some representative leader, like Mr. Markham, of St. Louis, and others, and when they get back to their community, they can immediately take up this question and say: "Here, we are going to get a communication from the Central Committee, asking for a quota. Let us get together and try to help them with it and so cooperate"; but leave the final decision to the committee and give the committee the backing of a resolution of this meeting by taking a vote. If it is done here, with the notice that has been given now, it is up to every Harvard Club in the country immediately to consider that question and be prepared to act, and if they are given an oppor-

tunity for a hearing and do not present themselves for a hearing, there is no cause for complaint. I hope this resolution will go through.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Any further discussion of the resolution?

MR. J. J. ROWE, '07 (Cincinnati): I would like just a word on this quota business. When you are taking on a national campaign, like the Red Cross or Y. M. C. A., you have a pretty definite basis in the bank deposits or population. The farther west you go the percentage of Harvard men to the population decreases. More than that, the average wealth of Harvard men as you go west would increase, compared to Boston and eastern points. It seems to me it would be impossible to set any quotas at all unless it is done by the committees themselves; and if they are going to go ahead beforehand they might as well have their button up, because to get the quota you would have to see the giver. It seems to me the quota in some places would be too low, and you would lose money; and in other places where the quota was too high, it might discourage the giver.

MR. K. WOOD, '92: I can see that it would be a great deal of advantage to the different committees throughout the country to know what might be expected of each one in regard to the grand total. I can conceive, also, that it would be of tremendous advantage to the Central Committee to have some definite idea of what they might expect from each section of the country. But I agree with the last speaker that it would be impossible for the Central Committee to realize what local conditions are and sensibly and equitably to fix upon any one community what might be its quota. I believe that the danger would be as much under-rating the capacity of a community to give as it would of over-rating it. As Mr. Markham's motion would be considered as giving the local committee power to make suggestions to the Central Committee to form a basis for the Central Committee, after getting all the data together from the local committee, to see in what proportion that would stand for the fund to be ultimately raised, of \$10,000,000, then I should imagine that those data could be of very great service to the General Committee in raising the quota, if it is necessary, to get the entire sum; but I do feel that asking the General Committee to give quickly the quota for each locality is impractical. I know in Chicago, in a preliminary canvass of this situation, we found that the men who we had not supposed would give very much gave more than we had anticipated, and that other men who we thought would give greater sums gave less. Therefore, as this resolution is to be a mandatory instruction to the Central Committee, I would be against it.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Might I perhaps

clear the situation just a trifle? Is it Mr. Markham's idea that the Central Committee should have some preliminary consultation with the chairmen of the different divisions?

MR. MARKHAM: My thought, Mr. Chairman, was this: That it would encourage the committee and strengthen its hands if it knew from this meeting that the different sections of the country desired to do their duty; that it was given to the Central Committee just to encourage it and give it the authority to levy those quotas. Now, I assume they would study the quotas and get all the light they could from every source and from the local men themselves and from the chairmen of the committees. They would very likely do what the Y. M. C. A. did; make a tentative distribution; then have a consultation on that and try it again; but when they finally come to the distribution I think it should be laid on each one of us, so we will know what we ought to do.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: It is stated by Mr. Wells that, with that information coming in, they would be exceedingly glad to levy the quotas; and we should thus bind ourselves gladly to raise the quotas thus levied. Is there any further discussion of the motion?

(Cries of "Question!")

MR. A. C. RICHARDSON, '73: One gentleman said that it was possible that some divisions would be under-estimated. In that case that community or section might go over the top and raise an amount greater than the quota.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: If there is no further discussion, those in favor of the motion will signify by saying "Aye"; contrary-minded "No".

(The motion was carried.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: It has been suggested that we send to Mr. Lamont, by cable, the resolutions of hearty support in favor of the Endowment Fund. Mr. Grossman will present to this body now the resolution on this Endowment Fund; that is, our general pledge to the Endowment Fund Committee.

SECRETARY GROSSMAN: This resolution, gentlemen, was adopted by the Council at noon today and is recommended to this body for adoption: "RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse the plans of the Endowment Fund Committee and pledge our heartiest coöperation in urging our clubs to give their utmost support; and

"RESOLVED, That the Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association be urged to continue the present equal division of that portion of the Endowment income reserved for alumni purposes between the Alumni Association and the Associated Harvard Clubs."

I move the adoption of the resolution.

(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: It has been moved and seconded as you have heard. Any discus-

sion? As this bears on what we have just done, I suppose there will be little further discussion, although we welcome any questions.

Those in favor signify by saying "Aye".

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: It is the desire of the Associated Harvard Clubs that we have a very intimate statement from the President of the University. We are fortunate to have President Lowell with us and we bring him from the floor at this time for such message as he may bring to us from Cambridge.

(President Lowell was welcomed by prolonged applause, the entire audience standing and giving the Harvard cheer. At his request, his remarks, which were informal, are not printed.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: I am glad to ask the Secretary to report the findings of the Council.

SECRETARY GROSSMAN: The Council approved of the applications for membership in the Associated Harvard Clubs of the Harvard Club of Nevada, the Harvard Club of Alabama, the Harvard Club of Wyoming and the Harvard Club of North China.

The Council has adopted a resolution fixing the assessment upon the constituent clubs for this coming year as follows: on all foreign clubs, all clubs outside of the continental limits of the United States and all clubs belonging to the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs at the rate of ten cents per annum per dues-paying member thereof. All other clubs shall be assessed at the rate of 25 cents per annum, per dues-paying member thereof, providing, however, that the total annual assessment on any club shall not exceed \$250.

The Council, upon the recommendation of the Nominating Committee, has nominated for members of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association: for the term of one year, Frederick W. Burlingham; for the two-year term, Mr. G. C. Kimball.

The Council has accepted, for the 1920 meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, the invitation of the Harvard Club of the City of Washington. (Applause).

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: We have next the subject of election of Overseers by postal ballot, in accordance with the report published in 1919. Mr. McDonald, I think, had that matter in charge.

MR. PRATHER S. McDONALD, '11: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I propose this resolution: "RESOLVED, That a committee of five be appointed by the incoming President to consider the advisability of recommending that steps be taken to secure the election of Overseers by postal ballot, and to consider also the advisability of recommending that the election be held under some system of proportional representation."

In support of that, Mr. President, I would like leave to read just a sentence from the report of the Secretary: "Harvard needs the live, constant, active, devoted, enthusiastic service of every alumnus wherever he may live or whatever his calling. The Associated Harvard Clubs propose to arouse and to keep alive and to coördinate this service. But the task is unnecessarily difficult. The fault is not with Harvard and not with the alumni. The fault lies in the lack of contact between them."

I believe, Mr. President, that by giving the alumni an opportunity of voting for Overseers of the University the one point of contact will be established.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Is the motion seconded?

(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: It is moved and seconded that this committee be appointed in accordance with the resolution read. Is there any discussion of this resolution?

All those in favor signify by saying "Aye", contrary-minded "No."

(The resolution was unanimously carried.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: We have a resolution on the death of Theodore Roosevelt, of the class of '80. Will Mr. Marvin present the resolution?

MR. LANSDON P. MARVIN, '98: Mr. President, I have been asked to read this motion in memory of Theodore Roosevelt:

"There died on the sixth of January, 1919, Harvard's foremost graduate and most famous son. In all her list, there is no name about which, as it now seems, renown has gathered in quite the measure in which it is heaped about the name of Theodore Roosevelt of the class of 1880.

"This man, our brother, has now gone into history. Not our generation, but the generations to come will contemplate his qualities and assess his greatness. Our judgment of him may be dazzled by the glow of his celebrity or prejudiced by admiration and affection; but, fallible as it may be, there is no mistaking that we have seen in him one of the great compelling forces in a world period of supreme crisis. For 20 years, not surpassed in importance by any like period since these states became a nation, nothing of considerable moment has happened in American politics, that did not contain as one of its determining ingredients the will of Theodore Roosevelt.

"As President for seven years, he was a vast power and an enormous influence to lead his country from old conceptions that had served their turn, to new ones that were to control the next stage of advancement. Out of office for 12 years following, his influence and his leadership

continued to be factors of the first order in deciding what general course the great affairs of the nation should take, and who should lead in them. He could not do all that he wished, but roused repeatedly by the appeals of the millions who looked to him for practical guidance, he stood time after time against return to the old order and the policies from which with him as President the country had emerged.

"He saw the light of the dawning day and never would turn his face away from it. That must be his great glory. He had the courage to pay the price of anything that he felt to be indispensable to the honor of the United States and the fulfilment of her destiny. So he paid, when the call came, the last remnants of his own waning strength into the great treasury enriched by 50,000 American lives, given in camp and on the seas and on the marches of France, to save the world."

I move the adoption of this motion and that a copy of it be sent by the Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt, and I suggest that the action on this minute be taken by a silent standing vote.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: You have heard the motion made and seconded. Please signify your assent by rising.

(The motion was unanimously carried by a rising vote.)

MR. LANGDON P. MARVIN, '98: Mr. President, I have also been asked to submit this resolution: "RESOLVED, that the question of a suitable memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, '80, be referred to the Memorial Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and that the Committee shall pledge the coöperation of the Associated Harvard Clubs in every way looking to the establishment of such a memorial."

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: You have heard the motion. It has been seconded. Is there any discussion? If not, all those in favor signify by saying "Aye", contrary-minded "No."

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Since these programs were prepared, we have lost another most distinguished son of Harvard, also a member of the class of '80. Mr. Marvin has a resolution on the death of Robert Bacon.

MR. LANGDON P. MARVIN, '98: I have been asked to read the following minute:

"Scarcely had the Harvard world readjusted itself to the loss of Theodore Roosevelt, when the news came of the death on the 29th of May, 1919, of his classmate and intimate lifelong friend, Robert Bacon, of the class of 1880.

"The names of Theodore Roosevelt and Robert Bacon are inevitably thought of together. They stood for the same ideals with the same unselfish courage throughout their lives. The loss of both

of them within a few months leaves a breach in the rampart of sane and unselfish patriotism which the country will find difficult to fill. To their Harvard brethren, these losses are personal and overwhelming. Two of our great leaders are gone.

"Robert Bacon we all looked up to, admired, respected and loved. None of us who knew him ever forgot his splendid physique and the fine spirit which it so justly reflected. Advancing years seemed to leave him untouched. At the age of 55 he attended the first Plattsburg training camp and as a sergeant carried his pack on the hikes with the youngsters. Not quite 59 years of age at the time of his death, he had just returned, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from two years of active service in our army in France, where he had rendered services of the highest merit, particularly in liaison between the British and the American Armies, between General Haig and General Pershing. Before our country entered the war, since 1914, Colonel Bacon had spent the better part of his time in France, unable to keep away from the great struggle for freedom, devoting every thought and effort to the aid of the sister Republic to whom he had been our Ambassador, until the time should come when he could proudly serve under his own flag. With recognition of his services and honors heaped upon him, his work done, at last in April he returned home to a much needed rest and to his family, and to give himself again without delay to the service of his country in its readjustment after the war. But his unsparing service in the war had at last sapped his strength; his life had been sacrificed in the Great Cause.

"As captain of the University football team, oarsman, boxer and all-around athlete in College, and an athlete all his life; as President and First Marshal of his class; as financier of distinction; as Overseer of Harvard College, thrice elected; as Assistant Secretary and Secretary of State; as Ambassador to France, resigning to become a Fellow of Harvard College, and in turn resigning from the Harvard Corporation to enter the war; as a far-seeing patriot and able officer; as a clean-living, clear-thinking, big-hearted, unselfish Christian gentleman, and as our fellow-alumnus and friend, we have long regarded him as representative of the finest type of Harvard man and American, and our sorrow at his loss is deep, and personal to each one of us.

"To his family the representatives of the Associated Harvard Clubs, assembled in Buffalo in this first meeting since the war, send their affectionate sympathy."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this minute by a silent rising vote.

(The motion was unanimously carried by a silent rising vote.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: We have a suggestion that a committee be appointed to consider the question of the expenses of our meetings and of adopting some plan for meeting them in the future. We, of course, are invited to Washington; and I am exceedingly glad to say that we have a 1921 invitation to go to the Harvard Club of Cleveland; but this matter of the expense of meetings and the meeting-place is really a vital one, and I think that we should have a careful consideration of it.

MR. G. C. KIMBALL, '00: Mr. President, in view of this statement you have just made, I beg to offer the following resolution: "RESOLVED, that the incoming President appoint a committee of five to consider carefully the question of the expenses of the annual meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs, having regard to all questions of proper and possible limitations, and report on the same, submitting their findings and suggesting available plans for the better financing of our meetings."

(The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: We have received a wire from Mr. W. G. McAdoo, which in courtesy we present, and I will ask the Secretary to read it.

SECRETARY GROSSMAN: This message was addressed to Mr. James A. Wilder, Associated Harvard Clubs, Buffalo:

"Everyone recognizes the value and importance of the Boy Scout training in developing the best quality of American citizenship. If this training could be extended to all the eligible boys of the United States there would be no danger of the growth of any class in this country which would for a moment think that anarchy or force should be substituted for orderly processes of democracy. Recent outrages have served to accentuate the importance of the proper training and education of American boyhood. I have consented to serve as chairman of the Citizens Committee to enlist one million adult Americans to become associate members of the Boy Scouts of America and pay one dollar or more each during the week of June 8 to 14. I appeal to the Associated Harvard Clubs to put your force behind this movement."

I move the Associated Harvard Clubs inform Mr. McAdoo that it will put itself behind the movement.

(The motion was seconded and cheerfully carried.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Is there any new business before we receive the report of the Nominating Committee.

MR. PERCY H. BOOTH, '96: The last circular of the Harvard Alumni Association, which each secretary has received, contained a printed announcement—I suppose from Cambridge—that a new Directory is being printed and that it

will contain only an alphabetical list and no geographical list. It seems to me it would be a serious handicap to the work of outlying Harvard organizations not to have the benefit of a geographical list with which to work. In Kentucky there are about 205 living Harvard graduates. After the meeting in Louisville, in 1905, I discovered that there were about 30 per cent. of the total number of living Harvard graduates in Kentucky whom we had not been able to reach in order to enlist their support in the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs that year. It seems to me that the outlying clubs are in particular need of being informed from time to time of the men who move into their communities, in order to form proper and strong local organizations, and that that is one important way that the influence of Harvard can be made more national in its scope. I have, therefore, the following resolution to offer:

"WHEREAS, it is now proposed to publish a Directory containing an alphabetical list of Harvard alumni, without any geographical list;

"AND WHEREAS, a geographical list is essential in order to effectively organize the alumni for the support of the University and to develop its national influence; now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Associated Harvard Clubs respectfully recommend that a geographical list of Harvard alumni be published and distributed annually, or at other frequent periodic intervals."

As one example of the benefit of such a list I will say I have recently talked to some of the officers of the organization which is to solicit the Endowment Fund, and they say that if a list is not prepared by the University authorities, they themselves will be compelled to prepare such a list. It seems to me that by a small additional expense a card system could be installed whereby, at frequent intervals, outlying clubs could be furnished with lists of men coming into that community, and that those men could then be made assets. As it is, many men are lost, and their influence for the University would be of great value if it could be retained permanently in connection with some organization. (Cries of "Good!")

(The motion was seconded.)

MR. ODIN ROBERTS, '86: I am sorry that the editor of the University Directory, Mr. Mead, of the class of '87, is not here to give this meeting information pertaining to the resolution just offered. In his absence, and taking such advantage as I may of the fact that I have had conversations with Mr. Mead about the University Directory, I will do the best I can to state what the situation is, particularly with reference to the inclusion of a geographical classification in addition to the alphabetical classification. In the first place, that matter was gone into painstakingly by Mr. Mead and a committee of the Alumni Association. The reason—the primary reason—for refraining from

publishing the geographical list in addition to the essential alphabetical list is one of expense. It is considered essential that the University Directory be placed in the hands of the alumni at such a low price that it may be furnished in book form more frequently than heretofore. If the geographical classification were added, it would result in such an increase in the price that the circulation would undoubtedly fall far below a useful figure.

What the gentleman has said about the utility of the geographical classification is perfectly true. It is also perfectly true that the printing of the University Directory now enables any Harvard club or any Harvard man to obtain, at a very small expense, a list of the Harvard men living in any geographical subdivision of the country. I say "any geographical subdivision" and perhaps that is too strong. I would say practically any. Those classifications are shifting quite rapidly, and it is believed that the state of flux, particularly in respect to the younger graduates, will make any published geographical classification hopelessly out-of-date a very few months after its issue; whereas, if those who are interested to ascertain the number and *personnel* of the Harvard men in any city or any state, will apply to the University Directory office, they can get from time to time perfectly fresh, up-to-date information; and, as I say, not at any considerable expense, but at an expense far less than would be involved in giving such a classification in a published directory.

It is a practical question. I can assure the gentleman who has offered the resolution that it is a question which has been very carefully considered, considered carefully in the light of the actual figures as to expense of publication and distribution, and the well-considered estimates of circulation—which is very important—of circulation at one or the other prices of subscription.

For the reasons which I have stated, I respectfully announce my dissent from the resolution.

MR. JAMES H. MCINTOSH, '84: May I ask you whether or not it would not be better to print the geographical list and not the alphabetical one? (Voices: "No!").

Where we don't have a lawyer, I take the Standard Lawyers' Directories, look them over, and pick out a man who looks pretty good to me, and then I turn to the geographical arrangement of the Harvard graduates, which I keep on my desk and, as between three or four fellows, I always say that, all other things being equal, the Harvard man will do my business better than anyone else will. (Applause).

I am constantly picking out lawyers from the geographical Directory of Harvard College. Just the other day a man said to me "I am going up to Fall River to have a vacation, and I should like to get into a country club there; don't you

know somebody that you could give me a letter to?" Well, I don't—but I took the geographical Directory of Harvard and I picked out a couple of fellows who were lawyers down there, and I wrote them and told them that my man from so-and-so was a gentleman coming there, and I wanted them to treat him nicely. They wrote back and said that they would—and they treated him as you would expect them to.

I look ten times into the geographical Harvard Directory where I look once into the alphabetical.

MR. FREDERIC ALMY, '80 (Buffalo): I did not know that you could get a list of Harvard men living in a particular locality by writing to the Directory Office. Would it not cover all needs if the Directory, in the volume, or even as an insert sheet, should say "By writing the Directory Office" any city or club could get the geographical list?

MR. ODIN ROBERTS, '86: Not only can you get the list for any locality, but if Mr. McIntosh wants a concise, collective list of any Harvard lawyers, he can get them by return mail.

JUDGE GAVIN, '73: I think it will be wise for the Corporation, in considering the Directory, to take into consideration carefully the efficiency of the instrumentality that they put into the hands of the graduates.

Now, I am in full accord with Mr. McIntosh as to the practical value to the graduates, who would use it, of the geographical Directory—and I might say that I have no authority to speak for Mr. McIntosh, but I think that I can give the answer to Mr. Roberts' response to Mr. McIntosh when he says if you write to the authorities they will send you the geographical list. If you wish to find a lawyer or some other business man in some community—99 times out of 100 you haven't time to write to the College authorities and get an answer; you want to pick out a man right away.

It seems to me that, as a practical business proposition of efficiency, the geographical list is of very decided value. I am not a great corporation lawyer, nor a lawyer for a big corporation, but we do have occasion a great many times to use this directory in selecting people to do business for us in other places.

MR. FREDERICK ALMY, '80: Each Harvard man could get his own Directory for each class. It is so stated in the Directory.

MR. C. T. GREVE, '84: I have three copies of each issue, and refer to them a great deal; I look at the geographical list a great many times—I never look at the alphabetical that I can recall. They have sent out requests for subscriptions. Why can't there be requests for alternative subscriptions, an estimated price of the Directory with the geographical part included, or the price as a Directory without the geographical Directory—giving two or three alternatives—and ask for

subscriptions? They have to get subscriptions anyway, as I understand. Why can't you get alternative answers, and see whether it would be possible to issue the complete Directory or see which would meet the popular demand more acceptably?

MR. R. G. BROWN, '84: You look at the Directory to find a Harvard man. If you do that, you don't get anywhere particularly. The Harvard men here don't care about the local list; they care for something more. In my business I have correspondence all over the United States. I know the American Bar Association publishes every year, not only alphabetical lists of members, but classified. Talking about expense: I don't think it cuts any figure. The University can stand it, and they ought to. (Laughter). The first use we have is in connection with the location. There is nothing like getting action and progress by getting something to do. Get them something to do.

MR. GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH, '74: The University has got nothing to do with it. It is printed by the Alumni Association.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: I will be glad to give you a little word of suggestion:

These items of suggestion were taken up by me with Mr. Mead at the time I received the report of the plan of subscription. It seems to me that the available business use of that Directory is almost reduced to zero if you leave out the geographical section, from the standpoint of the Associated Harvard Clubs and members. That is a point of business management. I agree that the office is more fully equipped and can now immediately take care of every club in this country; they expect to and are able to take care of our organized needs as Harvard Clubs better than ever, with their new system. The point of their not getting out something that is going to appeal to the subscriber is on them. If it does not sell, that is on them and is on the body which is getting out the Directory. I have used the geographical list for the last three years absolutely continuously, and as President of the Associated Harvard Clubs of course I have needed it continuously. On the other system, I shall have to have either the long galley proof or else a complete card system of any number of names. I want. I cannot be limited to Harvard College men, nor can the President of the Associated Harvard Clubs be limited; we have too many things coming from the men who don't have the College degree.

MR. T. W. SLOCUM, '90: I am not a lawyer with a great corporation, nor do I wish to play golf in Fall River. (Laughter). But I agree entirely with what has been said as to the usefulness of this book. Every man who is active in Harvard affairs uses it with the same reverence as his Bible, and consults it much more often.

It seems to me that it is going to make it much more easy to have the geographical list and not have to go through the form of writing Cambridge for it, but to have it for absolutely easy reference. It seems to me that it is poor economy on the part of the Alumni Association, when they are going into bigger business, to try to save money in that way. (Applause).

MR. M. O. WILCOX, '91 (Detroit): It occurred to me that the great body of Harvard graduates live in New England and New York, and most of the rest are scattered. If we have to have our choice of geographical or alphabetical lists, I suggest we take the geographical and list the names alphabetically under the geographical. In that way, by turning to a few states we can get the advantages of both. I do not know whether I make my point clear or not.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: It is very difficult to print on that basis.

MR. M. O. WILCOX, '91: If you have the geographical, printed alphabetically, by states, Massachusetts and a few other states would include most of the names. If you do not find the men in Massachusetts or New York, you won't have very far to look.

MR. ODIN ROBERTS, '86: Mr. President: If anyone has understood that the University Directory office was merely attempting to enforce, or impose, its own opinions as to what the alumni wanted, he is entirely mistaken. They have been cutting their coat according to their cloth. If the alumni want an expensive directory and will stand back of it and underwrite it, they can have anything they want. Now, can you commit yourselves to purchasing an expensive directory at a price which will pay for it? If so, I know that the University Directory office will be delighted to print it.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Mr. Mead suggested that the geographical would cost \$5.00 instead of \$2.50—if it had the geographical with it, I intended to say.

MR. PAUL VALENTINE BACON, '98: With regard to this book I would like to say a word as a publisher. I do not know in this particular case, but 50 per cent. of the expense of the average book is in the binding—between 45 and 50 per cent.—and the difference between binding a book one-inch thick and two-inches thick is very little. Mr. Jackson tells me this will be a paper-bound book. I was going to say it ought not to cost twice as much, but if paper bound, it makes less difference.

MR. PERCY H. BOOTH, '96: I have just been told that the Endowment Fund committee would be glad to pay the additional expense of the geographical list if it should be included.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: That is certainly very generous. (Question called for.)

A MEMBER: What is the question?

(Secretary Grossman read the resolution offered by Mr. Percy H. Booth, '96).

MR. GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH, '74: Does it not simply come down to this; that what is really wanted is to know whether the men here would prefer to pay \$5. for a book including the geographical list or \$2.50 for one without it? It seems to me that that is the point here.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "Aye", contrary "No."

(The motion was carried).

MR. JOHN J. ROWE, '07: The distribution of this Directory is the most important thing possible. I have been asked as to the use of it now. There must be 10 per cent. of the Harvard men who really use it all the time. Would it be possible for this body to nominate a committee whose duty is would be to stir up every Harvard Club and try to make them see that their men subscribe for the book and use it?

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: I am uncertain. I subscribe to the alphabetical from loyalty. I would rather pay \$5. for the geographical as something we could use. Most of us are the same way.

MR. JOHN J. ROWE, '07: If that \$5. cost will reduce the number of subscribers, is it not our duty to sell the \$5. book and explain to the people the reason for doing it, in order to get their five dollars' worth.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: I think they would be glad of that cooperation. Whether we could officially recommend that to the Harvard Clubs is a question.

We will now have the report of the Nominating Committee on new officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Mr. Perkins is Chairman of the Committee.

MR. ALBERT T. PERKINS, '87: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Association: The Chairman of this Committee has, as usual, got to tell you of the physical immortality of the members of the Nominating Committee. Of the 18 members of the Nominating Committee—and they are all of the members that there can be at present—one is in France; two are detained away from here on important business today, but one, I understand, will be here a little bit later; and the other 15 are all here. (Great applause).

Those 15 members of the Nominating Committee, I want to say before I present the nominations, will meet in Room 6, outside here, to have their picture taken as soon as the proceedings are over in connection with the nomination; so everyone of those 15 will please be there.

A MEMBER: Does any man die young, of the Associated Harvard Clubs?

MR. ALBERT T. PERKINS, '87: Never a man has died and there is no sign either of growing old or in any way weakening. (Laughter).

Mr. Chairman, the Nominating Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs makes the following nominations for the year 1919-20:

For President: G. C. Kimball, '00, of Pittsburgh.

For Secretary: E. M. Grossman, '96, of St. Louis.

For Treasurer: E. H. Letchworth, '02, of Buffalo.

For Vice-Presidents:

New England Division, H. M. Williams, '85, Boston.

Eastern Division, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, New York.

Central Division, Richard Jones, Jr., '90, Youngstown.

Western Division, A. C. Smith, '87, Omaha.

Southwestern Division, H. A. Leekley, '96, Muskogee, Okla.

Southern Division, Prather S. McDonald, L. S. '11, Memphis, Tenn.

Pacific Division, A. L. Mills, '81, Portland, Ore.

European Division, James Hazen Hyde, '98, Paris.

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: You have heard the report of the Nominating Committee. What is your action? A motion that the Secretary cast a ballot would be in order.

MR. JOHN A. STORER, '82: I move that the Secretary cast one ballot for the Nominating Committee's report.

(Motion seconded.)

PRESIDENT BURLINGHAM: It has been moved and seconded that the Secretary cast one ballot for the report of the Nominating Committee. All in favor signify by saying "Aye", contrary, "No."

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

MR. BURLINGHAM: I will ask Mr. George Markham and Mr. Benjamin Carpenter to escort Mr. Kimball, the new President, to the Chair. (Great applause).

(Messrs. Markham and Carpenter escorted President Kimball to the Chair, where the gavel was handed to him by ex-President Burlingham.)

MR. BURLINGHAM: Gentleman: This is the new President, Mr. Kimball, of the class of '00, of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania. (Great applause).

PRESIDENT KIMBALL: I can hardly tell you what is in my heart because this nomination was the greatest surprise of anything that has ever come to me. I do not feel adequate to meet the situation, but I will do the very best I can. That is all I can say. (Applause). If good intentions will help, I think I have the good intentions. I, however, realize that it would be impossible to accomplish anything in the way of a successful administration without the warm and hearty support of the Harvard men of this great organiza-

tion, and I sincerely hope I may have that during the coming year.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this great honor, which is one of the finest things which ever came into my life. (Prolonged applause).

PRESIDENT-ELECT G. C. KIMBALL, '00: Mr. Burlingham, if I am not mistaken, you have completed the business of the day, and, therefore, I understand that we will adjourn. The Secretary may have an announcement to make before we leave. Mr. Markham.

MR. GEORGE D. MARKHAM, '81: When we reach the end of our business, I would like to offer a resolution. I got off the train at the station this morning at 7.05, and to my surprise and delight I found a perfectly wide-awake, good natured Buffalo Harvard man down at the station with his car to take care of us; and as we drove down the street from the Buffalo Club, coming to the morning meeting, I was struck by the number of Harvard banners that were on view everywhere, enough to warm the hearts of any visitor to Buffalo, to see the manifest interest and preparation for this meeting. I do not think it would do right, Mr. President, if we did not close the record of this meeting with a resolution, which I beg to offer:

"The Associated Clubs recognize with great pleasure the generous provisions made for their care and entertainment by the Buffalo Harvard Club, and wish to record in the minutes of the meeting their appreciation of the hospitality extended."

(The motion was seconded amid applause.)

PRESIDENT KIMBALL: All those in favor of this motion will please express themselves by rising.

(The motion was unanimously carried by a rising vote.)

MR. HENRY M. WILLIAMS, '85: There is one thing more, and that is an expression of appreciation to the retiring President for the very great service which he has rendered to this Association and the Harvard cause during the per-

iod of his extended incumbency. Ordinarily it has been the privilege and the duty of the President to preside for a single year. Owing to the war it has been necessary to carry over, and Mr. Burlingham, during all this period when there has been no meeting, has carried on the work in a most satisfactory manner, and we come forward here in this new meeting today of the Club as strong as, or stronger than, we have ever been before, largely due to the efforts of Mr. Burlingham and Mr. Grossman; and I wish that this Club would, before it adjourns, spread on its record words of proper appreciation, to be drafted by Mr. Markham, in his happy manner, significant of the sentiments which I have just expressed.

(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT KIMBALL: Gentlemen, you have heard this very happy suggestion and motion of Mr. Williams. As one who has been more or less intimately acquainted with the activities of Mr. Burlingham for the last few years, I can testify to the great interest and to the large amount of time and energy that he has put into the activities and work of the Association during his rather extended period of office; and I am sure that you will all be glad to express yourselves in the way of appreciation to him and the other retiring officers for their service during the recent administration. All in favor of this motion will please say "Aye."

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

MR. FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91: Thank you, gentlemen, very much.

MR. GEORGE D. MARKHAM, '81: I would like to strike out the words to have me draft the resolution. I do not know in what way I have gained the ill-will of Mr. Williams. If he drafted the resolution, he would make mine look cheap.

PRESIDENT KIMBALL: I think we will ask Mr. Williams to prepare that resolution.

The notice of the Buffalo Club makes it quite clear as to the proceedings this evening, and, therefore, until the time for taking the cars, we will stand adjourned.

(The convention adjourned.)

Annual Dinner, Hotel Lafayette, Buffalo, Saturday, June 7, 1919.

EDWARD H. LETCHWORTH, '02, *Toastmaster.*

Flowers were presented by the University of Buffalo, Buffalo Cornell Club, Buffalo Yale Club, and Buffalo Princeton Club.

The poem on the card attached to the Princeton flowers read as follows:

Altho' Yale has always favored the violets, dark blue,
And the loyal sons of Harvard to the crimson rose are true,
We will own the lilies slender,
Nor honor shall they lack,
While the "Tiger" stands defender
Of the orange and the black.

A baton was presented to Mr. Elliott Pendleton, '82.

Mr. George D. Markham, '81, in making the presentation, referred in most complimentary terms to Mr. Pendleton's exceptional ability as a leader of singing and expressed the Association's appreciation of him in that capacity.

The Toastmaster announced that the large loving-cup from the Harvard Club of New York and the smaller one from the Harvard Club of Cincinnati had arrived and were being passed around the room.

The songs during the dinner were led by Mr. Elliott Pendleton, '82.

Before the speaking commenced, three cheers for Harvard and three cheers for Buffalo were given, led by Mr. Langdon P. Marvin, '98.

TOASTMASTER LETCHWORTH: Gentlemen: I have a letter here, which I wish to read to you, from one of our best beloved and oldest graduates, Henry L. Higginson, written to Mr. Burlingham. (Applause).

"Dear Mr. Burlingham: This year it is forbidden me to join with you in the serious and joyous meeting of Harvard men at Buffalo. It is idle to regret, for men grow old and must take their medicine and smile. There is but one comment to be made on the acts and behavior of the Harvard men during the last five years, but one word: 'Sacrifice.'

"Please read to the Harvard men this holy, lovely, noble poem of a great gentleman, now a Harvard man, no matter where he graduated, an LL.D. and an honor to our University, Sir Cecil Spring Rice. (Applause).

"The spirit which sent men to Europe, there to win for mankind, was joyous and steady. It is no sacrifice to fight for your mother or your motherland. Harvard men will always welcome the chance to serve our dear country at home and abroad, in war and in peace; and they are greatly needed in peace.

"With kindest greetings to you, one and all,

and real regret that I cannot join you in the flesh—in the spirit I am with you—I am,

"Yours truly,

"HENRY L. HIGGINSON."

And the poem which he enclosed is one which he read himself at the Memorial Day meeting in Cambridge, by Cecil Spring Rice, entitled "In Memoriam":

I vow to thee, my country,
All earthly things above;
Entire and whole and perfect,
The service of my love;
The love which asks no question,
The love that stands the test,
That lays upon the altar
The dearest and the best;
The love that never falters,
The love that pays the price,
The love that gave undaunted
The final sacrifice.

And there's another country
I have heard of long ago,
Most dear to them that love her,
Most great to them that know.
We may not count her armies,
We may not see her king;
Her fortress is a faithful heart,
Her pride is suffering;
And soul by soul, and silently,
Her shining bonds increase,
And her ways are ways of gentleness
And all her paths are peace.

(Applause).

I recognize Mr. Burlingham.

MR. FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91: I move Mr. President, that we send the following telegram to Major Higginson:

"Your letter and the poem received and read at our banquet, with deep and renewed appreciation of your fine courage and modest bearing after a career that has endeared you to all Harvard men, and especially in the memory of the Associated Harvard Clubs, whose last meeting was largely inspired by your presence. To you we send affectionate greetings and all good wishes for health and long-continued happiness.

"Signed,

"THE ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS."

TOASTMASTER LETCHWORTH: All in favor of this motion signify by saying "Aye."

(The motion was unanimously carried).

TOASTMASTER LETCHWORTH: The telegram will go tonight.

Here is a telegram from the Harvard Club of West Virginia, saying:
 "Greetings and best wishes. J. G. Bradley, President." (Applause).

Rise and drink a toast with me to the Harvard dead, the 338 men who laid down their lives in the great war, a silent toast. (A silent toast was drunk to the Harvard dead).

It is my privilege and pleasure, on behalf of the Harvard Club of Buffalo, to extend to you members of the Associated Harvard Clubs, in convention assembled, our most cordial welcome. Our hearts and our homes are yours. We regret that our homes have not been large enough to house each one of you during these two days, but our hearts are big enough to find room for every one of you for many years to come. (Applause).

We appreciate the honor that you have paid to our beautiful city. We have always been willing to admit its greatness, but now that the event has transpired, we are glad to have the stamp of Harvard approval added to round out its completeness. We are proud to take our position with New York and Pittsburgh, Chicago and San Francisco, and the other cities which have so been honored by you. To this height of municipal perfection we are glad, as the latest arrival, to welcome Washington next year; and it is our earnest hope that our Massachusetts friends may persevere so that before very long even Boston may win the stamp of this approval. (Applause).

There are two ways of going about things: one is to attempt the thing impulsively and at once, with daring and courage and determination; the other is to attempt it with equal courage and determination, and also with preparation. In the past few weeks we have had, for the first time in history, two efforts to bridge the broad Atlantic through the air. One succeeded and the other failed. Hawker, with a dash and a courage which was almost foolhardiness, has won the admiration of the civilized world. (Applause). He failed. After the days of waiting had passed and his wife and children were lifted out of the darkness of despair, the world acclaimed him; but they acclaimed him for an individual act of daring. (Applause). Only by chance could he have succeeded, and only by chance was disaster averted. The other attempt by Read, in the Navy-Curtiss 4, was just the opposite in its kind. He not only showed courage and determination with his crew, but there the effort was tackled by the United States Navy as a great problem, and the triumph, when it came, was not only a personal one for Read and his men, but also a triumph for the great organization and the preparation back of it in the United States Navy. (Applause).

Is not this typical of the attitude of the United States in this war after it was aroused? Courage plus determination spells victory. That fact was not widely realized in this country and several of the Harvard men of whom we are so proud were among the first, with their clarion voices, to awaken our land to the need of this preparedness. Among them was the head of the University himself. (Applause). And it was largely through his efforts that for the first time in America military training embodying the experience of the great war was instituted at Cambridge. (Applause). Throughout the trying period of the past four years he has been, not only in the University but in the nation, a magnificent leader, inspiring, directing and steadying. In heart and mind, in soul and courage, he represents the ideal Harvard man—President Lowell. (Prolonged applause).

President Lowell.

We have often been asked what effect this war will produce upon education? I could not help feeling, as we came, this afternoon, up that beautiful gorge of the Niagara River, with its magnificent scenery, showing the stupendous force of nature, that there was, perhaps, something significant about it for us. The water that runs there is typical, perhaps, of what has happened in this war: First, it rushes over a precipice into an abyss, destroying everything in its path, which typifies the war; then came a period of comparative calm, like that of the armistice; then the confusion of the whirlpool, which typifies in a certain way what is going on in Paris today, an attempt to work out a just and lasting peace among the nations—not an easy matter, and one in which mistakes will inevitably be made; and then there is the turmoil of the rapids below, suggesting the attempt to reconstruct the world after peace is made; and finally the waters flow out, calm, still and peaceful, into the great lake below. Yet it struck me that the water had learned nothing from its experiences: it would do exactly the same thing over again, under the same circumstances. Are we merely as water? Are we to continue as we were before? Are we to have no foresight? Are we to learn nothing from what we have been through? Or shall we be wiser hereafter than we have been in the past? Is all this life that has been sacrificed to be in vain? No! I would say as Major Higginson does—let us not talk of sacrifice for a great cause—but will it have been all done in vain? Shall we be no better for it? And where shall we look for something better if not to the body of our educated young men, if not to the flower of our youth that passes through our gates at Harvard and the other colleges of the United States?

We have lost many men whom we can never

forget,—men who were dear to many here in this room, whom we have seen grow up and go forth from our doors to take their places in the army. One of them, and to me one of the saddest, was the death of Lionel Harvard, the first of the name that ever came here—blown up by a shell on the retreat of the Fifth Army in Picardy; and many others who followed him, bright young lives, bright in hope and possibilities and everything that makes life worth living to them and to the world.

What great spirits the world has lost in the war we know not. We do not know whether at Verdun, in that tremendous defence of the French, a Pasteur, who would have saved from untold suffering mankind, may have perished; we do not know whether at Château Thierry or in the Argonne there may be lying one who would have been a future Benjamin Franklin or Abraham Lincoln; but we do know this: that much of the flower of the youth of the world has been cut off, and that among them are men who would have contributed greatly to this world's advance.

We know another thing. We know that grievous as its losses have been, this country has suffered less than England or France or Italy; and we know also that we are now one of the great powers of the world; and it is for us to take up the torch of advance. We have so far been taking most of our intellectual ideas from Europe; we have taken our literature and science and our art from there. It is for us to show that the centre of thought is no longer placed so largely upon the eastern side of the Atlantic. To those of us who live mainly today in the lives of the young men about us, the problem is to see whether we cannot do something to help the younger generation that is coming along, to make this world, in consequence of what has happened, a better world to live in. It is that which impresses us more than any other thought; it is that that makes us feel that nothing that can be done to raise the standard of moral or intellectual achievement is wasted. We desire to produce young men, who will provide an inspiration greater and greater as the years roll on; that, much as Harvard has done in the nearly 300 years of its life, in contributing to the life of this nation and to the life of mankind, her destiny shall be to do still more in the future; and this can come true only in case the young men take those most impressionable four years of their undergraduate career seriously.

There is no difficulty whatever in making men, who are studying their profession, take their work seriously. But there is something greater even than being great in one's profession. It is that of being a great citizen with the resourcefulness that comes from a thoroughly developed brain and heart.

One lesson learned in the war has been the true value of the young college men. When they went into the army, they proved themselves admirable material for officers. I remember an officer of the United States Army saying, not long ago, that before the war he had thought the American college the one institution in the country which was not doing its work thoroughly well; he felt that they had no direct aim, were not fitting their students for anything in particular. But he said he had learned in the war that there was a resourcefulness about the college-bred man that was not to be found in the purely technically trained man. It has been found, for instance, that a man who had been a sergeant in the army for twenty years of his life knew vastly more about his immediate duties than any young fellow could learn who went to an officers' training camp for three months and then perhaps was instructed for three months more on the other side, before he went into action; that the man who had had a merely technical training as a soldier in the ranks or as a non-commissioned officer, when sent forth charged with a particular duty, would do it well; but if anything occurred that was unusual, contrary to what he expected, he was not resourceful; whereas, the young man from the college, when faced with the impossibility of doing the thing that was ordered, would discover the next best thing to be done. I believe the thing that we can really teach in college is that quality of resourcefulness. Mr. Justice Holmes has said that the art of life consists of making correct guesses on insufficient information. (Laughter and applause). And I believe it is that quality of making correct guesses on insufficient information, in other words the capacity for imagination, which our colleges can implant in a student's mind.

We want them to take life more seriously than they ever did before, and therefore to take their college life more seriously. Mind you I am not one of those who think for a moment that taking things seriously means that you must never take them otherwise. I remember very well an anecdote which always interested me, about Judge Story. One of his law students is said to have come in and found him on the floor on all fours, with his children crawling over his back—he was playing "horse" with them. He straightened himself up and said to the student: "Young man, when you are as old as I am, you will know that if a man does not make himself a fool sometimes, he is apt to make a fool of himself all the time." (Applause and laughter.)

The joy and even the humor in life is not in the least affected by taking things seriously. We want our young men to take life more seriously in College and in all ways; we want them to take their studies more seriously and develop their minds to the utmost possible extent, and

also to develop their capacity for friendship and their sympathy with all kinds of men, to the utmost that it can possibly be developed. (Applause.)

I was told the other day by men who have a pretty good opportunity to gauge undergraduate feeling, men connected with the *Crimson*, that, as far as they could see, the students who have come back from the army, after the two or three weeks of getting themselves adapted again to the new life, were taking their college work more seriously than ever before. I confess I was glad to hear it, because that means that those men realize that they have great duties in life.

We do not know the problems that lie before us; we cannot foresee the whole future; but we know that the life of the world will require more thought, more penetration, more power of insight, more power of imagination, than the world has ever needed up to this time; and we know that the burden must be carried on hereafter by the young men who are now coming forward, and particularly by those who have served in the Army. They have an advantage that we never had; they have two advantages that we never had. In the first place, they have seen the seriousness of life in a way that it was not given to us, when we were young, to see it. We grew up after the Civil War, in the backwash which followed that great war, in the relaxation, the moral lassitude, that followed that enormous effort. We never felt as they have felt; we were never in a position to gain, as they will be able to do, the confidence of the community. They have had also another inestimable advantage; that is, that they have been able to mix with all kinds of men; they have been able to see men of all kinds in the same regiment or the same company or the same division; and they have learned to know all kinds of men and companies, to understand and sympathize with and comprehend one another in a way that will give to those among them who can forge ahead as the leaders, a power over this community which is greater than young men have been able to attain hitherto.

As to any particular changes in education, they are perhaps not of the greatest interest. What this war has really enabled us to do in the College is to increase our speed, and do rapidly things that we have been striving to do for many years. We have brought about some changes in the last two or three months which we have long been striving for: to make the curricula more systematic, more interesting, of more value to men; and we are also attempting, as you know, to mix our undergraduates better together and give them a broader sympathy with all the men that they meet in College; for, after all, there is no place for a man who will take advantage of his opportunities like Harvard College, because we draw from more classes in the com-

munity; we draw men of greater difference or origin, I believe, than any college in the United States. (Applause). We draw not only from all parts of the country, but we draw men of all kinds from all parts of the country; we draw men who have been nurtured for generations with an amplitude of means, we draw men who have forced their way up by their own exertions from most unpromising surroundings. These men we throw together, not knowing—as men do not know—which among them will be the leader in the end. The important thing is that they should acquire the broadest sympathy with those whom they meet, and should also get what I believe is the bottom of everything; that is, a sense of public responsibility. All education which is worth anything is at bottom self-education. You can help a man to get his education: he must be given assistance; but, nevertheless, ultimately all education that is worth having is self-education, and all discipline in life that is worth having is self-discipline. (Applause). Any discipline that is brought in from the outside, be it academic, be it military, or anything else, is an assistance; but, after all, value depends upon the amount of it that bears fruit in the form of self-discipline of the man himself. Above all is the sense—which has not been as great in our community in the past as it ought to have been, but which I think has been, within my observation, growing greatly in the last generation, and which we must help along—is the sense of personal responsibility for the welfare of the community and the country in which you dwell. (Great applause).

Now, I have often appealed to Harvard graduates to assist us, because we know well that we are only one agent in the process of developing character and that if the boy does not get at home from his father the feeling that he has a duty in life, that he has an obligation to his fellow-men, that his duty during the four years he is in college is to develop the capacities which nature has given him to the utmost, with the idea that he is to use them not merely for self-advancement, but also as a sacred trust, held for the benefit of the community-at-large—if he does not feel this, it is up-hill work to give it to him in college. And, if he does not feel it when he gets through college, if the men in this community do not feel it, then we are not great enough to be a democracy. I believe we are. (Great applause and cheering. the audience rising).

TOASTMASTER LETCHWORTH: Many things have happened since the Pittsburgh meeting, three years ago. Even such an august assemblage as the Associated Harvard Clubs was compelled to forego its formal meetings. The primary purpose of every Harvard man, in common with every man in the country who is a true American, has been directed solely toward winning

the war. The record made by the Harvard men when they went out to fight for civilization is one of which we are all proud. During this period, however, problems of alumni policy were continually arising, and although we had no formal meetings, it was necessary for the officers of the Association to continue to direct the activities of the Clubs. We see the difference in the atmosphere which prevails here now from that which prevailed at our previous meetings. It is not just the same. The battles which we talked about then, with bated breath, were the battles of the gridiron, the diamond and the river. As some wag has said: The strongest sentiment at Harvard in those days was race prejudice—against Yale. (Laughter).

Now our sons have been out and returned, fighting sterner battles for loftier ideals; and we see the difference in the atmosphere.

During the three years which have intervened, the officers, under the able leadership of their President—the President whom we elected to serve one year three years ago, and who has found thrust upon him the obligations of three years of service—have not been marking time, as it might appear to a casual observer; but have been sowing seed and preparing the ground for those sprouts which appeared above the surface so promisingly at the business sessions yesterday. And this is due primarily to the able guidance of the President of the Association during those times.

I take pleasure in introducing to you as our next speaker—isn't that ironical?—I take pleasure in giving way to our war president, Frederick W. Burlingham.

(Three cheers given for Mr. Burlingham, led by Mr. Langdon P. Marvin, '98.)

FREDERICK W. BURLINGHAM, '91: Mr. President, Honored Guests, and Men of Harvard: I am entirely sure that you will wish me, as your outgoing President, to express what is in my mind, namely, a very deep and grateful appreciation of the warm-hearted and charming hospitality of the Harvard Club of Buffalo. (Applause). We are closing our 21st meeting in the house of a new host, a perfect host, who has thrown wide the door and bidden us enter into all the treasures of an abundant good-will. It is one of the delightful features of these annual gatherings that the Club that thus extends a generous welcome is tasting for the first time the real reward of membership in The Associated Harvard Clubs, and thenceforth is sealed into the brotherhood for life. I am quite sure that the Harvard Club of Buffalo has come into her own by the power of successful accomplishment, and the degree "Hospites Summa cum Laude" is herewith bestowed.

We formed this Harvard League of Nations a

generation ago, with none of the secret diplomacy and heartburnings which accompany our present international situation. (Applause). This was markedly due to the fact that we were working, one and all, not for what we could get out of it, but for how much we could put into it, with a common impulse and a common end; the greatest possible service to the University. I had the great honor to be absorbed into the office of the General Secretariat on that occasion and began to enjoy the opportunities for service which have been freely offered by the Associated Harvard Clubs from that day to this.

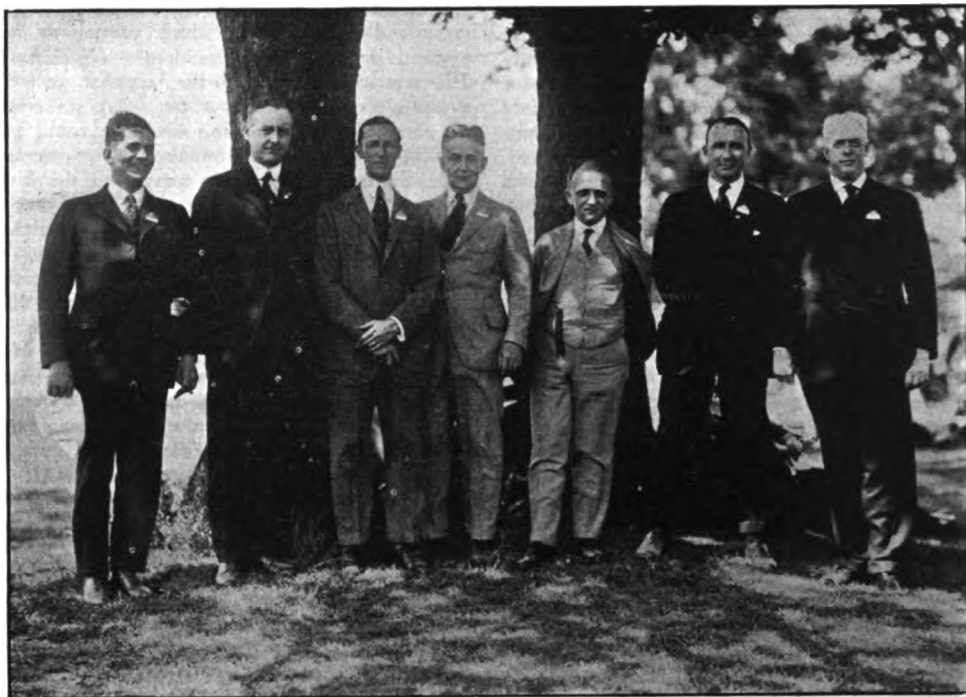
The war brought me, by chance, what no other President has had: the opportunity for continued service; and so for the last three years I have taken great pride in seeing Harvard Clubs disappear entirely into the national service; in seeing the University stripped of its students and filled by other students of war; in seeing Harvard men sifting into the service of our friends and allies; in seeing them man the hospitals, sailing the seas, leading and marching with the troops, mastering the air, and all with that fine Harvard and American tradition that he who fights at his country's call is, in the words of Major Higginson, making no sacrifice, but is entering upon a plain, normal course that may lead to wounds or death, but will admit of no answer at any time but "Final Victory." (Applause).

And with this Harvard phalanx abroad marched, in even step, the phalanx of those older brothers at home, who were denied by age, though not in spirit, the active duties of the field, and who went forth as faithfully and served as well as their envied younger brothers.

With these thousands serving the nation at the call of war, is it not evident that they have come back with eyes clearer to the great problems of the State in its relation to labor; of the vital quality of railroad transportation, with a close-up appreciation of the functions of their government, and will they not have mind and hand more ready to turn to the solution of those problems?

The demand of war was insistent for immediate personal service. The demands of peace are absolutely of vital consequence to our development as a democratic nation, but they are not demands which are obligatory and forced upon us by order of law. That Harvard men did not need the pressure of that splendid Selective Service Act to bring them to the army and to the navy is but another augury that their hearts will lead them now to help in the solution of these questions of peace, even though they have no other urge than that "still, small voice."

Even laymen's minds are turning now to education as one of the foremost bulwarks of lib-



Prather S. McDonald, Law '09-11, Memphis, Tenn., Vice-President, Southern Division; Edward H. Letchworth, '02, Buffalo, Treasurer; G. C. Kimball, '00, Pittsburgh, President; Richard Jones, Jr., '90, Youngstown, O., Vice-President, Central Division; E. M. Grossman, '96, St. Louis, Secretary; Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Vice-President, Eastern Division; Henry M. Williams, '85, Cambridge, Vice-President, New England Division.

Some Officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

erty, as a permanent safeguard for humanity, as the fundamental base of democracy. We see the value of teachers to train our children and our youth. As a people we appreciate the social value of those teachers to the community and to the state. Late in the day we appreciate that value the more; in fact, it is forced upon our notice by the knowledge that many of our teachers are leaving now their profession to enter the more remunerative fields of business life. New York State is passing bills now appropriating an additional \$5,000,000 for her public school system, and universities are increasing their entire scale of remuneration to their teachers. Harvard will be able, with the aid of the Endowment Fund work, to do the same. (Applause).

If we may judge our American school system by the work of those splendid Americans who fought our battles in Europe and on the seas, we could ask no finer fruitage; but what of the tens of thousands in this country who never have been Americanized or educated and who remain a constant menace to our national life?

It is rather interesting to reflect that our own school system was copied from the system of Germany in its general grading; that students of all lands flocked to the schools of Germany. So that it is unsafe to argue that a system of education as such must necessarily promote civilization. Their system was so poisoned at its source that it corrupted the minds of 70,000,000 of people until they worshipped the idol of their own unrighteousness: "Might". Americans must, in the future—and will, I know—devote more of their time to protecting those institutions which safeguard the life of America. It has always been a great gratification to Harvard men to appreciate that in any work they did to advance the interests of the University they were strengthening the nation in helping one of her most useful institutions.

I am very glad to pause at this point to solve the anxieties of John Jay Chapman, of the class of '84, father of that gallant boy who traced his name across the skies of France, who, in a recent article on Harvard educational processes, lamented the fact that in all the State of Massachusetts there was left but one educated gentle-

man. From the depths of his sorrow we feel very sure that he believed that the situation in the State of New York was equally desperate. His justification for his belief lay in the fact that there was only one man left in that State who knew his Horace. While this situation wrings our hearts, the answer is not that the College has ceased to turn out such really educated men, but the fact that such men have followed the advice of a lineal ancestor of the author, Horace Greeley, and gone West. (Laughter). Had Mr. Chapman attended the meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs he would have known that our distinguished orator and ex-President from Chicago, Mitchell Demosthenes Follansbee, uses nothing but Horace in his polished after-dinner addresses, and is now planning to place in the libraries of the Twentieth Century handsomely bound copies for the sweet converse of himself, his friends and members of the clubs while on the wing. Should we not note that the limitations of the Hudson River are dangerous for a pure and accurate cosmopolitanism? (Laughter and applause).

There was one important tendency in our American life before the war, which it will be interesting for us to consider for a moment, inasmuch as it bears directly on our present problems: we were becoming victims to the habit of specialization in our daily life and really allowing our powers of participation in vital things to atrophy. We were coming to think that we could start a social movement; hire a good man to run it and then go back about our business and allow him to pull along alone. We were coming to think that we could, once in four years at least, cast a more or less wise vote for President of the United States, with misgivings about our Congressmen, our Governors, our members of the State Legislature and municipal officers; then forgetting all about it until the next time and expecting the resultant government to be adequate. We were thinking that we could hire a minister to fill the pulpit of a nice stone church and have him supply, all by himself, enough religion to justify the church as a success in the community; that we could hire a man and place him at a lathe, where he would turn out 300 bolts an hour, and expect him to go on turning out bolts all his life, content with no other aspirations and no troubling thoughts in his own mind about the system. We were coming to think that we could place the children in a school, as soon as we could, and expect them then to be turned out by the school as valuable American citizens, without further trouble on our own part.

To this tendency the war came as a refreshing negation. Was it enough that, as a nation, we had an army and a navy that we had established to do our fighting for us? Was it an excuse

that we had good businesses and could not devote our time to other matters? Not at all. The nation spoke. The state as a whole was in danger, and instead of letting George do it, we all got into the game and did it ourselves. (Applause).

This has been the greatest tonic for democracy that has been brewed in our day, and nobody has a patent on it; and it is just exactly as good for times of peace as it is for times of war. (Applause). We know, if we have got sand enough to admit it, that we shall never have good government anywhere so long as we leave it to the interested professionals to play. If, once in four years, we try to sit in the game, the professional merely adds our shirt to the other trophies of apparel which he has peeled off our backs in times past. And when he gets down to the hide, I wonder if we will let him have that as patiently and as sweetly as we have parted with everything else? A hard game to beat! You know it. But so were Château Thierry and the Argonne hard games; but did we quit on that account?

We know that we will never have a good church so long as we leave all the religion and the religious education to the minister; that we will never understand the problems of labor until we study the labor viewpoint; that we will never have a completely good system of education until we study its many-sided problems: protect it from its enemies; get a proper measure of its very high values; get into it ourselves, even though we be laymen, and convince ourselves that, in the realms of education should be placed the men with the greatest teaching faculty, of the biggest vision and of the finest administrative capacity, and for these men there should be adequate reward, so that they be not turned in other directions. (Applause).

So that our watchword in these times might well be "Participation in Democracy." It can be applied to every movement that is worth while in America. (Applause). And we must rest content that in some cases there will be small return; but we also know that, from the development of that movement, will come the new leaders who must be trained to steer the course of the ship along the new courses of the new day.

I rejoice very greatly, after 20 years of life in the Associated Harvard Clubs, to feel that whatever our success has been, it has resulted from following these principles of participation. We have regularly followed a committee plan, which has brought forth new leaders. There is no president—there never has been a president—there is no secretary—and there never will be a secretary—indispensable to the life of the Associated Harvard Clubs. We have trained so many leaders that we may easily fill even the harder de-

mands—the great demands—for men to lead the new movement before us today.

In turning over the office to you, Mr. Kimball, I can wish you no greater happiness than that you should receive the same devoted support from all officers and committeemen that has been so generously given me, and no finer opportunity than to work on these vital problems in the light of these new days, with men of Harvard at your side, without equal for mind and heart, for courage and loyalty. (Prolonged applause).

TOASTMASTER LETCHWORTH: The power to share ideas has probably contributed more to enrich human life than any other single thing. This is a kind of exchange in which both sides grow richer—neither loses anything—and, after it is over, each man possesses both the ideas and experiences which he had before and those which have been given him by his friend. The sharing of thoughts and feelings, experiences and ideas tends to strengthen our loyalty, to deepen our sympathies and to cement together our friendships. That is why these meetings mean so much to those who take part in them, as we ourselves have discovered during these two days, and are discovering tonight with even greater force.

At such a time as this and on such an occasion, the crowning experience and the richest ideals must certainly come from those who have been engaged in the active service of their country. (Applause). They alone have the right and authority to speak of the opportunities, the sufferings, the glory and the satisfactions—I will not say “the sacrifices”—of the war.

When I was given the task of obtaining the speakers for this evening, I innocently thought that it would be very simple to have someone speak, representing our alumni, in the Navy and the Army; and, after a trip to New York and one to Washington and considerable correspondence, I secured the agreement of Franklin Roosevelt, '04, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Arthur Woods, '92, Assistant to the Secretary of War, to be here this evening and deliver these messages. But, as we lawyers say, that was “subject to acts of God and of the public enemy and to causes beyond their control.” I don't know which one of these it was, in either case, but a few days ago I received a sad letter from Franklin Roosevelt, in which he said: “Give my love to all the fellows, and tell them that I wish I could, but I can't.” The night before last, after this program had gone to press, there came a telegram from Arthur Woods, saying that words could not express his regret and his disappointment at not being able to come here tonight.

But my good fate has been with me. It is

not always the deliberate effort which is the most successful; the spontaneous and unexpected one may often convey more freshness and vigor. Tonight we have, to speak for the Harvard men in the Army, one who was in France among the very first as a Colonel of Engineers, engaged in railroad construction work—and I think I may safely say that the narrow-gauged tracks that he built over the trenches and into the German lines were the only “narrow-gauged” things about him—(applause)—and we can forgive him those.

I take pleasure in introducing Colonel A. T. Perkins, '87, of St. Louis. (Great applause and cheering, the audience rising and joining in a “Three-Times-Three Cheer,” given for Colonel Perkins, led by Langdon P. Marvin, '98).

COLONEL ALBERT T. PERKINS, '87: Fellows of the Associated Harvard Clubs: I believe there are about 90 clubs in this Association from all over the world, and I dare say that last year one could easily have found 90 districts in France alone in which one could have got up a good-sized Harvard Club, if every member or possible member of that club had not been engaged, day and night and seven days out of the week, in the special purpose to which he was then devoted. (Applause).

In speaking for the United States Army, tonight, I speak for an army in every branch of which there were Harvard men liberally distributed—I say in every branch and every part. I will give you only one instance of that.

When my own regiment arrived at its first camp on the British front, south of Arras, I happened to find in one of our kitchens a Harvard man, an A.B., one who had gone to the Graduate School of Business Administration; but he was in that kitchen because he had tried to get into that regiment on account of its being one of the very first to go across the sea. (Applause). When we did arrange to give that young man certain work which we thought he was more fitted to do, the supply officer of that regiment, an old-time regular, made a great fuss about it because this young man was doing his work in the kitchen so well. (Laughter).

One of the first things that I am asked everywhere I go is as to how our men got along with the British and French. I have had experience in handling men, both on the British front and on the French front, and I want to say that the relations of our men, the men in the regiments that were working under me, were most cordial, with the British and the French. (Applause). When we first went to the British front our men began to be on very friendly terms with the British, and I know from hearing our men talk that they soon got a great

and warm admiration for the British "Tommies". Now, I find that there is a good deal of talk and much in the newspapers, perhaps, about friction and ill-feeling that occurred in places where our organizations have worked with foreign armies. But my observation of that has been—and it has been an observation going pretty well over the front—that those criticisms or those reports come from the acts of a few bad actors and from a few people who had not really become true Americans. That situation, I think, exists with both of the other armies.

I want to talk to you a few minutes now in behalf of the American Expeditionary Force and its organization, and talk to you a few minutes in behalf of our new Army.

I think, when we started in the war, you could have probably counted on the fingers of one hand the number of officers in our Army who had any large experience in great affairs. We hear a great deal of criticism at the present time of all parts of the Army, probably, as well as of all of the auxiliary organizations. Those criticisms are largely due to looking at details, not looking at the organizations as a whole, and the accomplishments that they brought about as a whole. (Applause). While I am not going to speak of those, I want to apply that statement most emphatically to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. and the Salvation Army, as well as to our combat Army. (Applause).

Now, I only want to speak a minute, in a little more detail, about this situation of criticism—and perhaps I might go practically to the top to do it; and that is, a little about our General Staff and what that has done. The General Staff was composed mostly of brilliant young West Point officers; and, as far as I can tell—and I am pretty sure that I am right—I don't think one of the officers composing the five sections of the General Staff had ever had occasion to command more than one regiment of men before beginning these tremendous operations; and, with one exception, out of the five heads of the divisions of the staff, I know that not one of them had ever had any broad administrative experience or any opportunity to get it—and that one man, as it happened, was a West Pointer who had resigned later and had gone into a large business undertaking, had come back into the Army at the beginning of the war, and had been placed on the General Staff.

Now, is it at all remarkable, with that situation, that there should have been a great many things go wrong, perhaps? I have been just as much disposed, and I expect to continue, to criticize certain parts of the organization as developed by our Staff, but I think its organization as a whole has been a remarkable exploit.

As it worked out, one could see it growing almost every day from the beginning to the end of the war, and at the time of the armistice I must say that it was working pretty smoothly; and during the coming year, if operations had gone on, the results from it, I believe, would have been very good.

Now, those men in that Staff developed gradually up to the positions they were expected to develop to. They were handling the affairs of 2,000,000 men, and they were men who, when they went over in the summer of 1917, as I say, never in their lives had handled a body of more than 1,500 men. That is why I want to speak just a minute about our new Army.

I was one of the disciples and one of the ardent missionaries, I must say, produced by General Wood (applause and cheers) and I was heart and soul, long before we went into the war, in favor of a policy of universal military training. (Applause). I would hate to get into a war again—but I would again, in a minute, under the same circumstances, and I have come back hating the actual part of it as much as anybody can—but I am more thoroughly in favor than ever of a universal military training of our young men. (Applause).

Now, I want to say, in connection with that, that here we have had an Army altogether of over 4,000,000 men, over 2,000,000 in France. We are going to have an Army now, perhaps, of 300,000 men or so, maybe, with a fair body of officers. That little Army is going to be scattered in various parts of the country, and perhaps of the world; but what are we going to do to train our officers for the future? We don't know that we are never going to have another war—of course we all hope we won't. My old friend, Colonel Fordyce, always used to say, "We will hope for the best, but should always be prepared for the worst."

Now, with a universal system of military training, that is one way in which we are going to be able to train our officers. We are to have our training carried out in such a way, at least during a few weeks in the summer time, so that these men that we must depend upon to do our work when emergencies come—because we can't gather them in a hurry from civil life for the higher commands—we should carry out this training in a way so that our higher officers, during every summer, could at least have a few weeks' command and a general carrying out of the care of at least a division of 40,000 men. They can't get the right kind of experience unless they can have the command and the responsibility for the care of, at the very least, that number of men.

So I want to ask your coöperation and the coöperation of all university men, to join in an attempt to get rid of the fatal thing that has

happened after every previous war that we have had. Every time, we have forgotten the lessons of that, we have let the organization that has been built up by the experience of the time and by the hard work of the Staff go to pieces. For heaven's sake, let us not let the organization that has been built up go to pieces this time.

We sang "The Marseillaise" early in the evening, in honor of the French people, who sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" in English. I would like to tell you a little story of one of my officers, Colonel Robertson. It was a very rare thing when I ever came to his headquarters, night or day, that I did not find him hard at work. But one Sunday noon I dropped into his camp, which just temporarily was near one of the villages nearest the front, where there were still many inhabitants; and I found him at his quarters, with all the rest of his officers cleaned out of the little mess-hall that he had, and he was surrounded by eight small French girls, the oldest of whom was seven years old, and he was giving them an American Sunday dinner. (Applause).

The night of the armistice I went to a little dinner at Chaumont. It gave particular enjoyment in some ways. I had stayed strictly on the water wagon from the time I entered active service until the night of the armistice—(laughter)—but the first toast that this group of American officers drank that night was to the greatest of leaders, perhaps the greatest the world has ever seen, Marshal Foch—(applause)—and the second toast was to the French General Staff, which was probably the most smoothly working organization in Europe. (Applause). I think I have never heard an American officer—and we were all disposed to criticize things just as much as we pleased—but I never heard, during my nearly two years in France, an American officer speak otherwise than enthusiastically of the smooth-working and efficiency of the French General Staff that had been trained by Marshal Foch. (Applause). Our relations with them were so cordial that I cannot help asking that we sing "The Marseillaise" in their honor.

(The audience rose and sang "The Marseillaise", led by the orchestra and the Harvard Chorus).

TOASTMASTER LETCHWORTH: Plots and counter-plots! Intrigue and sedition have always been of great interest and sometimes of surpassing national importance. You will probably recall the famous gunpowder plot in England. It illustrated in one way a rather half-hearted method of dealing with such conditions. The Lord Chamberlain, you will remember, was sent to see if he could find some gunpowder, which

was supposed to be stored under the Parliament buildings, and that astute official came back and reported: "I found 25 barrels of gunpowder stored there. I removed 10 and I hope the other 15 will do no harm." (Laughter). That is typical of the attitude of a great many people in this country at the outbreak of the war toward German intrigue. But fortunately for our safety that view did not prevail among those charged with running down this intrigue and punishing this sedition. There was one of our Harvard men so brilliant and effective that, notwithstanding the fact that he was a Republican, he was retained as a special assistant to the Attorney-General. No half-way measures went with him, and I know that he could, if he would, make our spinal columns chill up and down with dark tales of mystery in which he has had a part. But I understand that Secretary McAdoo and his associates are now negotiating for an exclusive contract for the scenarios that he will write in the next five years, based upon these experiences; and, therefore, it may be that he will be somewhat hesitant about giving us tonight some of the best potential plots. However, I am sure of this: That the example of the Lord Chamberlain of half-hearted dealing with a treacherous menace finds no reflection in the conduct of his successor, our John Lord O'Brian. (Applause).

(Cheers given for Harvard and for Hon. John Lord O'Brian, led by Mr. Langdon P. Marvin, '98).

JOHN LORD O'BRIAN, '96: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Harvard Men: The hour is very late and we have had a very long day, and I assure you that I have no intention of telling you ghost stories to delay you in getting away from this hall tonight; but may I not say at the outset, on returning to Buffalo after an absence of two years, that I wish to express publicly the feeling of pride that I have in my fellow Harvard men of Buffalo (applause) and especially the men in the play? While the war was on they worked at war, and when the war was over turned to sport and put on a play full of healthy, clean humor and rollicking good fun, up to the high standards of the Almys and Olmsted and the late Carleton Sprague, who set the standards for Buffalo in days gone by. (Applause).

I feel much abashed to speak of the war in the presence of this audience, with so many of you men who had the privilege of engaging in active service; and I should have a feeling of chagrin if I attempted to discuss the war with any degree of length or seriousness in the presence of Colonel Perkins, after that excellent speech of his. And I do not know how much I ought to say about the war on American soil, having been connected not at all with the

military service, but with the great army of silent men who carried on the warfare against the Hun on this continent. Still, in view of the introduction given by our Toastmaster, perhaps you may be interested to know something of one branch of war-work done by Harvard men, which is unknown to most of you.

The Department of Justice has a curious place in the public mind. They think of it as a dry-as-dust establishment equipped with lawyers who are busy enforcing laws that the average man knows nothing about. Yet in a time of crisis, such as the great war, that department comes closer than any other branch of the government to the average man; for in such times the life, liberty and property of the individual citizen all pass automatically under the protection of the Department of Justice.

The fact that a Harvard man was selected by the Attorney-General to take entire charge of matters in his department relating to the war on the civil side was an accident; the fact that most of that Harvard man's assistants were likewise Harvard men was perhaps not entirely an accident. (Laughter and applause).

President Eliot used to teach—and it was a favorite theme of his when I was an undergraduate—that to a Harvard man liberty meant self-control, and that to a Harvard man American democracy meant restraint self-imposed—a self-disciplined exercise of popular sovereignty. The Harvard men who, as aides of the Attorney-General, dealt with the whole subject of the regulation of free speech in this country; the whole subject of preserving national order; the whole task of enforcing law to suppress German intrigue, were chosen chiefly because they were men who had learned and believed in that lesson of President Eliot's. They believed that American fair play, temperateness and sanity could be maintained in war-time and that the country could be kept on an even keel despite hysteria and excitement. (Applause).

You must recall the very general conditions of dread and apprehension which existed in 1917; how every rumor was inspired and how many wild, hysterical ideas were being justified under the name of patriotism. At the outbreak of the war there was scarcely a community in this country that did not demand the internment of at least one German spy. The passions of the people were aroused, and in that tense atmosphere we entered upon our work.

I wonder if you realize that, beginning with the work of Charles Warren, of the class of '89, nearly all of the new war-laws relating to the civil law were drawn by Harvard men, and that, by strange accident, the supervision of the enforcement of all of the war-laws on the civil side, as distinguished from the military, was in the hands of Harvard men throughout the war.

They were the ones who invented, with that resourcefulness that President Lowell spoke of, the plans for registering all the Germans; they were the ones who devised and put through the system of waterfront protection for the safety of the Army and naval bases on this continent; they were the ones who saw to it that the liquor and vice zones were patrolled; and their chief was the official of the American Government, who, by grace of the Attorney-General, had the sole power of the internment of the Germans in his hands. Those men, in the past two years, reviewed over 7,000 cases of possible internments, deciding with an unreviewable authority, without any appeal to the courts, what was just and what was not just. Their chief was also, by virtue of his position, legal adviser of the Bureau of Investigation, and, therefore, the legal and friendly adviser of the largest division of that Secret Service.

The work of these men on the silent side of the war will never be much heard of, and their names will receive no notice in the history of the times. Yet with the Attorney-General they shared the grave responsibility of seeking to uphold old and right standards of civil liberty and to control rightly the exercise of free speech in times of sedition and danger. But I would like you to know, now that the job is done, that the law administration was all done under and with the approval of Mr. Gregory by a small handful of Harvard men who had sharply defined ideas of liberty and who never forgot President Eliot's teachings. (Applause).

I would like nothing better, as a lawyer, than to talk to you as lawyers of the distinctive contribution which the Department of Justice made to American law and, in some measure, to international law; but those are topics that are not for an audience of this character. No country was ever patrolled as this country was during the war; no country was ever protected as this country was. No other nation came through the war with so little internal disorder as this nation; no other nation came through the war with so little destruction of property, and no other nation came through the war with so little interference with the normal life of the people and the liberty of the average citizen—and of the average alien also. (Applause). Just think of this, for example: Out of a population of 110,000,000 in the United States less than 500 were prosecuted and convicted under the Espionage Act for counselling disturbance to law and order—less than five in a 1,000,000 in the greatest war in history! We refused to follow the policy of Great Britain and France of indiscriminately interning all alien enemies in this country. Out of an alien enemy population of between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 it was found necessary to order the internment of only 2,500

dangerous alien enemies. When the war was over, the Department of Justice, in order to make doubly sure against possible instances of injustice, immediately set about studying all the war convictions. All of those cases not on appeal were reviewed and all the recommendations that were made to the President by the Attorney-General for shortening the sentences to a peace-time basis were made by two Harvard men, one of whom was Alfred Bettman, '94, of Cincinnati, who personally reviewed every record and, putting aside legalism as well as passion, sought to do what was fair. We carried on this war with justice at home, despite all the clamor and despite all the well-intended but ridiculous criticism of a large part of the press. This group of law officers was charged with the duty of seeing clearly, of encouraging the public confidence and, at the same time, suppressing all dangerous intrigue. They had to look forward all the time, not to immediate military exigencies, but beyond to the new America that was to come after the war. They had to be in a position where they could justify to their consciousness every act taken by the law officers of this government, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, no matter what subordinate did that act. And the ideal for which they strove every day, while performing their duties, the ideal they strove to attain was that in the late-afternoon light of after-thought, in days long after the war, men might look back upon a country unstained by dishonor, in which justice had been done, and in which the old American standards of fair play had been, every day and every hour, upheld by the national government. (Applause).

For 125 years this country lived without ever having been obliged to test by a ruling of the Supreme Court the questions involved in the right of free speech; and when those questions were presented for the first time, last winter, in the so-called "sedition cases"—a series of five cases argued some weeks apart—it was a curious coincidence that the briefs were written by Harvard men, the cases were argued by Harvard men, and Justice Holmes wrote the opinion in the most conspicuous case, putting an end to strange doctrines of free speech and defining anew the old American idea of self-restrained liberty and individual responsibility. (Applause). It would be a foolish and fatuous thing for me to stand here and, with sophomoric boastfulness, say that nobody could have done that work but Harvard men. Many other men could have done it just as well, and perhaps better; but under the circumstances I feel sure you will excuse the pride I take in the fact that it happened to be all done, and successfully done, by this small group of Harvard men.

Now the war is over. Now that great invisible army of over 300,000 men has all melted

away and been demobilized, and, please God, will never be called into existence again. The whole Secret Service system, except the original official government service, has been demobilized, dismantled and done away with, without leaving a trace of scandal, and the country has resumed its normal course of life. Yet it is difficult for a man who has lived for two years in an atmosphere of reading Secret Service reports by the hundreds—for they averaged 1,500 a day in the Intelligence Division of the Department of Justice alone—it is difficult for him not to form impressions and conclusions for the future. And having lived in that atmosphere and having gone through so many experiences strange to a civilian lawyer I have formed some very definite ideas for the future and I am wondering how, in the non-heroic days to come, Harvard men and other so-called educated men are going to stand up.

There is no danger to this country from this so-called Russian Bolshevism; there is no great danger, apart from the menace to particular individuals, from the operation of a small group of terrorists, because they will surely be rooted out and they have no large following. There is no great menace to this country except the old dangers—more serious now in a time of new ideas—the old danger of indifference; the old danger of mistaking self-interest for patriotism; the old danger of self-complacency now that the job is done; the old danger of lapsing back into provincialism.

I wonder if among us the Harvard spirit is going to continue. I wonder if we are going to be able to see clearly and to hold to the standards of justice now when everybody is talking glibly about democracy and a lot of people are talking vaguely about reconstruction—whatever that may be. I wonder how many of us are going to hold patiently to the old, clear vision of what is the right thing to do in times of peace and in days of common, every-day economic disorder. How many Harvard men are going to stand up for a clearer vision of what is right in times of economic strife and have patience enough to analyze the causes of conflict of opinion on the every-day issues of social conflict? John Morley said, in his "Recollections", speaking of a book that we all know and love, that it illustrated "how ill Truth sifts itself; to many it comes indirectly; to many it comes obscurely, and to many it never comes at all."

How many people in these days, with the new America upon us—and it is a very real America if the confidential government reports mean anything—how many people stop to measure the power of the prejudices in every community, that have been all this time out of reach of educational influences?

They sang in the play the other night a song declaring that whenever danger came again the Harvard spirit would rise. I hope that every Harvard man will realize in the future just what his duty is: To think clearly, as it has been in the past; and to think temperately; to be sane; and—as President Lowell said so hopefully—to live seriously.

I talked with a Harvard man today and we were conversing about the buildings of Harvard and the need for an endowment fund. "I don't know about buildings," he said; "I was graduated 25 years ago and I have never been back, because I made up my mind that I would not go back until I had achieved something worth while, and I do not think I have done it yet." There spoke the Harvard of our dreams! Harvard is not the Harvard that the New Englanders see so often in Cambridge. As I have remarked on a previous occasion, the rest of us rarely see the buildings and never think of Harvard as a place of brick and stone. What moved my friend today was the same old "invisible Harvard" that James talked of, and it seems to me that the invisible Harvard is, after all, largely an attitude of temperateness, toleration and fair play, and the recognition at all times of the power and the sanctity and the immutability of the standards of justice. We remembered this during the stress of the war. Shall we bear it equally in mind in the undramatic days to come? (Prolonged applause).

TOASTMASTER LETCHWORTH: After those inspiring words I think you will agree with me in what I said a few moments ago as to the value of being able to share in such ideas and ideals as have been presented to us tonight.

Before we call upon the new President of the Associated Harvard Clubs I think it is only right that I should state to you that all of the work, all of the planning and the preparation, the solving of difficulties and the making of arrangements for these meetings, has been carried on by a general committee of the Harvard Club of Buffalo. I wish I might name every one of the men who have been responsible for the work of that committee, but that of course is impossible. I do wish, though, to put myself somewhat right before you, and not stand here as the only representative of the Harvard Club of Buffalo in this matter—because I am merely a figurehead. In January, before I was elected, this committee had been already formed. I, therefore, wish to place myself right with you and put before you, as representing the committee, and call upon as representing the committee, Shepard Kimberly, '90, the General Chairman, who is primarily responsible for whatever success has been given to these two days' arrangements.

(Great applause, the audience rising and, led by Langdon P. Marvin, giving three cheers for Kimberly).

MR. SHEPARD KIMBERLY, '90: Gentlemen: I know of no particular reason why I should be called upon, except that I consider this a tribute to the men on the committee, and particularly the men who took part in the play, who have made whatever success this meeting has been. The Harvard Club of Buffalo is proud to have had you here as its guests. I believe it has been a good thing for our community. I think you have seen, from the display of red on the streets and the offers of automobiles we have had and the general spirit of the community to do everything it could for this meeting, that it has been a good thing. I hope that you will all come again. (Great applause).

TOASTMASTER LETCHWORTH: You may have noticed that at the meeting yesterday three things were done in a curious order of succession. The significance of them did not dawn upon me until afterwards, when I thought them over. And I am still not quite sure what they mean.

In the first place, the meeting amended the Constitution so as to provide that hereafter all checks drawn by the Treasurer must be countersigned by the President. (Laughter). The meeting, in the second place, further amended the Constitution so as to provide that hereafter every Treasurer must give a bond for the faithful performance of his duty. Then, in the third place, they elected me Treasurer. (Laughter). Now, whether the first two acts were considered a necessary prelude to the third act, or whether the first two acts were simply a logical development of their experience with the outgoing Treasurer (laughter) I don't know. Possibly it would conduce more to harmony in the new administration if we did not press that query too far. (Laughter).

We do want now, as the end of our formal program, to hear from our incoming President. And, if there is any one lesson that we people in America have learned during the war, it is the lesson that we can accomplish almost anything within reason if we all work together—in the Red Cross, in the Y. M. C. A., in the united war work, in the Army, in the Navy—this has been, I believe, the greatest lesson of the war and the one most hopeful for the future progress and the safeguarding of our interests through the times that are coming. Through this principle, if we stand true to it and do not desert our duty, we can realize here those ideals of social and civil justice which have been so eloquently presented to us this evening.

As a part of this same spirit, I know that I am safe in pledging the coöperation, or coördi-

nation—whatever you wish to call it—the whole-hearted working together of every one of us here, to make the new administration of Mr. Kimball a success. Mr. Kimball.

(Great applause and three cheers for Kimball were given, led by Langdon P. Marvin).

MR. G. COOK KIMBALL, '00: Mr. President and Fellow Members of the Associated Harvard Clubs: Mr. Letchworth has made the speech that I dreamed I wanted to make, so that I feel there is very little left for me to say.

However, I have attended so many of these meetings in the years gone by that I know it is one of the prerogatives of the incoming President—as well as your good fortune tonight—that his speech is expected to be a very short one.

All I want to say is that in the coming administration I can see problems on the horizon that Fred. Burlingham has been storing up for three years. I see many difficulties ahead, and I don't really know how I could ever hope to

get away with them except for the whole-hearted support that you men have indicated to me, from time to time, since the election took place yesterday afternoon. It has made it quite clear in my mind that we are all thinking of the one thing that we want to accomplish, and that each one of you is willing and apparently very anxious to help make this coming year a little bit better, if possible, than the years that have gone in the past. We realize, too, that it is a high standard that our illustrious ex-Presidents have established.

The thought that I would like you to have, as we say, "Good Night", is (singing, the audience joining in):

"We'll all come back, yes, we will come back; There's a whole world waiting for you."

(Three "Harvard's" and three time three for "Buffalo" were given, led by Langdon P. Marvin. They were repeated for "Harvard." The members dispersed after singing "Fair Harvard", all standing).

MEN WHO REGISTERED AT THE MEETING.

1855

William W. Richards, 177 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1860.

Dennis Duggan, Mount Clemens, Mich.

1862.

James Green, 702 State Mutual Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

1866.

James Emerson Carpenter, 324 West 103d St., New York City.

1867.

C. H. Wight, 164 Forest Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.

1869.

Augustus E. Willson, 608 Louisville Trust Co., Louisville, Ky.

1873.

Oliver H. Everett, 53 Pearl St., Worcester, Mass.
Frank E. Gavin, 1012 Hume Mansur, Indianapolis, Ind.

Lucien Howe, 522 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
A. G. Richardson, Williamsville, N. Y.

1874.

Thomas Cary, 184 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
H. A. Chisholm, 9107 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
Thomas R. Paxton, Princeton, Ind.
Frederick O. Vaille, 1401 Franklin St., Denver, Col.

George Wigglesworth, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

1876.

John B. Olmsted, 183 Bryant St., Buffalo, N. Y.

1877.

A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.

Thomas H. Sloane, Sandusky, O.

John Fleming White, 6 Parker Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

1879.

Francis Almy, 427 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Arthur S. Brooks, 16 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter Cary, 184 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
William M. Conant, 456 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

Prescott Keyes, Concord, Mass.

Stewart Shillito, The John Shillito Co., Cincinnati, O.

1880.

Frederick Almy, 427 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

A. K. Muzzey, 26 Irving Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
George Hibbard, 414 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Richard M. Saltonstall, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

1881.

George D. Markham, 4961 Pershing Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

John F. Melcher, 43 Cedar St., New York City.
DeLancey Rochester, 54 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mars E. Wagar, 510 Park Bldg., Cleveland, O.

1882.

Alfred M. Allen, Cincinnati, O.

John Ponce Jones, 195 Claremont Ave., New York City.

Ellicott H. Pendleton, 519 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

John M. Storer, 10 State St., Boston, Mass.

1883.

George Cary, 460 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 George B. Dewson, 84 State St., Boston, Mass.
 Percival J. Eaton, 715 North Highland Ave.,
 Pittsburgh, Pa.

George Nichols, Nichols School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1884.

Rome G. Brown, 1000 Mutual Life Bldg., Min-
 neapolis, Minn.

Charles B. Davis, Lexington, Mass.

Charles Theodore Greve, 530 Maxwell Ave.,
 Cincinnati, O.

Wallace I. Keep, Lockport, N. Y.

James H. McIntosh, 125 Riverside Drive, New
 York City.

Lawrence E. Sexton, 34 Pine St., New York
 City.

1885.

Charles M. Harrington, 1124 Prudential Bldg.,
 Buffalo, N. Y.

Henry M. Williams, Cambridge, Mass.

1886.

William C. Boyden, 134 So. La Salle St., Chicago,
 Ill.

Seward Cary, 44 East 81st St., New York City.

Robert G. Cook, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Odin Roberts, 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Fred. C. Welch, 263 Fairmount St., Lowell, Mass.

1887.

Albert T. Perkins, St. Louis Union Trust Co., St.
 Louis, Mo.

Arthur C. Smith, 1303 Park Ave., Omaha, Neb.

1888.

Benjamin Carpenter, 430 N. Wells St., Chicago,
 Ill.

Henry L. Gilbert, 64 Miami Ave., Columbus, O.

Edward B. Harvey, 155 Park St., Buffalo, N. Y.

George B. Leighton, 111 Broadway, New York
 City.

V. Mott Pierce, 204 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo,
 N. Y.

1889.

Edward Jellinek, 76 Hodge Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

James T. Malone, 2086 Fifth Ave., New York
 City.

John D. Merrill, 12 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge,
 Mass.

1890.

Isaac Adler, 25 Buckingham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Clinton T. Brainard, 610 W. 110 St., New York
 City.

R. H. Coatsworth, 44 Granger Place, Buffalo, N.
 Y.

Richard Jones, Jr., 664 Wick Ave., Youngstown,
 O.

Shepard Kimberly, 51 Irving Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Rufus L. MacDuffie, 61 Broadway, New York
 City.

Dwight P. Robinson, 49 E. 52d St., New York
 City.

Sampson H. Schwarz, 40 E. 83d St., New York
 City.

Thomas W. Slocum, 11 Thomas St., New York
 City.

1891.

William H. Allen, Mansfield, Mass.

Frank Cole Balliett, 65 Vernon St., Hartford,
 Conn.

Border Bowman, Springfield, O.

Frederick W. Burlingham, Winnetka, Chicago, Ill.

Benjamin A. Gould, 10 St. Patrick St., Toronto,
 Ont.

W. G. Meadows, 200 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

Lewis Kennedy Morse, 20 Charles River Enbank-
 ment, Boston, Mass.

Minot Simons, 1864 Crawford Rd., Cleveland, O.

M. O. Wilcox, Gasport, N. Y.

1892.

Lawrence Barr, 226 Bellefield Ave., Pittsburgh,
 Pa.

Louis E. Desbecker, Morgan Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Alexis I. DuPont, Wilmington, Del.

Mitchell D. Follansbee, 65 Bellevue Place, Chi-
 cago, Ill.

Horace B. Frost, 31 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Gratwick, 800 W. Ferry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

William Hibbard, Winnetka, Ill.

T. Clifton Jenkins, Terminal Way, Pittsburgh,
 Pa.

Alvin A. Morris, 1608 Commonwealth Bldg., Pitts-
 burgh, Pa.

Frederick H. Williams, 830 Auburn Ave., Buffalo,
 N. Y.

Stephen Moore Wirts, 84 Hague Ave., Detroit,
 Mich.

Kay Wood, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

1893.

Edward Conway Cullinan, 27 West 44th St., New
 York City.

Morrill Dunn, 102 Bellevue Place, Chicago, Ill.

Philip B. Goetz, North Evans, N. Y.

J. Osgood Nichols, Short Hills, N. J.

Frank S. Sidway, 39 Oakland Place, Buffalo, N.Y.

Herbert H. White, Boston Harvard Club, Boston,
 Mass.

James, A. Wilder, 163 East 39th St., New York
 City.

1894.

Clifford Nichols, 518 Erie Co. Bank Bldg., Buf-
 falo, N. Y.

Harry W. Owen, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

G. F. Rouillard, Topsham, Me.

Otto Starek, 940 Leader-News Bldg., Cleveland,
 O.

Maxwell S. Wheeler, 42 Saybrook Place, Buffalo,
 N. Y.

1895.

Edward Max Adams, School No. 18, Hamburg,
 N. Y.

Henry Adsit Bull, 1171 Delaware Ave., Buffalo,
 N. Y.

Sumner R. Cooper, Morristown, N. J.
 Thornton K. Lothrop, 27 Commonwealth Ave.,
 Boston, Mass.

Philip Nichols, 234 Park Ave., Newton, Mass.
 Stephen W. Phillips, 34 Chestnut St., Salem,
 Mass.

Ralph Curtis Ringwell, Mt. Vernon, O.
 J. Sternfeld, Montgomery, Ala.

1896.

Percy N. Booth, 906 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louis-
 ville, Ky.

William L. S. Brayton, 425 Cherry St., Fall River,
 Mass.

Harry Lamprey Brown, 9 Wood St., Concord,
 Mass.

E. M. Grossman, 804 Rialto Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 Harry D. Kirkover, Eggertsville, N. Y.

Walter R. Lord, 499 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Francis Mason, 120 Liberty St., New York City.

George W. Matthews, Shawmut Bank Bldg., Bos-
 ton, Mass.

John Lord O'Brien, 604 Iroquois Bldg., Buffalo,
 N. Y.

William Ainsworth Parker, Baltimore & Ohio
 Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

John C. Ward, 173 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

1897.

F. B. Cooley, N. Y. Car Wheel Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Tylor Field, Grandin Rd., Cincinnati, O.

Irving L. Fisk, 78 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Edwin B. Forbes, 929 Dand Whiting Bldg., De-
 troit, Mich.

Clarence N. Goodwin, 1230 Tribune Bldg., Chi-
 cago, Ill.

F. C. Gratwick, 22 Cleveland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 N. P. Hallowell, Milton, Mass.

Evan Hollister, 780 W. Ferry St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Edward E. Jenkins, Academy Ave., Sewickley,
 Pa.

David E. Mitchell, 1002 Columbia Bank Bldg.,
 Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. S. Perry, 1307 Illuminating Bldg., Cleveland,
 O.

James Duncan Phillips, Topsfield, Mass.

William H. Schweppe, 493 St. Paul St., Detroit,
 Mich.

Edgar H. Wells, 27 West 44th St., New York
 City.

Lombard Williams, Dedham, Mass.

1898.

Paul Valentine Bacon, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Robert M. Barker, 610 W. Genesee St., Syracuse,
 N. Y.

Charles Jackson, 19 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
 Spencer Kellogg, Jr., 128 Lincoln Parkway, Buf-
 falo, N. Y.

Langdon P. Marvin, 52 Wall St., New York City.
 Frank C. Percival, Catskill, N. Y.

Philip Brett Sawyer, 132 Highland Ave., Buffalo,
 N. Y.

F. A. Vaughan, 1908 East 70th St., Cleveland, O.
 Eugene Warner, 524 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N.
 Y.

Charles H. Williams, Williamsville, N. Y.
 1899.

Henry H. Fish, 283 Mass. Ave., Lexington, Mass.
 H. C. Laverack, 28 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Edward B. Lee, 4208 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Ralph Rumery, Short Hills, N. J.

Charles N. Talbot, Jr., Long Beach, L. I.

Philip M. Tucker, 24 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

1900.

Charles Bock, 21 Clarendon Place., Buffalo, N. Y.
 William P. Everts, 57 Equitable Bldg., Boston,
 Mass.

C. Brooks Hersey, 456 Potomac Ave., Buffalo,
 N. Y.

Campbell Humphrey, 21 Poplar Planes Rd., Tor-
 onto, Ont.

G. Cook Kimball, 1222 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh,
 Pa.

Walter G. Mortland, 601 Fitzsimmons Bldg., Pitts-
 burgh, Pa.

J. A. Rockwell, Warren, Pa.

Cranston S. Thayer, 203 Bryant St., Buffalo, N.
 Y.

Charles H. Tilton, 276 State St., Boston, Mass.

Ralph H. Watson, Nunhall, Pa.

1901.

Horace F. Baker, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. A. Chant, 201 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Richard Dexter, 605 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, O.

H. C. Force, 1212 Hoge Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

William H. Laverack, 385 Linwood Ave., Buffalo,
 N. Y.

Charles K. Robinson, 579 Union Arcade Bldg.,
 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Richard S. Russell, 50 State St., Boston, Mass.

James Sheldon, 46 West 9th Street, New York
 City.

1902.

Edward E. Franchot, 335 Buffalo Ave., Niagara
 Falls, N. Y.

Walter D. Head, 873 West Ferry St., Buffalo, N.
 Y.

Edward H. Letchworth, 106 Windsor Ave., Buf-
 falo, N. Y.

R. G. Ogilly, U. S. Debarcation Hos. No. 5, New
 York City.

Archer O'Reilly, 6369 Pershing Ave., St. Louis,
 Mo.

1903.

W. G. Russell Allen, 1501 Beacon St., Brookline,
 Mass.

Stanley N. Bullivant, Sault St. Marie, Mich.

A. G. Eldred, Warren, Pa.

Thomas A. Graydon, Clifton, Cincinnati, O.

Richards Inglis, Cleveland, O.

Frank R. Jewett, 769 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N.
 Y.

Howard Kellogg, 80 Rumsey Rd., Buffalo, N. Y.
Porter H. Norton, 195 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

C. M. Olmsted, 95 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Raymond E. Streit, 66 Broadway, New York City.
M. G. Torossian, 40 Pilgrim Ave., Hyde Park, Mich.

H. L. Warner, 2544 Wellington Rd., Cleveland, O.
Helms B. Wells, Wawatoso, Mich.

John P. Williams, 189 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A. D. Wilt, Jr., 75 Conant Ave., Detroit, Mich.
1904.

Oliver Goldsmith, 34 Russell Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Joseph R. Hamlen, Little Rock, Ark.

Parmely W. Herrick, 720 Cuyahoga Bldg., Cleveland, O.

G. S. Holden, Plain Dealer Bldg., Cleveland, O.
William C. Keough, University Club, Cleveland, O.

Thomas N. Metcalf, Brewster, Mass.

Walter D. Smith, Albany, N. Y.

S. B. Trainer, 10 St. Patrick St., Toronto, Ont.

Arthur Tyng, 546 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Clarence S. Walker, 410 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

1905.

Charles F. Blair, 125 Woodbridge Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ralph K. Bollard, 20 Nassau St., New York City.

Chester C. Bolton, 606 Hickox Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Russell W. Bryant, 591 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sidney Curtis, 60 Goden St., Belmont, Mass.

Walter E. Egan, 234 E. Park Ave., Highland Park, Ill.

C. M. Hartwell, 52 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich.

John F. Henderson, 209 Fayette St., Johnstown, Pa.

Leo H. Leary, 20 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.

John R. Lewis, 6426 Monitor St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frank D. McEnteer, 314 Despard St., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Cecil Martin, 11 Oak Ave., River Forest, Ill.

Albert W. Rice, 41 Elm St., Worcester, Mass.

James M. Rothwell, 107 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

Harvey R. Snyder, 609 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O.

James O. Stack, 50 West 32d St., New York City.

Henry Stephens, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

A. P. L. Turner, 426 Walnut Rd., Ben Avon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sidney J. Watts, 1258 Frick Bldg. Annex., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pearson Wells, 500 Burns Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Reginald T. Wheeler, 61 Hodge Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

1906.

Lauren Carroll, 129 East 69th St., New York City.

George H. Field, 142 Bryant St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lester F. Gilbert, 724 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Thomas Gray, Gray Lumber Co., Cleveland, O.

Eugene D. Hofeller, 532 Marine Trust Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

James H. Mason, 180 Richmond Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Guy C. Myers, Ashland, O.

H. A. Taylor, Logan Road, Youngstown, O.

Robert Wheelwright, 27 West 44th St., New York City.

1907.

Willard C. Brinton, 17 West 44th St., New York City.

Harry Benjamin Clifford, 551 Trumbull St., Detroit, Mich.

Julien W. Maxson, Westerly, R. I.

Roland Lord O'Brian, 43 Cleveland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

John Reynolds, 64 West 52d St., New York City.

John J. Rowe, First National Bank, Cincinnati, O.

Daniel W. Streeter, 770 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Gilbert T. Sugden, 74 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

1908.

H. E. Aulsbrook, Detroit, Mich.

Arthur G. Deane, 6630 Kinsman Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

John A. Hadden, 3813 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

Herbert F. Miller, Jr., 1697 Hertel Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Welles V. Moot, 9 Gates Circle, Buffalo, N. Y.

Harold S. Olmsted, 185 Bryant St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dayton O. Slater, 490 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Rush R. Sloane, 135 Park St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Robert J. Summers, 1867 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mackey Wells, 572 Stowell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

1909.

Harold C. Bodman, 23 East Division St., Chicago, Ill.

Walworth K. Bradbury, 175 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

E. J. Kovanda, 629 Soc. for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Lawrence K. Lunt, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Charles W. Pooley, 87 Lancaster Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ellsworth Storrs, Lockport, N. Y.

Frans A. Thomasan, 373 Linden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

W. H. Thompson, 30 E. Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.

1910.

Leonard R. Bissell, 519 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Francis W. Davis, 109 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

John Elder, 22 East 50th St., New York City.
 Harold A. Jewett, 128 Middlesex St., Lowell, Mass.
 Preston Large, Jr., 506 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 George L. Mathewson, 70 Lancaster Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Eustace Reynolds, 83 Lancaster Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 John R. Robinson, 256 North St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Robert S. Stevens, Attica, N. Y.

1911.

Harry S. Bailey, 355 Crescent Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 J. W. DeCumbe, 530 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O.
 Edward B. Greene, Jr., 230 North St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Horton H. Heath, 841 Auburn Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Prather McDowell, Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.
 T. H. McKittrick, Jr., 4949 Pershing Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 Seward A. Moot, 358 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Albert D. Neal, University Club, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Gaynor O'Gorman, 205 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.
 Stephen A. Reed, 151 Plymouth Rd., Welland, Ont.
 John Shillito, 250 East Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.
 Frederick C. Stevens, 704 Marine Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Clifton Taylor, 65 Le Moyne Ave., Washington, Pa.
 Philip J. Wickser, 1149 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

1912.

Frederick L. Allen, 132 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
 William J. Askin, Jr., 437 South Rebecca St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Irving C. Bolton, 10701 East Boulevard, Cleveland, O.
 Newell C. Bolton, 10701 East Boulevard, Cleveland, O.
 Lloyd Booth, 1350 Fifth Ave., Youngstown, O.
 Edwin C. Brown, 1000 Met. Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Robert F. Duncan, Crestwood, N. Y.
 Fritz Fernow, 1141 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 W. H. Heywood, 1641 Vohrey Rd., Youngstown, O.
 James C. M. Manaway, Clarksburg, W. Va.
 George B. Murphy, 234 E. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
 John Simpkins, Hamilton, Mass.
 Eben Carlton Sprague, 1081 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Richard B. Wigglesworth, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

1913.

William H. Baldwin, Washington, Conn.
 Charles Henry Brent, 67 Irving Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
 John M. Bullard, 428 County St., New Bedford, Mass.
 John M. A. Dougherty, 10 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass.
 S. M. Felton, 58 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass.
 B. H. Handy, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Henry B. Harrington, 595 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Hale G. Knight, 37 East Willis Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 S. H. Olmsted, 183 Bryant St., Buffalo, N. Y.

1914.

James H. Lowell, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
 John H. MacLeod, Jr., Otis & Co., Cuyahoga Bldg., Cleveland, O.
 Thomas P. Martin, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.
 Ernest V. Moncrieff, 242 Summer St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 George F. Plimpton, 548 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Quinton Reynolds, 122 Wildwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
 Leonard M. Wright, 25 Linnaean St., Cambridge, Mass.

1915.

T. Jefferson Coolidge, Magnolia, Mass.
 Adrian Ettinger, 10838 Deering Ave., Cleveland, O.
 John S. Fleek, Newark, O.
 Ralph M. Harrington, 595 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Malcolm Logan, 560 Broadway, So. Boston, Mass.
 Howard F. Moncrieff, 242 Summer St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 J. H. Potter, Jr., 177 Dearborn St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Dexter P. Rumsey, 21 Saybrook Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Howard Munro Wertheimer, 13341 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

1916.

John L. Kimberly, 93 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Sidney B. Pfeifer, 814 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 John S. N. Sprague, 65 Oakland Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
 John L. Williams, 100 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

1917.

Adrian Block, 57 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 James F. Foster, Jr., 29 Colonial Circle, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Robert P. Rodger, Havre De Grace, Md.
 Harold A. Sleeper, University Club, Detroit.
 Stuart C. Welch, 198 North St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE CONSTITUENT CLUBS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

HARVARD CLUB OF AKRON, O.

President: George Oenslager, '94, Akron.
Secretary-Treasurer: J. L. Handy, '14, 513 Second National Bank Bldg., Akron.

HARVARD CLUB OF ALABAMA.

President: Julius Sternfeld, '95, 1110 Bell Bldg., Montgomery.
Vice-Presidents: Henry U. Sims, '97, 7 Steiner Bldg., Birmingham; Frederick C. Bromberg, '58, Mobile; Charles H. Barnwell, '93, Tuscaloosa.

Secretary-Treasurer: Leroy Jacobs, '12, Birmingham.

HARVARD CLUB OF ANNAPOLIS, MD.

President: Sidney Gunn, '04, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.
Secretary-Treasurer: G. R. Clements, '13, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

HARVARD CLUB OF ARIZONA.

President: Rev. J. R. Jenkins, '91, Phoenix.
Secretary: Dr. John Dennett, Jr., '94, Phoenix.

HARVARD CLUB OF ARKANSAS.

President: Joseph R. Hamlen, '04, Little Rock.
Vice-President: Dwight L. Savage, '13, Carlisle.
Secretary: Alfred G. Kahn, '07, Little Rock.
Treasurer: Edgar H. McCulloch, '13, 915 South Trust Bldg., Little Rock.

HARVARD CLUB OF ATLANTA, GA.

President: H. M. Atkinson, '84, Title Guarantee & Trust Bldg., Atlanta.
Secretary-Treasurer: Madison Richardson, '13, 924 Healey Bldg., Atlanta.

HARVARD CLUB OF THE BERKSHIRES.

President: Walter Prichard Eaton, '00, Sheffield, Mass.
Vice-President: Dr. Austin F. Riggs, '98, Stockbridge, Mass.
Secretary-Treasurer: C. G. Persons, '03, Pittsfield, Mass.

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON, MASS.

President: Odin Roberts, '86, 95 Milk St., Boston.
Vice-President: Robert F. Herrick, '90, 84 State St., Boston.
Treasurer: Edward Wigglesworth, '08, 324 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Secretary: Francis A. Harding, '08, 5 Brimmer St., Boston.

HARVARD CLUB OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

President: Edward H. Letchworth, '02, Marine Trust Co., Buffalo.
Vice-President: Davis T. Dunbar, '04, 63 Arlington Place, Buffalo.
Secretary: George F. Plimpton, '14, 52 East Swan St., Buffalo.

Treasurer: John L. Kimberly, '16, 400 Main St., Buffalo.

HARVARD CLUB OF CENTRAL OHIO.

President: Border Bowman, '91, Gatwald Bldg., Springfield.
Vice-President: Eugene A. Reed, '92, 33 N. 3d St., Columbus.
Secretary: A. D. Estabrook, '04, 243 North Front St., Columbus.
Treasurer: Charles F. Kelley, '07, Ohio State University, Columbus.

HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO, ILL.

President: Kay Wood, '92, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
Vice-Presidents: Bertrand Walker, '90, La Salle St. Station, Chicago; Louis C. Brosseau, '07, 67 Board of Trade, Chicago; Joseph Husband, '08, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago.
Secretary-Treasurer: F. Goddard Cheney, '06, 523 The Rookery, Chicago.

HARVARD CLUB OF CINCINNATI, O.

President: John J. Rowe, '07, 1st National Bank, Cincinnati.
Vice-President: Charles J. Livingood, '88, Mercantile Library Bldg., Cincinnati.
Secretary-Treasurer: Smith Hickenlooper, '04, Court House, Cincinnati.

HARVARD CLUB OF CLEVELAND, O.

President: Richard Dexter, '01, 605 Rose Bldg., Cleveland.
Vice-President: Ernest Angell, '11, 800 News Bldg., Cleveland.
Treasurer: John H. MacLeod, Jr., '14, 215 Cuyahoga Bldg., Cleveland.
Secretary: Charles P. Lindall, '16, 1400 Leader News Bldg., Cleveland.

HARVARD CLUB OF COLUMBIA, MO.

President: Prof. Frederick M. Tisdell, '00, 1316 Wilson Ave., Columbia.
Vice-President: John S. Ankeney, Conley Ave., Columbia.
Secretary: J. W. Rankin, '92, 311 Thilly Ave., Columbia.

HARVARD CLUB OF CONNECTICUT.

President: G. G. MacCurdy, '93, New Haven.
Vice-Presidents: G. S. Bryan, '90, Bridgeport; C. W. Jaynes, '01, 201 Oxford St., Hartford; David Gibbs, '98, Meriden.
Secretary-Treasurer: N. H. Batchelder, '01, Loomis Institute, Windsor.

HARVARD CLUB OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

President: G. Marston Leonard, '03, 5 Elm St., Springfield, Mass.
1st Vice President: Frederick M. Jones, '96, Springfield, Mass.
2d Vice-President: John L. Hyde, '92, Westfield, Mass.

Secretary: Leicester Warren, '00, 83 St. James Ave., Springfield, Mass.

HARVARD CLUB OF DALLAS, TEX.

President: Charles F. Crowley, '11, 208 4th St., E. Cambridge, Mass.
 Vice-President: George V. Peak, Jr., '08, 4409 Worth St., Dallas.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Lawrence F. Carlton, '04, 420 Interurban Bldg., Dallas.

HARVARD CLUB OF DAYTON, O.

President: Ralph H. Grant, '01, Domestic Eng. Co., Dayton.
 Vice-President: C. H. Simms, '87, 107 East First St., Dayton.
 Treasurer: John H. Baker, '11, Y. M. C. A., Dayton.
 Secretary: E. J. B. Gorman, '11, First & Perry Sts., Dayton.

HARVARD CLUB OF DELAWARE.

President: Judge Victor B. Woolley, '92, Federal Bldg., Wilmington.
 1st Vice-President: Leroy Harvey, '94, 907 N. Broome St., Wilmington.
 2d Vice-President: Charles Copeland, '89, duPont Bldg., Wilmington.
 Treasurer: Alexis I. duPont, '92, duPont Bldg., Wilmington.
 Secretary: Charles B. Palmer, '97, 310 Equitable Bldg., Wilmington.

HARVARD CLUB OF EASTERN ILLINOIS.

President: Kendric G. Babcock, '95, University of Illinois, Urbana.
 Vice-President: Kenneth MacKenzie, '91, University of Illinois, Urbana.
 Secretary-Treasurer: H. N. Hillebrand, '10, 806 W. California Ave., Urbana.

HARVARD CLUB OF EASTERN NEW YORK.

President: Frederick Townsend, '93, 25 N. Pearl St., Albany.
 1st Vice-President: Rev. A. W. Clark, '02, Schenectady.
 2d Vice-President: A. H. Millard, '92, 4 Alder Ave., Troy.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Gardner B. Perry, '03, 60 State St., Albany.

HARVARD CLUB OF FALL RIVER, MASS.

President: R. N. Durfee, '89, 19 Highland Ave., Fall River.
 Vice-President: W. L. S. Brayton, '96, 425 Cherry St., Fall River.
 Secretary: Charles D. Davol, '06, 74 Bedford St., Fall River.
 Treasurer: Charles J. Hurley, '02, Fall River.

HARVARD CLUB OF FLORIDA.

President: A. H. Lally, Jacksonville.

HARVARD CLUB OF HAVERHILL, MASS.

Secretary-Treasurer: M. A. Taylor, '89, 7 Arlington Place, Haverhill.

HARVARD CLUB OF HAWAII.

President: W. F. Dillingham, '02, Stagenwald Bldg., Honolulu.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Arthur Restarick, '15, Honolulu.

HARVARD CLUB OF HINGHAM, MASS.

HARVARD CLUB OF IDAHO.

President: E. F. Fitzhugh, '91, Idaho City.
 Vice-President: C. P. McCarthy, '02, Boise.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Lyon Cobb, '04, Boise.

HARVARD CLUB OF INDIANA.

President: Hugh McK. Landon, '92, 904 Hume Mansur Bldg, Indianapolis.
 Vice-President: Dr. Ernest DeW. Wales, '96, 1236 N. Pa. St., Indianapolis.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Montgomery S. Lewis, '11, 218 Fletcher-American Bank Bldg, Indianapolis.

HARVARD CLUB OF IOWA.

President: Arthur Lyon, '03, 1120 Broad St., Grinnell.
 Secretary: Harold Beyer, '02, 1414 Broad St., Grinnell.

HARVARD CLUB OF JAPAN.

President: Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, '78, 30 Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.
 Vice-Presidents: Prof. U. Hattori, 1825 Shimoshibuya, Shibuyamachi, Tokyo; Prof. James Lee Kauffman, '11, 6 Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Taskashi Komatsu, '12, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Tokyo.

HARVARD CLUB OF KANSAS.

President: F. N. Morrill, '97, Hiawatha.
 Secretary-Treasurer: F. W. Bolman, '95, Bolman Lbr. Co., 611 Cherokee St., Leavenworth.

HARVARD CLUB OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

President: L. Newton Wylder, '07, 508 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City.
 Vice-President: Robert B. Fizzell, '13, Kansas City.
 Secretary: Benjamin M. Powers, '11, 1104 Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City.
 Treasurer: Alfred Toll, '11, Kansas City.

HARVARD CLUB OF KEENE, N. H.

President: John J. Colony, '85, 104 West St., Keene.
 Vice-Presidents: Henry S. Mackintosh, '60, Swanzey; George D. Markham, '01, Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Nahum Leonard, '05, 36 Appian Way, Keene.

HARVARD CLUB OF KENTUCKY.

President: Augustus E. Willson, '69, Louisville Trust Bldg., Louisville.
 1st Vice-President: Fred M. Sackett, '93, Speed Bldg., Louisville.
 2d Vice-President: Robert N. Miller, '06, 803 Columbia Bldg., Louisville.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Percy N. Booth, '96, 906 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville.

HARVARD CLUB OF LAWRENCE, MASS.

Vice-President: Dr. J. J. Bartley, '01, 334 Hav-
 erhill St., Lawrence.
 Treasurer: H. C. Chubb, '02, 149 Berkeley St.,
 Lawrence.
 Secretary: Arthur Sweeney, '10, Central Bldg.,
 Lawrence.

HARVARD CLUB OF LONDON, ENG.

President: J. H. Seaverns, '81, 25 Grosvenor Rd.,
 Westminster, S. W.
 Secretary: R. Grant, Jr., '06, 80 Lombard St.,
 London, E. C.

HARVARD CLUB OF LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

President: Meredith Langstaff, '07, 19 Seventh
 St., Brooklyn.
 Vice-Presidents: Wm. W. Richards, '55, 171
 Steuben St., Brooklyn; Judge H. L. Nash,
 '93, 521 E. 21st St., Brooklyn.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Warren J. Kibby, '98, 109
 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.

HARVARD CLUB OF LOUISIANA.

President: Edward C. Palmer, '87, 433 Camp
 St., New Orleans.
 1st Vice-President: Morton A. Aldrich, '95, Tul-
 ane University, New Orleans.
 2d Vice-President: Dr. I. I. Lemann, '96, Mai-
 son Blanche Bldg., New Orleans.
 Secretary-Treasurer: R. B. Montgomery, '90,
 422 Whitney Central Bank Bldg., New Or-
 leans.

HARVARD CLUB OF LOWELL, MASS.

President: Larkin T. Trull, '79, 103 Central St.,
 Lowell.
 Vice-President: Walter H. Howe, '86, 366 An-
 dover St., Lowell.
 Secretary: Fred C. Weld, '86, 65 Merrimack
 St., Lowell.
 Treasurer: James F. Preston, '83, 403 Andover
 St., Lowell.

HARVARD CLUB OF LYNN, MASS.

President: Dr. Chauncy C. Sheldon, '70, No.
 Common St., Lynn.
 Vice-Presidents: Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, '71,
 Nahant; Prof. Elihu Thomson, '09, Swamp-
 cott.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Luther Atwood, '83, 8 Sag-
 amore St., Lynn.

HARVARD CLUB OF MADISON, WIS.

President: R. E. N. Dodge, '89, University of
 Wisconsin, Madison.
 Secretary-Treasurer: J. M. O'Neill, '13, 145 Iota
 St., Madison.

HARVARD CLUB OF MAINE.

President: T. L. Talbot, '76, 57 Exchange St.,
 Portland.
 Vice-Presidents: C. D. Booth, '96, 14 Mellen
 St., Portland; H. D. Corning, '90, Bangor.
 Secretary: Jas. C. Hamlen, Jr., '09, Portland.
 Treasurer: A. E. Nickerson, '94, Fidelity Bldg.,
 Portland.

HARVARD CLUB OF MARYLAND.

President: Wm. Ainsworth Parker, '97, B. & O.
 Bldg., Baltimore.
 Treasurer: G. Huntington Williams, '15, 803
 Cathedral St., Baltimore.
 Secretary: J. Wm. Middendorf, '16, Stevenson.

HARVARD CLUB OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

President: David Fentress, '99, 1300 Memphis
 Trust Bldg., Memphis.
 Vice-President: S. S. Dent, '01, 1243 Neptune
 St., Memphis.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Prather S. McDonald, L.
 '11, Exchange Bldg., Memphis.

HARVARD CLUB OF MICHIGAN.

President: S. M. Wirts, '92, 84 Hague Ave., De-
 troit.
 Vice-President: Pearson Wells, '05, Ironwood.
 Secretary-Treasurer: C. M. Hartwell, '05, 1331
 Dime Savings Bank Bldg., Detroit.

HARVARD CLUB OF MILWAUKEE.

President: George Manierre, '00, Colby & Ab-
 bott Bldg., Milwaukee.
 Vice-President: R. P. Ferry, '04, Milwaukee.
 Secretary-Treasurer: C. F. Isley, '15, Care of
 Marshall & Isley Bank, Milwaukee.

HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA.

President: Edward Perkins Davis, '99, North-
 Western Trust Co., St. Paul.
 Vice-President: Edward S. Thurston, '98, Uni-
 versity of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Harry G. Clemans, '06,
 Care Golden Rule, St. Paul.

HARVARD CLUB OF MISSISSIPPI.

President: Major R. N. Millsaps, '58, Jackson.
 Vice-President: Nicholas Feld, '04, Care of H.
 P. Feld Cotton Co., Vicksburg.
 Secretary-Treasurer: T. H. Thomas, '12, Wig-
 gins.

HARVARD CLUB OF MONTANA.

President: Washington Jay McCormick, '06,
 Missoula.
 Vice-President: Bradford Hale Ellis, '01, Hel-
 ena.

Secretary-Treasurer: B. H. Ellis, '01, Care of
C. F. Ellis & Co., Helena.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEBRASKA.

President: Ezra Millard, '98, Omaha National
Bank Bldg., Omaha.
Vice-President: C. S. Elgutter, '87, 845 Omaha
National Bank Bldg., Omaha.
Secretary: Alan McDonald, '12, 911 Omaha Na-
tional Bank Bldg., Omaha.
Treasurer: H. W. Yates, Jr., '01, Nebraska Na-
tional Bank, Omaha.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEVADA.

President: Whitman Symmes, '95, Virginia City.
Secretary-Treasurer: Peter Frandson, '98, Uni-
versity of Nevada, Reno.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

President: Dr. John T. Bullard, '84, 428 County
St., New Bedford.
Vice-President: E. D. Stetson, '82, Masonic Bldg.,
New Bedford.
Secretary: J. E. N. Shaw, '98, Masonic Bldg.,
New Bedford.
Treasurer: J. H. Clifford, '01, 127 Hawthorne
St., New Bedford.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

President: Philip C. Ware, '09, Newburyport.
Vice-President: H. C. Pritchard, '04, Newbury-
port.
Secretary: Leon M. Little, '10, Newburyport.
Treasurer: Lawrence B. Johnson, '11, Newbury-
port.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION OF HARVARD CLUBS.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

President: Dr. Robert J. Graves, '00, 3 N. State
St., Concord.
Secretary: Hobart Pillsbury, '09, 107 Arlington
St., Manchester.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY.

President: E. Kirk Haskell, '99, 34 Pine St.,
New York City.
Vice-President: Alfred K. Moe, '97, Elizabeth.
Secretary-Treasurer: Walter L. Cropley, '01,
Summit.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW MEXICO.

President: Bronson M. Cutting, '07, Santa Fe.
Secretary: F. C. Wilson, '98, Laughlin Bldg.,
Santa Fe.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY.

President: Robert P. Perkins, '84, 25 Madison
Ave., New York City.
Vice-President: Thomas W. Slocum, '90, 11
Thomas St., New York City.
Secretary: Francis Rogers, '91, 7 W. 43d St.,
New York City.
Treasurer: George Whiting, '07.

HARVARD CLUB OF NORTH CAROLINA.

President: Prof. James J. Wolfe, '04, Trinity
College, Durham.
Secretary-Treasurer: Prof. H. M. Ellis, '13,
Trinity College, Durham.

HARVARD CLUB OF NORTH DAKOTA.

President: Daniel B. Holt, '90, Fargo.
Vice-President: George F. Will, '06, Bismarck.
Secretary-Treasurer: Fred M. Hector, '10, Fargo.

HARVARD CLUB OF NORTH CHINA.

President: Roger S. Greene, '01, Rockefeller
Foundation, China Medical Board, Peking.
Secretary-Treasurer: Fang Shih Ch'ien, '10,
Care of the Chief Inspectorate, Chinese Gov-
ernment Salt Revenue Dept., Peking.

HARVARD CLUB OF NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

President: C. D. Coughlin, '06, 504 Coal Ex-
change, Wilkesbarre.
Secretary-Treasurer: J. A. McCaa, '05, Wilkes-
barre.

HARVARD CLUB OF OKLAHOMA.

President: H. B. Talley, '01, Pioneer Bldg.,
Tulsa.
Vice-President: H. A. Leekley, '96, Muskogee.
Secretary-Treasurer: R. E. Gish, '07, 514 Colcord
Bldg., Oklahoma City.

HARVARD CLUB OF OTTAWA, CAN.

President: J. A. Machado, '83, 224 Wellington
St., Ottawa.
1st Vice-President: W. L. M. King, '93, The Box-
borough, Ottawa.
2d Vice-President: L. G. Coleman, '02, G. T.
System, Ottawa.
Secretary-Treasurer: Alex Lerner, '08, 11 York
St., Ottawa.

HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS.

President: Robert W. Bliss, '00, 5 rue Chaillot,
Paris.
Vice-President: Charles I. Barnard, '76, 8 rue
Theodule Ribot, Paris.
Secretary: Henry A. Yeomans, '00, 8 rue de
Richelieu, Paris.

HARVARD CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

President: Francis Rawle, '69, West End Trust
Bldg., Philadelphia.
Vice-President: Henry G. Brengle, '87, Philadel-
phia Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Treasurer: Devereaux C. Josephs, '15, 435
Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Secretary: Percy C. Madeira, '09, Land Title
Bldg., Philadelphia.

HARVARD CLUB OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

President: W. T. Denison, '96, Manila.
Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. H. Otley Beyer, '05,
University of the Philippines, Manila.

HARVARD CLUB OF PORTLAND, ORE.

President: A. L. Mills, '81, 1st National Bank, Portland.
Secretary: R. B. Wilcox, '07, 215 King St., Portland.

HARVARD CLUB OF PORTO RICO.

President: E. A. Bailey, '91, Manati.
Vice-President: Edmund Stevens, '98, Vega Alta.
Secretary-Treasurer: O. P. Frazer, '11, San Juan.

HARVARD CLUB OF READING, PA.

President: W. A. Heizmann, '04, Penn Hardware Co., Reading.
Vice-President: Forrest R. Shanaman, '07, 610 Washington St., Reading.
Treasurer: Edward J. Dives, '05, 625 North Fourth St., Reading.
Secretary: Wellington M. Bertolet, '04, 603 Baer Bldg., Reading.

HARVARD CLUB OF RHODE ISLAND.

President: Lester S. Hill, Jr., '04, 1004 Union Trust Bldg., Providence.
Vice-President: Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Jr., '92, 66 Benefit St., Providence
Treasurer: Raymond G. Williams, '11, 91 Irving Ave., Providence.
Secretary: Carl B. Marshall, '04, 201 Turks Head Bldg., Providence.

HARVARD CLUB OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

President: Isaac Adler, '90, 1008 Granite Bldg., Rochester.
Vice-President: W. M. Angle, '03, 56 Barrington St., Rochester.
Secretary-Treasurer: John W. Johnston, '05, P. O. Box 578, Rochester.

HARVARD CLUB OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

President: Horace F. Lunt, '98, 812 Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs.
Vice-President: Ralph E. Boothby, '12, St. Stephens School, Colorado Springs.
Secretary-Treasurer: R. H. Hart, '97, 729 East 8th Ave., Denver.

HARVARD CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

President: Dr. I. S. Kahn, '00, Moore Bldg., San Antonio.
Secretary-Treasurer: G. R. Gillette, '96, City National Bank Bldg., San Antonio.

HARVARD CLUB OF SAN DIEGO, CAL.

President: R. C. Allen, '80, San Diego.
Vice-President: Gordon Gray, '00, San Diego.
Secretary-Treasurer: H. J. Bischoff, '12, San Diego.

HARVARD CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

President: Charles D. Farquharson, '89, 2205 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

1st Vice-President: Paul Bancroft, '99, 731 Market St., San Francisco.

2d Vice-President: S. Hasket Derby, '99, Merchant's Exchange Bldg., San Francisco.

Treasurer: James S. Severance, '62, 14 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Secretary: Geo. S. Potter, '90, Care of The Potter School, San Francisco.

HARVARD CLUB OF SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

President: F. I. Carpenter, '09, R. F. D. No. 1, Santa Barbara.

Vice-President: E. L. Thayer, '85, Santa Barbara.

Secretary-Treasurer: Winsor Soule, '06, 1206 State St., Santa Barbara.

HARVARD CLUB OF SEATTLE, WASH.

President: George E. Wright, '89, Burke Bldg., Seattle.

Vice-President: George W. Eddy, '95, Seattle.

Secretary: Melville Monheimer, '11, 1718 L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle.

HARVARD CLUB OF SOMERVILLE, MASS.

President: Percy A. Harrison, '08, 102 Heath St., Somerville.

Vice-President: L. V. Joyce, '01, 58 Liberty Ave., Somerville.

Secretary-Treasurer: Joseph M. Looney, '17, 25 Fountain Ave., Somerville.

HARVARD CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

President: Dr. P. V. K. Johnson, '93, 1111 Brockman Bldg., Los Angeles.

Treasurer: E. S. Williams, '96, 918 Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles.

Secretary: W. S. Witmer, '12, 404 Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles.

HARVARD CLUB OF SPOKANE, WASH.

President: Fred K. Jones, '02, Hyde Bldg., Spokane.

Secretary: W. W. Clarke, '11, 801 Old National Bank Bldg., Spokane.

HARVARD CLUB OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

President: Oliver F. Richards, '00, 900 Spruce St., St. Louis.

Secretary: Charles H. Stix, '01, 909 Olive St., St. Louis.

Treasurer: A. C. Boylston, '03, Care of Mallin-crodt Chemical Co., St. Louis.

HARVARD CLUB OF SYRACUSE, N. Y.

President: H. A. Eaton, '93, 324 Ostrom Ave., Syracuse.

1st Vice-President: L. Krumbhaar, '85, The Solvay Process Co., Syracuse.

2d Vice-President: C. J. Kullmer, '99, 506 University Place, Syracuse.

Secretary-Treasurer: B. H. Handy, '13, 128 De-witt St., Syracuse.

HARVARD CLUB OF TACOMA, WASH.

President: Dr. J. R. Yocum, '85, 1610 National Realty Bldg., Tacoma.
 Secretary-Treasurer: R. B. Nason, '01, 302-4 Equitable Bldg., Tacoma.

HARVARD CLUB OF TAUNTON, MASS.

President: Joseph K. Milliken, '96, 230 Winthrop St., Taunton.
 Vice-President: William H. Reed, '95, 44 Summer St., Taunton.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. Arthur R. Crandall, '92, 48 Church Green, Taunton.

HARVARD CLUB OF TOLEDO, O.

President: W. F. Brown, '92, 1011 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo.
 Secretary-Treasurer: C. T. Hanson, '01, Irving B. Hiatt Co., Toledo.

HARVARD CLUB OF TORONTO, CAN.

President: Arthur J. Thomson, '00, 85 Bay St., Toronto.
 Secretary-Treasurer: S. B. Trainer, '04, 10 St. Patrick St., Toronto.

HARVARD CLUB OF UTAH.

President: Gleed Miller, '16, Walker Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City.
 Vice-President: Asa Bullen, '13, Logan.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Hamilton Gardner, '17, 614 Judge Bldg., Salt Lake City.

HARVARD CLUB OF VERMONT.

President: William B. C. Stickney, '65, Rutland.
 Secretary-Treasurer: J. T. Stearns, '99, Burlington.

HARVARD CLUB OF VIRGINIA.

President: Rev. Walter R. Bowie, '04, Richmond.
 Vice-Presidents: Cyrus Wendell Beale, '14, Richmond; Francis Otway Byrd, '00, Edlow; Dr. J. I. Hamaker, '94, Lynchburg.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Frank Y. Hall, '98, "Pantops", Charlottesville.

HARVARD CLUB OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

President: Hon. Samuel E. Winslow, '85, House of Representatives, Washington.
 Vice-Presidents: Daniel W. Shea, '86, The Dresden, Washington; William R. Tuckerman, '03, 816 Connecticut Ave., Washington.
 Secretary: J. W. Davidge, '02, Hibbs Bldg., Washington.
 Treasurer: Pickering Dodge, '79, Southern Bldg., Washington.

HARVARD CLUB OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

President: T. Clifton Jenkins, '91, Terminal Warehouses, S. S., Pittsburgh.

Vice-President: Jas. E. MacCloskey, '99, 1322 Farmer's Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh.
 Secretary: Walter G. Mortland, '00, 602 Fitzsimmons Bldg., Pittsburgh.
 Treasurer: S. J. Watts, '04, Frick Bldg. Annex, Pittsburgh.

HARVARD CLUB OF WEST VIRGINIA.

President: J. G. Bradley, '02, Dundon.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Arthur Hurlin, '06, Charleston.

HARVARD CLUB OF WORCESTER, MASS.

President: Frank F. Dresser, '94, Slater Bldg., Worcester.
 Vice-Presidents: Chas. M. Thayer, '89, Slater Bldg., Worcester; Robert K. Shaw, '94, Public Library, Worcester.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Douglas P. Cook, '05, 171 Union St., Worcester.

HARVARD CLUB OF WYOMING.

President: C. A. Duniway, '97, University of Wyoming, Laramie.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Fred. E. Warren, '05, Cheyenne.

HARVARD CLUB OF YOUNGSTOWN, O.

President: Richard Jones, Jr., '90, Republic Iron & Steel Co., Youngstown.
 Vice-President: W. E. Severance, '95, Youngstown.
 Secretary: Henry A. Butler, '97, Stambaugh Bldg., Youngstown.
 Treasurer: Wm. F. Maag, '05, Youngstown.

Past and Present Officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

1897-8.

Chairman: George B. Leighton, '88, St. Louis.
 Secretary: Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, Chicago.

1898-9.

President: George B. Leighton, '88, St. Louis.
 Vice-President: Samuel Hill, '79, Minneapolis.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, Chicago.

1899-00.

President: William C. Boyden, '86, Chicago.
 Vice-President: George D. Markham, '81, St. Louis.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Frederick H. Gade, '93, Chicago.

1900-1.

President: James McIntosh, '84, Omaha.
 Vice-President: J. Stuart Bell, '81, Louisville.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Walter Cary, '93, Milwaukee.

1901-2.

President: Elliott H. Pendleton, '82, Cincinnati.
 Vice-President: V. Mott Porter, '92, St. Louis.

1902-3.

President: Frank E. Gavin, '73, Indianapolis.
 Vice-President: Edwin H. Abbot, '55, Milwaukee.
 Secretary-Treasurer: S. L. Swarts, '88, St. Louis.

1903-4.

President: Augustus E. Wilson, '69, Louisville.
 Vice-President: John W. Perkins, '82, Kansas City.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Hugh McK. Landon, '92, Indianapolis.

1904-5.

President: Benjamin Carpenter, '88, Chicago.
 Vice-President: Rome G. Brown, '84, Minneapolis.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Percival J. Eaton, '83, Pittsburgh.

1905-6.

President: George D. Markham, '81, St. Louis.
 Vice-President: Frederick G. Bromberg, '58, Mobile.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Valentine H. May, '95, Milwaukee.

1906-07.

President: Rome G. Brown, '84, Minneapolis.
 Vice-President: Stewart Shillito, '79, Cincinnati.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Valentine H. May, '95, Milwaukee.

1907-8.

President: Hugh McK. Landon, '92, Indianapolis.
 Vice-President: V. Mott Porter, '92, St. Louis.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Hugh Shepherd, '98, Detroit.

1908-9.

President: Robert J. Cary, '90, Chicago.
 Vice-President: Thomas W. Slocum, '90, New York.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Graham P. Hunt, '96, Cincinnati.

1909-10.

President: Thomas W. Slocum, '90, New York.
 Vice-President, Eastern: Walter C. Baylies, '84, Boston.
 Vice-President, Central: Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.
 Vice-President, Southern: Henry M. Atkinson, '84, Atlanta.
 Vice-President, Western: E. M. Grossman, '96, St. Louis.
 Vice-President, Pacific: Herman Chapin, '79, Seattle.
 Secretary: Minot Simons, '91, Cleveland.
 Treasurer: Parmely W. Herrick, '04, Cleveland.

1910-11.

President: Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago.
 Vice-President, Eastern: Edgar C. Felton, '79, Philadelphia.
 Vice-President, Central: Carleton Sprague, '81, Buffalo.
 Vice-President, Western: George C. Christian, '95, Minneapolis.

Vice-President, Southern: Samuel N. Evins, '93, Atlanta.
 Vice-President, Pacific: Valentine May, '95, Seattle.

Secretary: Minot Simons, '91, Cleveland.
 Treasurer: Parmely W. Herrick, '04, Cleveland.

1911-12.

President: Minot Simons, '01, Cleveland.
 Vice-President, Eastern: Odin B. Roberts, '86, Boston.
 Vice-President, Central: Kellogg Fairbank, '90, Chicago.
 Vice-President, Western: Dr. Carroll E. Edson, '88, Denver.
 Vice-President, Southern: R. B. Montgomery, '90, New Orleans.
 Vice-President, Pacific: Valentine H. May, '95, Seattle.
 Vice-President, Southwestern: A. T. Perkins, St. Louis.
 Secretary: C. Bard, '01, Minneapolis.
 Treasurer: Parmely W. Herrick, '04, Cleveland.

1912-13.

President: Stewart Shillito, '79, Cincinnati.
 Vice-President, Eastern: S. E. Winslow, '85, Worcester, Mass.
 Vice-President, Central: T. R. Paxton, '74, Princeton, Ind.
 Vice-President, Western: Dr. C. E. Edson, '88, Denver.
 Vice-President, Southern: F. B. Lemann, '92, Donaldsville, La.
 Vice-President, Pacific: Dr. T. W. Huntington, '76, San Francisco.
 Vice-President, Southwestern: A. T. Perkins, '87, St. Louis.
 Secretary: C. Bard, '01, Minneapolis.
 Treasurer: Parmely W. Herrick, '04, Cleveland.

1913-14.

President: Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, Pittsburgh.
 Vice-President, New England: J. D. Phillips, '97, Boston.
 Vice-President, Eastern: H. L. Clark, '87, Philadelphia.
 Vice-President, Central: T. R. Paxton, '74, Princeton, Ind.
 Vice-President, Western: Dr. C. E. Edson, '88, Denver.
 Vice-President, Southern: R. B. Montgomery, '90, New Orleans.
 Vice-President, Southwestern: A. T. Perkins, '87, St. Louis.
 Vice-President, Pacific: Dr. T. W. Huntington, '76, San Francisco.
 Vice-President, European: F. Herman Gade, '93, Christiania, Norway.
 Secretary: C. Bard, '01, Minneapolis.
 Treasurer: Parmely W. Herrick, '04, Cleveland.

1914-15.

President: A. T. Perkins, '87, St. Louis.
 Vice-President, New England: J. D. Phillips, '97, Topsfield, Mass.
 Vice-President, Eastern: Amory G. Hodges, '74, New York.
 Vice-President, Central: A. M. Allen, '82, Cincinnati.
 Vice-President, Western: Karl deLaittre, '97, Minneapolis.
 Vice-President, Southern: R. B. Montgomery, '90, New Orleans.
 Vice-President, Southwestern: Arthur H. Morse, '02, Kansas City.
 Vice-President, Pacific: William Thomas, '73, San Francisco.
 Vice-President, European: F. H. Gade, '93, Christiania, Norway.
 Secretary: C. Bard, '01, Minneapolis.
 Treasurer: Parmely W. Herrick, '04, Cleveland.

1915-16.

President: Thomas W. Lamont, '92, New York.
 Vice-President, New England: E. A. Harriman, '88, New Haven.
 Vice-President, Eastern: H. L. Clark, '87, Philadelphia.
 Vice-President, Central: P. W. Herrick, '04, Cleveland.
 Vice-President, Western: A. T. Smith, '87, Omaha.
 Vice-President, Southern: David Fentress, '99, Memphis.
 Vice-President, Southwestern: H. A. Leekley, '96, Muskogee, Okla.
 Vice-President, Pacific: William Thomas, '73, San Francisco.
 Vice-President, European: James Hazen Hyde, '98, Paris.
 Secretary: E. M. Grossman, '96, St. Louis.
 Treasurer: G. C. Kimball, '00, Pittsburgh.

1916-17-18-19.

President: Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, Chicago.
 Vice-President, New England: Frederic C. Weld, '86, Lowell.
 Vice-President, Eastern: Herbert L. Clark, '87, Philadelphia.
 Vice-President, Central: Parmely W. Herrick, '04, Cleveland.
 Vice-President, Western: Arthur C. Smith, '87, Omaha.
 Vice-President, Southern: Prather S. McDonald, L. '11, Memphis.
 Vice-President, Southwestern: Harlow A. Leekley, '06, Muskogee.
 Vice-President, Pacific: Daniel Kelleher, '85, Seattle.
 Vice-President, European: James Hazen Hyde, '98, Paris.
 Secretary: E. M. Grossman, '96, St. Louis.
 Treasurer: G. C. Kimball, '00, Pittsburgh.

1919-20.

President: G. C. Kimball, '00, Pittsburgh.
 Vice-President, New England: H. F. Williams, '85, Boston.
 Vice-President, Eastern: Langdon P. Marvin, '98, New York City.
 Vice-President, Central: Richard Jones, Jr., '90, Youngstown, O.
 Vice-President, Western: Arthur C. Smith, '87, Omaha.
 Vice-President, Southern: Prather S. McDonald, L. '11, Memphis.
 Vice-President, Southwestern: Harlow A. Leekley, '96, Muskogee, Okla.
 Vice-President, Pacific: A. L. Mills, '81, Portland, Ore.
 Vice-President, European: James Hazen Hyde, '98, Paris.
 Secretary: E. M. Grossman, '96, St. Louis.
 Treasurer: E. H. Letchworth, '02, Buffalo.

Constitution of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

ARTICLE I.

Members.

Section 1. The name of this Association shall be the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Section 2. All regularly organized clubs of alumni of Harvard University shall be eligible to membership in the Associated Harvard Clubs, and the charter members shall be the clubs of St. Louis, Indiana, Chicago, Minnesota, Milwaukee, Louisville, Omaha, Cleveland, Washington, D. C., Maryland and the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club. Hereafter additional Harvard Clubs may become members upon making written application to the Secretary and upon the approval of the Council of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Section 3. The Council shall fix the terms and form of membership of Harvard Clubs without the United States as commonly understood.

ARTICLE II.

Organization.

Section 1. The officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs shall be a President, Vice-Presidents in number equal to the territorial groups as constituted under the succeeding section of this article, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually.

Section 2. For the purpose of this article, the Associated Clubs are divided into the following territorial groups, the Clubs in Canada to be affiliated with the territorial groups immediately south of the respective Canadian Clubs; New England States; Eastern, including Clubs in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, New York east of a line drawn south from Buffalo to Cumberland, Md., including city of

Buffalo, Pennsylvania, east of same line; Southern, including Clubs in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana; Central, including Clubs of New York west of a line drawn from Buffalo to Cumberland, Md.—Buffalo to belong to Eastern Group—Pennsylvania, west of same line, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia; Western, including Clubs in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado; Southwestern, including Clubs in Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico; Pacific, including Clubs in the states of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, California, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Japan and China; Harvard Clubs of Europe. In the annual election of officers one Vice-President shall be chosen from each of these groups.

Section 3. The officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs shall constitute an Executive Committee charged with the duties hereinafter defined. The President and three other members shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

Section 4. There shall be the following committees appointed by the President each year within 30 days after his election:

(1). On Nomination of Overseers, a committee of five members, the duty of which shall be to consider the availability of men suggested by the constituent clubs as nominees for the Board of Overseers, and to recommend to the Standing Committee on Nomination of the Harvard Alumni Association for their consideration the names of such men as shall be approved by the Committee.

(2). On Service to the University, a committee of five members, whose duties shall be to ascertain from the proper officers of the University and to report to the annual meeting the ways in which the Associated Harvard Clubs can cooperate most effectively with the University.

(3). On Appointments Offices, a committee made up of the chairmen or directors of the Appointments Office work in the cities of Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Minnesota, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, St. Louis, Western Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C.

The Chairman of this Committee shall be appointed by the President. The duties of this Committee shall be to maintain an effective organization for the securing of positions for Harvard men in their respective cities, and to extend their organization among the constituent clubs as rapidly as is desirable.

(4). On History, a committee made up of the Chairmen of the Western History Committees in all constituent clubs. The Chairman of this

Committee shall be appointed by the President. The duties of this Committee shall be to cooperate with the Commission on Western History at Cambridge, as well as with the Bureau for Research in Municipal Government, to secure material for the library of Harvard University, and in such other ways as may seem desirable.

(5). On Schools, a committee made up of the Chairmen of the Schools Committees in all constituent clubs. The Chairman of this Committee shall be appointed by the President. The duties of this Committee shall be to assist constituent clubs to establish cordial relations with the Primary and Secondary Schools of the country so that the University and its Division of Education may be of the greatest service to the cause of National Education.

These Committees shall make written reports to the President at least 30 days before the annual meeting. The President shall, ex-officio, be a member of these Committees.

Section 5. On Nominations, a Committee to consist of all former Presidents of the Associated Harvard Clubs, the last President to act as Chairman. The duty of this Committee shall be to report to the annual meeting a list of candidates for all officers to be filled by election for the ensuing year.

Announcements shall be made by the President in the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN of the appointments to committees as early after their determination as possible.

Section 6. There shall be a Council composed of the representatives of the constituent Clubs, one representative to be appointed by each Club. In default of appointment, the Secretary of the Club shall be the representative of the Club. The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Associated Harvard Clubs shall be members of the Council ex-officio. It is important that the Clubs select as their representatives in the Council men who are best acquainted with the activities of their local clubs and who will attend the meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

ARTICLE III.

Scholarships and Endowments.

Section 1. State Scholarship Plan. The Associated Harvard Clubs, with the cooperation of its constituent members and other Harvard men, plan to establish scholarships wherever they will be of greatest value to Harvard, believing that every state in the Union should give a scholarship for the purpose of sending students to Harvard College.

Section 2. Scholarships under this plan shall be in the amount of \$350, which sum shall be given, and not loaned. Students now entered or desiring to enter any department of Harvard University shall be eligible for the awards, provided,

however, that as between applications of equal merit preference shall be given to the applicant desiring to enter the freshman class of Harvard College as a candidate for the A.B. or S.B. degree.

Section 3. A Progress Prize Scholarship shall also be established in the amount of \$350, which shall be awarded during his second year in Harvard College to the student holding, during his first year in Harvard College an Associated Harvard Club, State or Constituent Club Scholarship, who has made in such first year the most scholarly progress, such progress to be determined by the proper officers of the College.

Section 4. Other Scholarships may be instituted, either undergraduate or graduate, in such sums and under such conditions as shall be suggested by the Scholarship Committee and authorized from year to year by the Association at its annual meeting.

Section 5. The control and management of all such scholarships and all scholarship and loan funds and endowments maintained by the Association shall be vested in a standing committee of five members. At the annual meeting to be held in May, 1913, the five members of this Committee shall be appointed by the President for terms of five, four, three, two years or one year respectively. At each succeeding annual meeting one member of the Committee shall be appointed for a term of five years. The Treasurer of the Associated Harvard Clubs shall be ex-officio Treasurer for the Committee. As soon as may be after each annual meeting and after the filling of any vacancies on the Committee at such time, the President shall appoint from the Committee a Chairman and Secretary.

Section 6. Duties and Powers of Committee. It shall be the duty of the Scholarship Committee:

(a) To secure pledges for the establishment of new scholarships.

(b) To secure the formation of a Scholarship Committee in each state where a scholarship is to be bestowed, whose duty shall be the publishing, within its own state, of information relative to the scholarship, the consideration of applications and the award to the best qualified applicant.

(c) To gather and disseminate information as to scholarships among the constituent members of the association.

It shall be within the power of the Scholarship and Endowment Committee:

(d) To receive funds towards the support of all scholarships hereunder from constituent members or others, conserve the same and forward funds to Harvard College sufficient to support the scholarships established by the Association.

(e) To receive funds tendered for the endowment of the above or any other scholarships.

(f) To have possession and care of all such

funds, with power to invest and reinvest the same in safe securities by and with the consent and approval of the President and Treasurer of the Association.

(g) To apply income, not otherwise specifically provided for, either toward the support of present or new scholarships, or to add such income to principal funds.

(h) To receive and invest funds given to the Associated Harvard Clubs for purposes of an endowment and for such other purposes as the donor or donors might desire, subject to the approval of the President and Treasurer. The investments shall be made subject to the approval in writing of the President and Treasurer, and the interest only from such investments shall be used for the purposes of the Associated Harvard Clubs, as limited by the terms of the gift, upon the recommendation of the Harvard Clubs, with the approval of the President and Treasurer.

ARTICLE IV.

Powers.

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs and of the Council. In the event of his absence from any meeting, the Vice-President of the territory in which the meetings are held shall preside; or in case of the absence of such Vice-President, the Executive Committee shall appoint a presiding officer.

The President shall make up the program of the annual meeting.

Section 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of the Associated Harvard Clubs and of the Executive Committee and Council. He shall have charge of the printing of the proceedings of the annual meeting at which he serves and fulfill such other duties as come naturally within the province of his office.

Section 3. The Treasurer shall collect the assessments authorized by the Council, and shall make all disbursements by voucher, countersigned by the President, to meet the expenses of the Associated Harvard Clubs. He shall keep regular account of receipts and disbursements in proper books of account, and shall, at the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, make a detailed report of such receipts and disbursements during his term of office. The Treasurer shall give a Surety Company Bond in such sum as the Executive Committee may require, the cost thereof to be paid by the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Section 4. Each Vice-President shall have immediate charge under the President of his territorial group of Clubs, that is, he shall become familiar with their activities and advise with the Clubs when possible; he shall endeavor to persuade all Clubs in his territory to become members of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and he

shall also try to form Harvard Clubs in places where there are sufficient Harvard men. He may, at his discretion, call the members of the Council in his territory together and consider means of increasing the effectiveness of the organization and work of the Associated Harvard Clubs in his territory.

Section 5. The Executive Committee shall meet during the year upon call by the President and shall assist him in the discharge of his official duties. The Executive Committee shall formulate all questions of policy which it may be necessary to submit to letter ballot of the Council in the intervals between the meetings of the Council.

Section 6. The Council shall determine the amount of the annual assessment levied on the constituent Clubs to meet the expenses of the Associated Harvard Clubs. An affirmative vote of the majority of the Council shall be necessary to fix the amount of such assessment. No assessment shall be levied for a sum in excess of 50 cents per annum for each resident member of the constituent clubs, and no Club shall be assessed in any one year for a sum in excess of \$250.

On constituent clubs situated outside of the United States and in New England, except the Harvard Club of Boston, the amount of the annual assessment subject to the above limitations may be varied in individual cases by the Council. On constituent clubs situated within the United States, except as aforesaid, the annual assessment subject to the above limitations shall be levied by the Council on the resident membership of all clubs alike, as follows:

On the first 500 members of each club an equal per capita assessment.

On second 500 members, one-half the said per capita assessment.

On all members over and above 1,000 members, one-quarter of the said per capita assessment.

Meetings of the Council may be called at any

time during the year by the President on two weeks' notice, and must be called if requested by five members of the Council. Nine members shall constitute a quorum at such called meetings. The annual meeting of the Council shall be held at such time during the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs as the President shall determine. In the intervals between meetings of the Council any matter requiring the decision of that body may be submitted by letter ballot.

ARTICLE V.

Annual Meetings.

Section 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at the place determined by the Council and upon date agreed upon by the President and the proper officers of the Clubs where the meeting is to take place.

Section 2. On any question voted upon at an annual meeting, no Club shall be represented by more than ten delegates, each delegate having only one vote, and the constituent clubs may in writing appoint a person attending the convention to represent them therein.

No person shall hold a proxy for more than one Club, and each proxy shall be entitled to only one vote.

ARTICLE VI.

Adoption and Amendment.

Section 1. This constitution shall take effect when ratified by five constituent clubs.

Section 2. This constitution may be amended by a majority vote of Clubs actually represented at any annual meeting provided that at least one-half of the Club members of the Associated Harvard Clubs vote in favor of such amendment, and further provided, that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given to the secretaries of the constituent Clubs fifteen days prior to such meetings. Upon any amendment each Club represented shall be entitled to a single vote.

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